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MONTH OF STORMS.

Chicago Treated to Another Tremendous Downpour.

BASEMENTS ARE FLOODED

Restaurant Waiters Do Their Work in Rubber Boots.

LIGHTNING AND WATER.

This June Beats the Record of All Its Predecessors.

SO FAR 8.72 INCHES OF RAIN.

Another deluge of rain! At intervals the clouds gathered over Chicago yesterday and, as if not satisfied with the continuous downpour of the last week, let loose torrents of water. In fact, there were intermissions between the deluges of just about enough length to give Chicagoans a chance to catch their breath before another one was pelting down upon them.

The chief feature of yesterday's pluvial visitation was the damage done to basements. In some of them the water was three feet deep. In the down-town quarter fires were put out by the inrushing waters, and this caused elevators in some of the large office buildings and hotels to stop running. The restaurants were greatly handicapped and where business was carried on waiters, in some cases, wore rubber boots while serving customers. Stocks of goods were destroyed in many basement storerooms.

The lightning played antics with several people, and a few buildings were struck, but no one was killed and little damage was done from this cause.

The Record for June.

This month of June, 1892, in the facts of rainfall, violent storms, and peculiar and destructive electrical phenomena, stands without a parallel or approaching comparison in recent meteorological history; and, if during the remaining days of the month the average of the preceding ones is kept up, it will probably make a record that will hold good—or bad—until the next centennial Columbian Exposition.

Up to 7 o'clock last evening the total of rainfall for the month was 8.72 inches, which beats the record of any past June or that of any other month since the weather bureau was established here in 1871. There are no exact figures before that date, but the oldest inhabitant supplies the lack of them by testifying that no such a rainy and stormy June was ever known in Chicago since it ceased to be an Indian hamlet. From 7 o'clock yesterday morning up to the same hour last evening 2.30 inches of rain fell, and for the twenty-four hours preceding the fall amounted to three inches. So far every day in June except five has poured down rain, and it has not been either that gentle dropping of liquid jewels that sprinkle streets and bless fields and musically patter on the roof, but great broad sheets of water that drenched and flooded everything and in their gathered torrents swept obstructions before them. The fact that the rainfall has been extraordinary is best shown by a comparison with that of June of last year, which for the whole month was only 2.42 inches.

May Was Stormy and Destructive, Too.

And last month, as well as this, was a rainy, stormy, and destructive one, twenty-three of its days having been rainy ones and the total of the downpour measuring 6.77 inches. In May, 1891, it rained only nine days and the fall was 2.09 inches. The entire year, so far, has been an extraordinarily moist one.

The weather man in the Auditorium eyrie says he discerns little signs of a let up, and that more clouds, surcharged with pelting showers, are gathering around Chicago. His vision extends as far as the Rocky Mountains, and there is nothing specially hopeful or dry in the barometric and thermometric conditions along the line.

The storms of this month and the last have mainly been from the West and Northwest and they will be long remembered for their violence and destructiveness. And they came so suddenly, too, that scarcely one of them had the mercy of a warning. Dark accumulations of cloud sprung out of clear skies, massed themselves angrily, and then, with the fury of a hurricane, swept forward to level, to maim, and destroy. It was a storm like this that swept a large portion of Galva out of existence and that ten days ago tore through Chicago, carrying death and maiming and destruction along its path. It was similar storms that tore down portions of the World's Fair buildings; that lifted the roof off the wigwam; that shattered houses throughout the city; that leveled telegraph poles and wires by the mile, and that killed three people and stunned two score at the pedestal of Grant's monument in Lincoln Park, and that did their individual work of death in various other parts of the city.

And all these big storms have been accompanied by peculiar and unusually fatal and destructive electrical phenomena. Such fierce winds, torrents of rain, and electrical force in combination and working evil and destruction in unison have never before visited this city.

Fright at Yesterday's Storm.

The storm of last evening, while not as destructive as some of the preceding ones, had the characteristics which carry fear as well as damage with it. Women and children, beasts as well, trembled at the frightful bursts of thunder and before the vivid, darting lines of lightning. And how the rain did fall! It was a widespread Niagara that poured from the clouds all over the city, and in a few moments formed rapids in the streets and eddies in the cellars. With the sewer mains backing up their overcharged streams and the floods of the streets pouring down to meet them, hundreds of cellars and basements were quickly overflowed, furnace fires were put out, foundation walls were endangered with the rush and pressure, and the engines of the Fire Department had to be called out to pump up the water, which in some basements stood from three to four feet in depth. This inundation extended through all sides of the city, and in many places the occupants were compelled to move out.

But the lightning produced more fright than the floods. Many houses and flagstaffs were struck by it and damaged, and bricks and pieces of splintered poles were sent flying through the air.

The temperature during the day remained almost stationary up to 3 p. m., when it began gradually to drop from 75° to 68°, which it touched at 6 p. m. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 76; 1 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 68. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.54.

BASEMENTS FLOODED EVERYWHERE.

Efforts Made by Employes to Save Goods from Damage by Water.

The basements of nearly all the principal down-town business houses were flooded to depths varying from two feet to two inches with muddy, slimy sewer water during the storm, and if the damage suffered by stock and fixtures and by the suspension of business could be estimated with anything like accuracy it would be found to amount to a small fortune.

The basements of many of the stores have been flooded before, but the merchants are all unanimous in the opinion that yesterday's storm eclipsed anything of the kind that has preceded it, and that it left a greater amount of damage resulting from overflowing sewers in its wake.

The late hours of the afternoon were busy ones for the armies of clerks in the retail stores. Every one, from proprietors and managers down to cash boys, was pressed into service to fight the overwhelming onslaught of the muddy flood. Brooms, mops, scoops, and shovels, were put into requisition and in some instances men worked for hours ankle-deep in the water in vain endeavors to keep it back. Almost invariably they were forced to give up beaten until the lull in the storm gave them an opportunity to clear the floors.

In dry-goods stores, both wholesale and retail, where basements are used principally to store perishable commodities, no attempt was made to keep out the water, but the entire force of clerks was set to work placing the goods on tables, chairs, boxes, and anything that would serve to keep them safe from the steadily rising deluge.

In the restaurants, saloons, barber-shops, and offices located in basements having entrances opening upon the street, the proprietors at first made an endeavor to keep out the water, but soon gave up the task and waited patiently for the rain to cease. In several instances barbers were seen quietly perched in their reclining chairs while the floor about them was a muddy waste.

In spite of the large crowd of strangers in the city, restaurants and saloons remained unpatronized and the bartenders and waiters busied themselves sweeping back the steady streams that flowed down the stairways or out of the sinks and basins.

WORKING IN RUBBER BOOTS.

Trouble Experienced in Some of the Big Retail Stores.

The Fair suffered as badly as any of the big retail stores. At 4:30 o'clock four inches of water covered the floor of the basement at Dearborn and Adams streets, and, in spite of the efforts that were made to keep it out, the water was steadily rising. Cash boys in rubber boots were splashing about on the slippery floor, rescuing the articles of stock that were floating about. Little knots of women clerks were standing crowded together on platforms and boxes, while sixty barefooted men were working to clear the floors.

The damage done to stock will be nominal, however, as little of it was of a perishable nature.

The Leader store escaped without damage, as did Revell's new store, but Jamee H. Walker's retail establishment came in for its full share. The basement floor was covered with four inches of water on a level, and the place resembled a natatorium more than a dry-goods store. Francis Southard's drug store opposite the Wellington was all afloat with water in the basement twelve inches deep by actual measurement.

Snow, Mackey & Co., decorators on Michigan avenue, could have floated a small boat in their basement, and the proprietors of the establishment were at a loss to know how to clear the place of the water. The Studebaker building next door, however, escaped without a drop, owing to a new device that had recently been attached to the sewage pipes.

Kinsley's basement was filled with water as well as the Lakewood restaurant, but in the last two cases the trouble was quickly removed.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s basement was flooded from two to three inches. The force of clerks was at work rescuing what goods were on the floor. Manager J. Fiannagan said that not a dollar's worth of goods was damaged. The house carpenter was put to work and after boring twenty holes in the floor the water receded.

Marshall Field's basement was in worse shape than that of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. There the water filled the engine-room and put out all the fires. The electrical light plant became useless and the elevaters stopped running. Hundreds of people crowded the store during the rainstorm to such an extent that business for several hours was practically suspended. The fire department was called upon and an engine from Company No. 17 worked for several hours pumping the water out of the basement. Outside of the inconvenience and the temporary stoppage of business no damage to the goods was entailed.

M. Shields & Co., Nos. 43 and 45 State street, suffered a loss to their stock of sugar which was stored in the basement. Several hundred barrels were destroyed there and 150 barrels of sugar were taken out and removed to the upper floor before water could do any great damage.

A Booth & Co's. basement was completely flooded.

John A. Tolman & Co., Lake street and Michigan avenue, suffered a loss of several hundred dollars on their stock of goods stored in the basement.

On South Water street the basements of several commission merchants were flooded, and vegetables and produce amounting to several thousand dollars was destroyed.

In the basement of M. Griesheimer & Co., No. 126 Clark street, the water caused serious damage to several thousand dollars' worth of goods stored in the basement there. Straw hats and boxes filled with shirts were floating about. Much of the stock there will be a total loss.

BOTH LIGHTNING AND WATER.

The C. P. Kimball Company Suffers from Both—Other Damage Done.

In the section between Harrison and Twelfth streets from the lake to La Salle street everything was under water.

Along Wabash avenue most of the businessmen had taken precautions against the flood and either removed their goods from the basements or else placed them up above the reach of water.

The C. P. Kimball Carriage Manufactory, Harrison street and Wabash avenue, was a rather severe loser by the storm. The flagstaff surmounting their building was struck by lightning in the morning and the roof damaged considerably. All of the employés were badly shocked, but no one was seriously injured.

Water began to come into the company's basement about 3 o'clock, and in half an hour the whole place was flooded. The fires were soon put out, and the factory closed up. The company places the direct damage done by the flood at $1,000.

J. H. Conway, a dealer in mantels and grates, No. 367 Wabash avenue, had his basement flooded for the first time yesterday. He had a large amount of stock stored in the basement. He loses $1,200.

Stover & Adams, carriage manufacturers, were compelled to close down on account of water rising to the boilers. No damage was done to stock.

Dousang Bros., wholesale dealers in liquors, Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, were compelled to remove their stock from the basement. Considerable damage was done by the overturning of open barrels.

The Milburn Wagon company, No. 416 Wabash avenue, had about four feet of water in the basement. There was considerable heavy stock stored away there. The damage is not yet known. It may reach $800.

In the Chicago Opera-House Block the water filled the basement and engine-room and put out the fires in the boilers. The elevators stopped running, to the great discomfort of tenants who walked and swore. The steam that was left in the boilers was put to use in connection with the water pumps, and after three hours of pumping the basement was cleared of water.

The employés of Plow's candy factory beneath McVicker's Theater Building were routed from their quarters by five inches of water. Damage to stock and material, $500.

The tanks beneath the presses in the press-rooms of the *Inter-Ocean* Building were filled with water. An engine of Company No. 24 pumped for two hours and finally succeeded in decreasing the water.

A sewer-pipe burst directly above the counting-room of the *Journal* office and drenched half a dozen clerks at work there.

STRONGER AND HIGHER THAN EVER.

Condition of the Water in the Chicago River—Vessels Impeded.

The current of the river was stronger than ever yesterday. The heavy rainfall of Wednesday night had swollen its volume, and yesterday's rain increased both the volume and the rapidity of the current. Tugs and steamers experienced the greatest difficulty in making their way up stream, and one tug, with a tow, was compelled to abandon the attempt.

A protest from the canal lockkeeper was received by City Engineer Clarke. He asked that the Bridgeport pumps be shut down to enable boats to pass under the bridges. Mr. Clarke told the engineer to slow down the pumps so that the canal would not overflow and to keep them at that speed. The bridges that cause the trouble are said to be private property and to be lower than the usual limit. The Canal Commissioners will be asked to have them raised instead of asking that the city pumps be stopped. Mr. Clarke says that with the short tunnel closed residents in the southeastern extremity of the old city must expect a shortage of water. Samples taken from the short tunnel yesterday show that the water is worse than it was Monday. It is dense with floating particles and shows a greenish tinge indicating the presence of ammonia.

The enormous amount of water discharged into the lake produced no effect on the water supply, the man at the crib said last night. The prevailing wind all day had been from the northwest, thus keeping, he said, the great volume of water and sewage from approaching the crib, where Chicago's water supply is taken in. The rain prevented any observation regarding the proximity of this volume of sewage.

The stage of water in the South Branch rose three feet last evening in two hours, a sudden rise unprecedented in the history of Chicago. The current in the river generally was even swifter than at the freshet a month ago. Harbormaster Deane gave an order last night to suspend navigation in the whole harbor for the night, but the bridges in the main river were swung for the W. J. Carter, propeller Chicago, and one or two other crafts. Going out in the evening the steamer Annie Laura and A. D. Hayward had narrow escapes. The Hayward was caught by the current west of Rush street bridge, struck on the bridge pier, and was swept through the draw stern first. It was then a race between the Hayward and Laura for the mouth of the harbor. They narrowly escaped the big schooner Rutter, which was towing up the river at the time, and the Laura came very close to crashing into the Goodrich steamers.

WAITER USES A TUB FOR A BOAT.

How Business was Kept Going in Fischer's Basement—West Side Inundations.

On the West Side the rain played havoc, especially in the basements in the vicinity of Madison and Halsted streets. At the northeast corner of those streets is the clothing store of Fred Griesheimer & Co. In the basement the firm had a valuable stock of boots and shoes, largely stored in drawers on a level with the floor. As soon as the drainage from the rain exceeded the capacity of the sewer water bubbled up in Griesheimer & Co.'s basement with astonishing rapidity. The floor of the basement was flooded to a depth of six inches, and all the goods in the lower tier of drawers were practically destroyed. The water put out the fires of the engine-room and stopped the operation of the dynamos which furnish electric light for the building. When a reporter for THE TRIBUNE saw the place last evening the water was still four or five inches high in the basement, and shoe boxes and planks were strewn over the floor, like stepping-stones, to enable employés to move about the room.

A member of the firm said that the backwater from the storm of last Saturday rose several inches higher in the basement than the water did yesterday, but the damage was not so great on the former occasion as yesterday, for the reason that the firm thought a recurrence of the flood unlikely, and, therefore, covered the floor of the basement with valuable carpets, which are now practically ruined. Griesheimer & Co. estimate the damage done by yesterday's rain at $2,000.

Opposite the clothing store is the saloon of J. C. Hoffman, in the basement at the southwest corner of Halsted and Madison streets. Here the water stood ten inches deep on the floor. Business was not interrupted, however, for the proprietor had built bridges from the stairway to and around the bar, and the bartenders were wading around in the water wearing rubber boots and serving customers as best they could. The owner places his loss at $200.

In the basement of the saloon at the northwest corner of the same streets, owned by G. W. Fischer, the same conditions were found. Bridges were built over the water, and one of the waiters was navigating the room in a large tub, with a billiard cue for a punting pole. Fischer said the overflow was caused by the incapacity of the Madison street sewer. He said the sewer was but four feet in diameter and had not been enlarged since 18—.

At the Haymarket Theater Building the engine fires were put out and the electric lights extinguished. A barber shop in the basement and a saloon at the northeast corner of Halsted and Madison streets suspended business on account of being inundated.

Considerable damage was done to pavements on the West Side. Reports were received at the Desplaines Street Police Station of paving blocks being afloat at Van Buren and Halsted streets, Canal and Van Buren, and on Boston avenue.

IN LEAGUE WITH THE STRIKERS.

The Storm Apparently Sought to Close Up the Various Restaurants.

Rector's oyster house at Monroe and Clark streets yesterday resembled a wrecked vessel. Chairs were pilled up on top of tables and every available man and woman about the place was sweeping out the water which had risen to the height of two inches. For three hours business was suspended.

Brockway & McKee's restaurant, Nos. 154 to 160 South Clark street, was flooded. Six inches of water accumulated in the basement there and caused considerable damage. The Boston Oyster House did not fare any better than most of the other basement restaurants. The place was completely flooded, and the water came near putting the fires out.

At the Chicago oyster house the water rose four inches in the storeroom and kitchen, but owing to good drainage it receded within ten minutes. The Tacoma restaurant at Madison and La Salle streets suffered a loss of several hundred dollars. The water there rose two inches above the floors. The entire force of waiters was put to work and an hour after the rain had ceased the place was ready to resume business.

Rudolph Wosslick's Stock Exchange Restaurant at Monroe and Dearborn streets was in a bad shape for at least two hours after the water commenced to rise. There was four inches of water in the kitchen and more than half that depth in the dining-room. In the kitchen the water put out fires in two ranges and business was entirely suspended. Barefooted waiters and kitchen girls with brooms in hand were at work sweeping the water out of the premises. The loss, according to Mr. Wosslick's estimate, will reach several hundred dollars.

Thomson's restaurant uses the adjoining basement, Nos. 147 to 153 Dearborn street, as a storeroom, butchershop, and bakery. The plant supplying the electric light for the restaurant is also located there. Andrew Cummings, the proprietor, and his fifteen colored waiters were hard at work endeavoring to save a lot of barrels of flour. A lot of choice cuts of sirloin steak and mutton chops were spoiled by the water. The engineer and fireman were at their posts standing in the water. The water raised the floors, and the damage caused by the overflow will probably reach $500.

William Kracke, the proprietor of the Merchants' lunch room in the basement of a building at the northwest corner of State and Van Buren streets, underwent the strangest experience of the day. He was working quietly in his place of business, apprehending no immediate danger, when a sewer main close beside the building burst. Muddy, foul water poured into the restaurant by the hogshead. Mr. Kracke just had time enough to snatch $40 in silver from the safe and escape to the street, leaving his tables and furniture to the mercy of the general overflow.

DAMAGE DONE THE LAST WEEK.

A Brief Resume of the Work of the Lightning, Wind, and Rain.

The continuous rains have caused a vast amount of damage within the last week. There has been hardly a day that some losses have not been reported due to floods or to windstorms, or to both combined. The loss of life has been fortunately small and few persons have been injured.

Saturday West Madison street was a river for half a mile east and west of Kedzie avenue, planks and boards being required to enable such as had never learned to swim to cross it. When the flood subsided all the neighboring basements were flooded. The adjacent prairies were under water. Many merchants along Madison street suffered considerable loss. A large number of basements on North Clark street and others in the southwestern part of the city were filled with water.

The same day the waters poured from the street into the oil tanks at the West Madison street power house, causing the crude petroleum to rise. The mixture flowing into the furnaces put out the fires and caused the Madison street cable line to be shut down for three hours. A family living in a West Fourteenth street basement was drowned out and compelled to seek shelter for the night in a police station.

Sunday a two-story brick building at No. 343 West Madison street threatened to collapse and fall into an excavation in the adjoining lot where a new building is to be erected. The west wall, which was next to the excavation, rested on piles which had been so loosened by the rains that they began to give way. The family fled for their lives and the work of strengthening the building was begun at once.

Several more West Side basements were flooded the same day.

Tuesday the current in the river was so strong that tugs had a hard time in making headway up stream. Several big steamers towed out stern first.

Wednesday night another fearful storm visited Chicago. Its fury seemed to be greatest in the vicinity of Jackson Park. The Fisheries Building in the World's Fair grounds was struck by lightning at 10 o'clock and was slightly damaged. Shortly afterwards the brick stables in the rear of the McAvoy Brewing company's plant were struck by a thunderbolt. The bag and grain lofts caught fire and $7,000 damage resulted. Four men in the barn received severe shocks.

The house at No. 120 Sedgwick street was struck and several persons were dazed.

Charles Wolfe fell asleep on the deck of a yacht. The storm caused the boat to pitch so that Wolfe was rolled overboard and was drowned.

Two houses in Dauphin Park were blown down and a number damaged by the gale which arose Wednesday morning; and four houses in Englewood were blown down.

The West Madison street flood of last Saturday was repeated Wednesday. All that part of the city lying within a radius of half a mile from Garfield Park was inundated and some sewers were washed out. Between Madison and Lake and West Fortieth and West Forty-eighth streets sidewalks were floating around like rafts adrift. Great numbers of basements were flooded.

BASEMENTS ARE BADLY FLOODED.

Much Damage Done and Inconvenience Caused by the Water.

The west side of State street from Harrison to Twelfth was literally drowned out. Leindecker's saloon and restaurant, State and Harrison streets, was flooded with about six inches of water, and damage to the amount of $500 was done to furniture. From this point to Twelfth street the basements are occupied by laundries, barber shops, and shoe and tailor shops. The water rushed down into these low rooms in floods, and the occupants were compelled to move out their scant effects in a hurry. Damage in these places will run from $10 to $50.

J. Defoe, at No. 372 State street, had his barber shop flooded and was compelled to close up. Next door the Independent laundry was in the same fix. M. Schneidman, a tailor under No. 374 State street, lost about $50. The flood was not as bad on the east side of the street, and only a few suffered any considerable damage. H. B. Matthews, at No. 497 State street, lost about $500 worth of furniture stored in his basement. L. Sprizzii, a grocer at No. 573 State street, had goods to the amount of $350 damaged.

The basement at No. 145 Monroe street is occupied by the Windsor Hotel laundry. The water there had risen to from twelve to eighteen inches. The scene there was amusing to all except the laundry girls, who were obliged to sit on top of ironing boards and laundry tubs. Clothes baskets and linen of every description were floating about.

The basement of Kohl & Middleton's dime museum at No. 150 Clark street is occupied by the stars of the hourly performances. The water got into the dressing rooms of Miss Maud Elliott and Andy Lewis. Miss Elliott was found on top of a theatrical trunk, which had been placed on two chairs, arranging her make-up. Mr. Elliott was assisting her and stood in a pool of three inches of water.

MANY HOTEL MEN SUFFERERS.

Fires Put Out at the Grand Pacific—The Richelieu's Basement Flooded.

The big down-town hotels did not escape the general overflow. Of these the Grand Pacific leads the list as the most unfortunate. When the rain was pouring down its hardest the water in the sewage pipes began to flow backward and out through a trap into the engine-room. Soon a steady torrent was rushing from the overflushed mains. The depth of water that covered the floors steadily increased until it began to encroach upon the fires beneath the engine.

Faster and faster the water rose until the fires that burn night and day were extinguished. The indicators on the steam gauges slowly slipped backward until the engines came to a standstill.

All the elevators were stopped, and for several hours the large number of guests were compelled to walk up and down stairs.

At the Great Northern and the Auditorium no inconvenience was experienced from the storm, and owing to some new back-water traps that have but lately been adjusted the Wellington fared almost as well. The Leland also had nothing to complain of, but at the Victoria the laundry and wine-room were filled to a depth of seven inches with the unruly tide. The Richelieu reported that a considerable part of the basement was overflowed and the same condition of affairs prevailed at Gore's Hotel.

The Saratoga Hotel was flooded. The water entered the boiler-room and reached a height of four inches.

The electric light and elevator service in the Palmer House was suspended for two hours. The entire engine-room and laundry were covered with four to five inches of water.

ANTICS PLAYED BY THE ELEMENTS.

A Superior Street Flat and Peter Casper's House Visited by Lightning.

During yesterday afternoon's storm the lightning struck the flat building at Nos. 426-430 Superior street. Flat H on the fourth floor of the northwest corner of the building, occupied by R. W. Pettit and family, got the brunt of the shock, but was only slightly damaged. The window screen and frame work of the window casement were splintered. The glass was unharmed, but the lightning set fire to the curtains. A boy on the street saw the flames and rushed up through the halls crying "Fire!" Panic prevailed for a short time.

Mrs. Pettit ran from the back of the flat, where she was at the time, pulled the curtains down and smothered the flames in a bed spread. The sulphurous atmosphere caused by the flash spread through the building so that the residents could hardly breathe. In the excitement the porter attempted to ring up the police station but was hurled back several feet by the electricity and his arms were paralyzed for several minutes. The neighbors all felt the shock. The cellar of the building was also flooded, as was that of many others in the neighborhood.

Peter Caspar's House Struck.

Lightning played a lively engagement at other points on the North Side. Two houses were struck, but luckily no one was hurt. Peter Casper and his family, who live at No. 553 Larrabee street, were looking out of the window watching the storm. They were blinded by a flash which seemed to come from the heavens directly over their heads. Though none of them felt the shock severely, Mr. Casper felt certain that the bolt had struck near the house. He went out into the storm, and looking up at the house saw that the roof was on fire. An alarm was turned in and the Fire Department responded. The fire was extinguished after doing about $30 worth of damage. The lightning, it was found, had struck the roof near the center, glanced off and down the side of the house into the ground. Its course could be plainly traced and where it had struck the roof was torn up for several feet. Where it had run down the roof to the side of the house the shingles were scattered right and left. Fortunately for the family it ran down the opposite side from where they were gathered.

At Larrabee and North avenue the lightning struck a flagstaff on the top of a building and snapped it off. Strangely it did not strike the building, but went into the ground a dozen feet away.

Many basements on the North Side were flooded and the occupants compelled to move out. At Larrabee Street Police Station four inches of water stands in the basement and cells. The prisoners were huddled into a patrol wagon and taken to the East Chicago Avenue Station.

A dozen electric lights on the top floor of the United States Express Building were put out by the burning out of a wire supplying one of the circuits. Several persons were at work in the office of the North and South Building Association on this floor when the lights went out, but no one felt any shock. In the law office of T. H. Gansbergen on the same floor all the lights went out and a typewriter operator had her glasses knocked off, but felt no particular shock. In the office of the United States Express company on the first floor several of the employés felt a slight shock, but none of the lights were extinguished. One of the basements was flooded to some extent, but in anticipation of such an event the goods stored there had been raised beyond any probable level of a flood, so that no damage resulted.

Other Results of the Storm.

The Dearborn Street Station had about three inches of water in the basement, but it ran off before any great damage was done.

The Kellogg Newspaper company, at Harrison and Dearborn, had its basement filled with three feet of water and sustained $300 damages. Many other basements in this vicinity were also flooded, but precautions had been taken against damages.

Owing to the pranks that the lightning played in John M. Smyth's big building at Nos. 150 to 166 West Madison street the store was cut off from its usual protection against fire and burglars. By one of the most vivid flashes all of the watch-service boxes in the place, numbering nineteen, were burned out, leaving the night watchman no way to turn in an alarm to the police or fire headquarters in the event that such a course should be necessary.

Lightning played queer pranks yesterday at A. E. Drietzer's house, No. 6821 Yale street. A bolt made a hole ten feet square in the lawn in front of Mr. Drietzer's house. Then it leaped upwards and took a piece out of the building, damaging it to the extent of about $100.

A new two-story frame house at No. 492 Ontario street in course of construction was blown down during the heavy storm Wednesday night. The building was owned by Oliver Watts of No. 2390 Hubbard street. No one was injured.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A KILN HOUSE.

Large Quantities of Grain Destroyed by Fire and Water.

Lightning struck the kiln house of the Carden Malting company at Cherry street, near Bliss, last night a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The building was set on fire. Over 50,000 bushels of grain in this and the adjoining elevators were ruined by the fire and water, and the seven floors of the kiln house were practically wrecked. For a time it was feared that the entire plant would be destroyed, but the moist condition of the surrounding buildings and efficient work upon the part of the Fire Department kept the blaze confined to the kiln house. The loss to the building will exceed $25,000. The exact loss to the grain could not be ascertained last night, as the elevators could not be thoroughly inspected. John Carden, the head of the firm, however, thinks it will not be less than $20,000. Losses upon both building and grain are fully covered by insurance.

The plant is composed of the malting house, facing Cherry street on the east; three elevators, A, B, and C; and the kiln house. The building was erected in 1885 at a cost of $150,000. The lightning struck the rear or east end of the kiln house immediately under the roof. The building had evidently been struck some time before the fire was discovered by Officer Murphy of the Rawson Street Station, who turned in the alarm. Before the blaze burst out through the roof it worked its way down along a grain shaft into the seventh and sixth stories. Along this shaft the fire crept down to the second story before it was placed under control. The floors were made of perforated sheet-iron and were costly. The heat and water combined caused the sheet-iron to warp so badly that almost every inch of flooring will have to be replaced. On the floors in process of malting were between eight and nine thousand bushels of barley. This was totally ruined.

Separated from the kiln-house by a thin wall is Elevator C, containing 30,000 bushels of barley. This elevator was flooded from top to bottom and it is thought all of its contents rendered worthless. Little water was thrown upon Elevators A and B, and it was believed that no damage was done the grain in them. On the top of the kiln-house was a cupola twenty feet high. When most of the roof had been affected by the fire this was noticed to begin to sway. Across the alley was a two-story frame dwelling occupied by several Polish families. When the cupola did fall it crashed through the roof of this frame building. Its occupants had been warned, however, and no one was injured. It was owned by George Chaski and was damaged to the extent of $500.

The Carden Malting company is composed of John Carden and his two sons, David and James Carden. David Carden when seen last night said: "Our loss will be difficult to ascertain tonight, but I think it will reach almost $50,000. Our losses are all covered by insurance. Some of the grain ruined, however, belonged to other persons and may not be insured. We employ twenty-five men, and in two weeks we would have closed for the season. We expect to have everything in readiness to begin work again in September."

SPLINTERED THE FLAG POLE.

Effect of the Storm at the Columbian Exposition Grounds.

Jackson Park and the World's Fair buildings did not escape the storm. The wind blew a fearful gale that sent the frightened workmen hurrying from the unfinished buildings to places of safety. All office work was dropped by the several hundred men at construction headquarters and the fury of the storm discussed.

About 4 o'clock an intense white light suddenly filled the building. It was followed by a great crash that made the structure tremble. The electric lights went out, and for a few seconds every one held his breath and wondered what part of the building had been struck. It was uninjured, but less than a hundred yards away the flagstaff on the top of the lofty dome of the Transportation Building was splintered. Fortunately there was no one near the dome, and beyond breaking a few panes of glass and knocking off some staff no damage was done.

Those flag poles on the several buildings are a favorite mark for the lightning, and every storm of consequence recently has hit some one of them. Wednesday night the dome of the Fisheries Building received a bolt, and during the storm last Thursday the Mining Building got a shock that did considerable damage.

BLOWN DOWN OVER THEIR HEADS.

Several Houses Demolished by the Storm at Harvey—Much Property Destroyed.

A cyclone struck the Village of Harvey yesterday afternoon, causing considerable damage to property. Fortunately no lives were lost and only two persons were injured. J. Himmel and his wife were in their home when the cyclone came. It was 4 o'clock. The storm came from the southwest. Before they anticipated danger the house was blown down over their heads. When they succeeded in extricating themselves from the ruins they found they had escaped with only slight bruises.

The fine new residence of W. A. Miller was also blown down. The family escaped. Other houses blown down were those of J. H. Eaton and J. Tromley. The west side of J. Mathew's boiler works was razed to the ground. Some smaller buildings also toppled over.

The cyclone was attended by an electric storm of considerable violence. The motor of the electric street car line was burned out, so that all traffic had to be abandoned. The electric lights in the town were also burned out. Seth Williamson of the Harvey Land Association had a narrow escape. He was in his buggy driving over from Blue Island. He was lifted out of his seat and deposited gently in a mud-puddle beside the road, unhurt, but much the worse for fright.

The storm caused the greatest excitement and inconvenience in the suburb of Moreland. The streets were covered with water two feet deep. Women on their way to the city took off shoes and hose and waded to the depot. The storm was the worst in eight years, people said. The railway tracks were practically the only dry walks. To add to the annoyance of citizens city coal-dealers are charging an additional $4 per ton for delivering coal on account of bad roads.

ALL ASKING FOR ENGINES.

Calls Made on the Fire Department to Pump Water Out of Basements.

Chief of Fire Department Dennis J. Swenie divided his time yesterday afternoon between answering the telephone and talking to excited citizens. In each instance the cause for calling up the Fire Department was the same, to get a fire-engine or two to pump water from flooded basements.

Three relief engines were all Chief Swenie had at his command without calling on the engines in service, which he would not do. The complaints were taken down in the order of their receipt, and the Chief promised to keep the engines moving down the line. He informed compainers that they would probably have to wait some time and suggested that they do what they could for their own relief. A young man from a big dry-goods store was particularly pressing in his requests for an engine and wanted Chief Swenie to call one off from the work it might be engaged on for the benefit of his firm.

"Tell your employer," said the Chief, "that our business is pumping water into buildings, not pumping it out. If we can get an engine around to your place we will do it; otherwise not."

"It is strange," the Chief said afterward,

[Continued on seventh page.]

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Showers, variable winds.

Pages.

Tomorrow's Derby Will be in the Mud.
1 Chicago Gets Another Flood of Rain. Stevenson for Vice-President.
2 Cleveland Pleased at the News.
3 There Is Grief in Indiana. Effect of the Democratic Tariff Plank. Democrats Want Wild-Cat Money.
4 Democrats Displeased with the Result. Senatorial Views on the Nominations. Whitelaw Reid in Washington. Hill Expresses No Opinion.
5 Opinions of Editors on the Nominations.
6 Graduation Exercises in Chicago Schools. Kenyon College Commencement Day. Houses Unroofed at Galesburg.
7 Inspector Schaack Gets a Prize. De Mores Kills Capt. Mayer in a Duel.
8 Tammany Defeated by Charade. Bonnie True Wins the Grant Stakes.
9 Gath Tells the Story. Last Session of the Convention.
10 History of the Big Wigwam.
11 Bourke Cockran's Speech. Text of the Platform.
13 Decision in Lake-Front Case. Cause of Scudder's Death Not Ascertained.
14 Inter-State Commission After Grand Trunk.
16 News from the Courts.

LAST EDITION.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Illinois Secures a Man on the Democratic Ticket.

GOT THE SECOND PLACE.

Nominated On the First Ballot. That Was Had.

GRAY PROVED UNPOPULAR.

Tammany Plumped for the Prairie State Man.

A RECEPTION TO THE NOMINEE.

(Other Convention News on Pages 9 and 10.)

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois was yesterday nominated by the Democratic National convention as that party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

This result was reached on the first ballot of the afternoon session, for, although at the conclusion of that ballot Mr. Stevenson did not have anything like the requisite two-thirds majority, yet before the result was announced enough States had changed their votes to the Illinois candidate to insure his nomination.

One of the earliest men on the ground yesterday was Cable of Illinois, who came in with Gen. Winston, and the first thing they did was to go over among the New York delegates, where they had a long conference with

STEVENSON RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF DELEGATES.

Gov. Flower and William F. Sheehan as to the advisability of placing Adlai Stevenson, who was Assistant Postmaster-General under Cleveland, in nomination for the Vice-Presidency. The New York delegation was particularly sore at the Indianians and promised the Illinoisans their utmost assistance in Stevenson's behalf. Then they consulted a lot of other delegates from the Southern States, many of whom knew Stevenson when he was a headsman under Cleveland and received substantial favors at his hands. They received cordial assurances of support and the Illinois delegation was hastily called together in one of the committee rooms under the stage. In about fifteen minutes' time all the committee, with the exception of possibly one, were brought into the room and John A. King called them to order.

Resolved to Present Stevenson.

Congressman Cable stated the purpose of the meeting and said he had received assurances from New York that might lead to Stevenson's nomination. The only question which appeared to disturb the spirits of some of those present was whether or not Indiana would be offended in case Gray was shelved. But Winston, Cable and their friends prevailed, and the roll was ordered called on the question as to whether or not Stevenson's name should be presented, and every member responded in the affirmative, Gen. Winston and Mr. Cable assuring those present that in their best judgment it would lead to Stevenson's nomination. The Chair then appointed as a committee to go on the floor and work

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON OF ILLINOIS NOMINATES STEVENSON FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

among the delegates in Mr. Stevenson's interest Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Griesheimer, Mr. Cable, Mr. Winston and Mr. Page. Then the delegation, by a unanimous vote, instructed Nicholas Worthington to make the speech of presentation.

Singular as it may seem, now that the nomination is accomplished, the Illinois delegation hesitated long before it was agreed to present the name of Gen. Adlai Stevenson for Vice-President. There has been some talk about it ever since the members of the convention began to arrive here, but it had not been considered seriously.

When Gen. Palmer withdrew from the contest he expressed a wish that Illinois should be represented on the ticket, so as to insure the Democrats making a strong fight in this State. Last Tuesday at a conference held in his room in the Sherman House Mr. Palmer advised half a dozen members of the delegation gathered there to bring out Stevenson for Vice-President. He said it would be good policy to do that; it would compel the National committee to make a vigorous canvass in Illinois and to spend a goodly portion of the campaign fund here. Senator Palmer had one other object in view. Gen. Stevenson has hitherto been regarded as a pretty fair Morrison man. The Senator calculated that if, through his aid, Stevenson should get the Vice-Presidency his followers would be likely to take sides with him (Palmer) as against the horizontal statesman in the future factional fights in the State.

Hardly had the conference above referred to adjourned when Senator Palmer had himself interviewed in favor of Stevenson. He eulogized that gentleman and talked of the

propriety of giving the Vice-Presidential nomination to him. This proclamation of his devotion to the interests of the ex-Congressman from the Bloomington district came as a surprise to the Morrison men. They did not take kindly to it at first. Not that they did not feel kindly toward Gen. Stevenson, but they thought that Gen. Palmer had too much to say as to how the Illinois delegation was to be disposed of. They had almost determined to prevent the presentation of Stevenson to the convention as a candidate.

Col Morrison Supports Stevenson.

This was communicated to Col. Morrison, who immediately sent word that his friends should vote for the ex-First Assistant Post-

DUNCOMBE OF IOWA, A MIDNIGHT ORATOR.
"A Man who!"

master-General if he desired the Vice-Presidency. This settled the matter as far as Illinois was concerned. And yet Wednesday evening "Buck" Hinrichsen, who was working the Stevenson boom, could not count on a majority of the delegation for his man.

Joseph Page of Jerseyville went to the rescue and a conference of the Illinois delegates was called for 1 o'clock yesterday at the Sherman House. Then the delegates were not all for Stevenson. Some argued that it would be inexpedient. They did not believe that Stevenson could be nominated and they urged it as better policy to go to the support of Gov. Boies. At that meeting all the delegates were not present and those who thought it was inexpedient to present Gen. Stevenson's name to the convention seemed to be in the majority.

No action was taken until just before the convention was called to order in the afternoon. At that time the delegates had a sort of informal caucus and took the action already told of. Clayton E. Crafts, A. W. Green, and Mr. Eckels of Ottawa, who had hitherto doubted the expediency of putting forward Mr. Stevenson, fell into line at once and the Morrison men were rather enthusiastic over the project; moreover as they learned that Senator Palmer had become lukewarm over it.

In the meantime other influences were at work in favor of the gentleman from Bloomington. When Gen. Stevenson was pressed some days ago for the Temporary Chairmanship of the convention by the Cleveland leaders against Mr. Owens of Kentucky, Henry Watterson expressed himself rather tersely and sarcastically concerning his aspirations. He referred to the fact that Mr. Stevenson is an ex-officeholder and that he had been a Greenbacker, and was hardly the man to preside over a Democratic convention. Gen. Stevenson refused at that time to consent that a fight should be made in his behalf in the convention. Moreover, he made light of Mr. Watterson's sarcastic allusions to him, and, meeting the fighting Louisville editor, spoke rather pleasantly to him, notwithstanding the

GEN. BRAGG OF WISCONSIN.
"I never talk to the galleries."

heated Wattersonian interview furnished to some of the Chicago evening newspapers.

He Captured Watterson.

Mr. Watterson was impressed by Gen. Stevenson's urbane and pleasant manners and his magnanimity. The spirit of chivalry moved the Kentuckian to visit the New York delegation yesterday morning as it was about to adjourn and to ask some of its leading members to stand by Stevenson for Vice-President if his name was presented. The New-Yorkers were favorably disposed to these suggestions. Though Mr. Stevenson had been opposed to them from the start he had not been bitter. Moreover, when he was First Assistant Postmaster-General Gen. Stevenson commended himself to the New York Democrats as a real Democrat; that is, one who believes in the spoils system. He had wielded his ax dexterously against the Republican fourth-class Postmasters from 1885 to 1888. He was a Democrat after Andrew Jackson's and Tammany's heart. The New-Yorkers were only too glad, therefore, to think favorably of the proposition made to them by Mr. Watterson, whom they greatly admire. "We want one Democrat on the ticket," was their way of putting it.

Then again the Gray following in Indiana had played fast and loose with the New-Yorkers and had finally arrayed themselves publicly against them, while twelve of the Illinois

DON DICKINSON.
[Just before the Presidential ballot.]

men, among them Joe Page and Michael McInerney, two of the warmest supporters of Stevenson, wanted to act with the New-Yorkers' but were prevented from doing so by the unit rule. Mr. Page and Mr. McInerney visited the New-Yorkers at noontime and found them ready to vote for Stevenson if presented by his State.

New York's vote for him in the convention gave Stevenson the nomination. Perhaps Pennsylvania's vote in opposition helped also. The Pennsylvania leaders seemed to take delight in opposing the New-Yorkers' wishes. The convention thought the Pennsylvanians were carrying things too far. The New York delegates acted well throughout, and the convention would not tolerate the "rubbing-in" process as the Keystone State men proposed to carry it out. After the Pennsylvania vote it was noted that the delegations began to break for Illinois' candidate.

Mr. Watterson again came into play. He got the Iowa men to change their votes cast for him to Stevenson, and the jig was up with Gray.

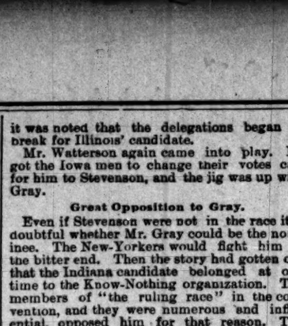
Great Opposition to Gray.

Even if Stevenson were not in the race it is doubtful whether Mr. Gray could be the nominee. The New-Yorkers would fight him to the bitter end. Then the story had gotten out that the Indiana candidate belonged at one time to the Know-Nothing organization. The members of "the ruling race" in the convention, and they were numerous and influential, opposed him for that reason. The Indiana delegates were appealed to to refute the Know-Nothing story if they could. But they did not refute it, and probably could not. It had not been forgotten also for the Hoosier men that their State went back on its pledges four years ago, and it was related that Mr. Gray was not much disturbed over the fact. A New-Yorker, commenting on the defeat, said:

"Those Indiana fellows always want something in a convention. They hardly ever stand by their pledges: they cannot fight to a finish. Dan Voorhees is always a quitter. He never staid in a contest to the end. It is time for these fellows to be taught a lesson."

When it was determined by the Illinois delegation to put Gen. Stevenson into nomination that gentleman left the convention and retired to his room in the Palmer House. There he received word as to the progress of events in the convention, and when the votes began to change to him before the announcement, it was clear that he would be victorious, and Delegate Page, who was the most enthusiastic man in yesterday's gathering, sent him word to that effect. Lyon Karr and other delegates resurrected an old badge used four years ago when Stevenson was mentioned for the office for which he was nominated yesterday, and displayed it at the end of his umbrella. It bore the words: "For Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson." It did good service, and Mr. Karr will preserve it as a family heirloom.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Stevenson knew what the outcome would be. Trusty messengers ran through the rain to inform him, and before the adjournment Congressman Ben Cable, Senator Andrew J. O'Connor of La Salle, Adlai T. Ewing, and other friends called at his room to congratulate him. The room soon became too small for the hosts of friends who wanted to express their satisfaction at his nomination, and when



"TOM" JOHNSON OF OHIO.
The Cherub.

John A. King, the Vice-Chairman of the delegation who had cast the 48 votes of Illinois for Stevenson called to congratulate him, Mr. Stevenson and his throng of friends adjourned to the parlor floor of the Palmer House, where he had a right royal reception.

Illinoisans Are Happy.

The delegates and politicians of this State, those who were enthusiastically for him as well as those who doubted the expediency of presenting his name, expressed themselves as delighted with the result. Joe Page said:

"Well, I got it pretty badly early this morning when Cleveland was nominated and my vote was cast for him against my wish. But I'm even this afternoon. I was one of the first to suggest Gen. Stevenson. He is a Democrat after my own heart, and after the hearts of my New York Democratic friends. They were delighted with the result. I have gotten over my soreness at the nomination of Cleveland and at Palmer's defeat of himself. Gen. Stevenson's nomination satisfies me entirely. I think it will help us in this State materially."

John C. Donnelly of Woodstock, another delegate, took the material view of the situation and said: "Stevenson's nomination makes Illinois the battle-ground of the West. The Democrats will devote all their energy and much of their money to carrying the State for Cleveland. The campaign will be red-hot here. I think we will win for Grover. We certainly will carry Algeld and win both branches of the General Assembly. That will enable us to redistrict the State, and we can hold Illinois as long as we have a mind to, which is as long as we behave ourselves."

Senator Farmer said the nomination of Stevenson would strengthen the ticket in the southern section of the State, and Congressman Forman, who contributed largely to securing the nomination for the Vice-Presidency for Illinois, was of the same opinion. Mr. Stevenson is a Kentuckian, and in the southern end of the State Kentucky-born politicians are much at home in the Democratic party.

"Doc" Shirley, who was a breezy member of the last General Assembly, and who thinks

TOM FENLON.
Kansas' silver-tongued contribution.

John Tanner ought to be a Democrat like himself, said: "The nomination of Stevenson is great!" He confided to his friends that he did not like the nomination of Cleveland, made as it was against the protest of New York, but Stevenson's nomination settled it all. "Me and Stevenson and Roger Q. Mills, the great Senator from Texas, were boys together down in Christian County, Ky.," he said. "I know Adlai as well as I do myself, and he is a fine fellow. He will make many friends. You bet I'd like to see him President."

"Doc" was willing to address his friends at the Sherman House headquarters on the merits of Stevenson as a candidate, but he was dissuaded from being too enthusiastic. Bradford K. Durfee and James S. Ewing, from Stevenson's own district, the latter the law partner of Gen. Stevenson, were quietly happy. They did not say much, but looked pleased. Congressman Ben Cable and Frank H. Jones congratulated one another.

Mr. Cable said: "Frank, I think this is a good ticket. I think Illinois comes out all right this time, for our vote decided who should be President."

Asking for Help Already.

"Yes," responded Mr. Jones, "and we have the Vice-President all to ourselves."

Just then Mr. Cable was called into the National committee room, and Mr. Jones urged on him—as if that were necessary—to impress on the committee the necessity for making a big fight in Illinois.

John P. Hopkins, A. W. Green, Clayton E. Crafts, Roger Sullivan, and the Chicago delegates generally said the nomination would help them in the State and in Cook County, and that it would be eminently satisfactory to John P. Altgeld, whose prospects for Governor it materially enhanced. Senator Coppinger, Ed Merritt of Springfield, Judge Fouke, and J. B. Ricks of Taylorville were also well pleased. J. Stanley Brown of Rockford, who is a Postmaster and served under Stevenson, was, of course, an enthusiast over the nomination. He said nobody could doubt the genuineness of Stevenson's Democracy. "If they have any doubt about it," he said, "they have only to look over the list of the Republican Postmasters of all classes whom he had removed under Cleveland's Administration."

In reference to the statement that Stevenson's record as a Greenback Congressman might hurt him in the hard-money States, "Buck" Henrichsen, the candidate for Secretary of State on the Illinois Democratic ticket, remarked: "Well, it won't hurt him in the silver States, where we expect to get some votes." Mr. Durfee of Decatur, however, said that Mr. Stevenson had always been a consistent Democrat; his Greenback theory never hurt, and he was all right.

Four young women from Bloomington, who refused to divulge their names, took the liberty of kissing the candidate as they shook his hand. There were many women who came to pay their respects. A large delegation of Indianians shook the General's hand and smiled grimly. Of course all the Illinois Democrats were standing around smiling, and one of them remarked that the victors would get all the spoils if Adlai E. Stevenson had his say.

The following members of the Notification committee made an informal call in a body: R. A. Montgomery, R. Z. Johnson, A. W. Crandall, Pat McGuire, Edward Sweet, Rufus N. Rhodes, Frank Adams, B. R. Davidson, W. D. Chipley, W. A. Callop, L. M. Martin, James W. Orr, John P. Salzer, James Shankley, H. P. Henderson, Charles Y. Foote, W. V. Sullivan, W. A. Collier, O. C. Miller, James Borden, Hugh C. Wallace, E. U. Long, M. I. Donaldson, Elias Cope, N. E. Mack, F. E. Bartlett, H. R. Parker, S. T. Hauser, and R. R. Holden.

Others who shook the General's hand were:

Men Who Love Him.

The most enthusiastic praise of Gen. Stevenson comes from the ex-Postmasters who worked so assiduously and successfully for him in yesterday's convention. When he was First Assistant Postmaster-General no Republican Postmaster escaped if he had his way. As soon as he ascertained that a Republican was in a position he immediately set to work to bring about his removal. He did not require local representation to act. If there was a Democrat to be found in the town where this Republican Postmaster held forth Mr. Stevenson insisted on a Democratic appointment.

Then, again, he was rather kindly to the Postmasters. If their politics was all right their management could not in his judgment be wrong. Their Democracy to his mind could cover a multitude of sins. He is also well liked by the department officials at Washington. He was kindness and courtesy to them. He lent a willing ear to their representations made in their own interest. He was always ready to receive them. He was the most accessible of officials, and his door was open to all the visiting Democrats at Washington. The recipients of his courtesy who were in the convention yesterday, and they were many, did good work in his behalf—work which Isaac Pusey Gray could hardly appreciate.

GEN. STEVENSON RECEIVES.

The Candidate for Vice-President Is Greeted by His Friends.

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, shook hands for an hour and a half with representative Democrats from all over the country at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon.

The General had not figured on giving a reception to the entire Democracy of the United States, but after the convention adjourned he went to the Palmer House with some friends to get his bearings, and the Democrats began to crowd around him offering congratulations. People crowded in from right and left and the jam grew so great that Gen. Stevenson could not shake hands.

Gen. Harden of Kentucky, who was with him, suggested that as long as he was in for a hand-shaking it might as well be made a reception, and an informal affair was inaugurated on the spur of the moment.

Gen. Stevenson took his stand on the parlor floor of the Palmer House. Two policemen were secured to put order into the proceedings, and the rank and file of the Democracy in town marched up in line and pumped away vigorously at the arm of the candidate for Vice President. The reception began at 5 o'clock and lasted till 6:30. James A. Taylor of this city introduced the Chicago people and Alfred Orendorf of Springfield and T. W. McNeeley of Bloomington introduced the out-of-town folks.

Hundreds of Gen. Stevenson's old friends and former official associates came up. To each of the guests the General smiled and said, "You are very kind. Hope to hear from you again."

Ex-Gov. Porter of Indiana, ex-Gov. S. B. Buckley of Kentucky, Congressmen Scott Wike and W. S. Forman of Illinois, State Senators Wells of Illinois and Wirt of Kentucky, Nathan Cleves, Portland, Me.; James W. Hawley, Idaho; I. F. Armstrong, Newark, N. J.; Richard Tyre, Lebanon, Ind.; Nat French, Lucius Wells, Samuel Gilpin, A. C. Howard, F. C. Brown, and L. W. Goen of Iowa; J. W. Orr, Atchison, Kas.; H. R. Wells, Dennis O'Brien, C. J. Haines, and Frank Nicolin, of Minnesota; Congressman A. N. Martin of Indiana; Joseph Wirby, Alonzo Horton, and John I. Levey of Oklahoma; Delegates R. F. Newcomb, Adam Rinard, W. K. Murphy, T. B. Carson, Frank H. Jones, Lyon Karr, N. E. Worthington, John C. Donnelly, Charles K. Add, B. F. Allen, and John Finley of Illinois; State Senator Wells of Quincy; John P. Hopkins, Chairman of the Cook County Democracy; William Vandever, Taylorville, Ill.; James E. Ewing, Gen. Stevenson's law partner, of Bloomington; John T. Dickinson, W. S. Forrest, and W. G. Ewing.

After the reception Gen. Stevenson retired to the room of Col. John B. Castleman of Louisville, Ky., where he received several telegrams of congratulation. He was asked by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE if his nomination was a surprise to him.

"Yes, it was. Of course I knew that my friends were working hard for me, and I had been told that my chances were good, but I was truly surprised at the result. It would be false to say that I am not highly gratified at the great honor bestowed on me, and I cannot find fitting terms in which to thank those friends who worked for me."

"To what do you attribute the sudden turn of events in your favor?"

"Well, that is a difficult question to answer," replied Gen. Stevenson.

Gen. Hardin of Kentucky, who was in the room, said: "Let me reply to that question, for Gen. Stevenson is an exceedingly modest man. The fact is that Gen. Stevenson's nomination is the result of a happy combination of circumstances and hard work at the right time for the right man. Gray was not acceptable to all sides, and there was no other one man so strong as Stevenson. His friends had been doing missionary work."

"Gen. Stevenson, what part did Tammany play in nominating the Vice-President?"

"I can't answer that question, because I do not know about it, as I was not in the convention when the thing was done."

"Do you anticipate that there is enough disaffection in the party in Indiana over Gray's defeat to work disaster to the party?"

"I should say not. But of course I can't reply at length to such a question as that. You will have to excuse me from further questions just at present."

FOR SECOND PLACE.

Bloomington Is Rejourned at Gen. Stevenson's Selection.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—There were great interest and excitement about the city today when it became apparent from telegraphic bulletins that the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson was likely to receive the nomination for the office of Vice-President. Early in the afternoon citizens in large numbers assembled in front of the office of the telegraph company. In this assemblage there were members of all parties and the hope was expressed universally that Bloomington would be honored by the selection of her distinguished citizen. When the first ballot was announced with Mr. Stevenson strongly in the race a shout went up which was heard all over the business part of the city, and this increased the throng at the bulletin board. When the change in votes began another cheer went up, and as the States wheeled into line for Gen. Stevenson there was wild excitement. When the news was received that Mr. Stevenson's nomination was made unanimous there was another yell, and the crowd dispersed to carry the news to all parts of Bloomington. There was no dissenting voice, and all joined in congratulating the city upon the selection of one who is popular with all parties and all classes.

The news was conveyed to Mrs. Stevenson at her pleasant home in the northeastern part of the city, facing Franklin Park, by the wife of Mr. T. M. Bates, Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton railway, who had received it by telephone. Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter, Letitia, a fair little maiden of 17, were the only members of the family who were at home. Misses Julia and Mamie Stevenson were in Chicago with their father, and Mr. Louis Stevenson, the only son, who has just returned from California, had gone to Decatur on a visit. The telephone in the Stevenson residence was out of order but it was immediately repaired and soon congratulations began to pour in upon the wife of the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee.

Mrs. Stevenson Is Happy.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called at the Stevenson homestead. Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter were in a state of quiet happiness. Said Mrs. Stevenson:

"This news gives us much satisfaction and joy. It was scarcely unexpected, but after all it was a surprise, for you know there are so many contingencies in politics that one's hopes are often doomed to disappointment. No, I have not heard from Mr. Stevenson. I suppose he has not yet had time to think of us. I wish that his mother was here to share with us the good news, but doubtless she has heard it already, as she is temporarily with Mr. Stevenson's brother William in this city."

While the reporter was at the home of Mr. Stevenson telegrams of congratulation began to be received in large numbers and their receipt continued all evening, the messages coming from all parts of the Union.

The reporter next called at the home of Mr. William W. Stevenson and had an interview with the venerable mother of Adlai Stevenson. Being an aged woman and rather infirm in body she had just retired. However, Mrs. Stevenson made her appearance and seemed overjoyed at the nomination of her son. In fact she seemed the picture of peace and contentment, and very willingly she related as best she could the facts connected with her son's early career.

Gen. Stevenson's Life.

Born in 1835 in Christian County, Kentucky, near the county seat of Hopkinsville, he was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stevenson. He began to attend school at the age of 5 years, Dr. T. F. Worrell, who died in this city a few years since, being the instructor. Young Stevenson was fond of history and always showed great interest in politics. A great reader and a great student, he rapidly came to the front among his young friends. At the age of 16 he came with the family to this city, where they resided on South Albert street. He immediately entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at this place, which was then in its infancy. When 21 years old he went to Danville, Ky., and entered Center College, then presided over by Dr. William Green. In 1857 he was called home to Bloomington because of the death of his father. He soon commenced the reading of law with the firm of Williams & Packard of this city, later the firm of Williams & Burr. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. He did not practice in Bloomington at first, but went to Metamora, Woodford County, where he remained for ten years, having been twice elected Prosecuting Attorney.

In 1867 he married Miss Letitia Green, the daughter of his former instructor at Center College, Danville, Ky., who was then visiting her sister, Mrs. M. L. Scott of Chenoa. Four children blest the family circle, namely:

Louis Green Stevenson, aged 24 years.
Mary E. Stevenson, aged 19 years.
Julia Scott Stevenson, aged 18 years.
Letitia Ewing Stevenson, aged 16 years.

In 1863 he returned to Bloomington and engaged in the practice of law with his cousin, James S. Ewing, with whom he has since been connected.

Mrs. Stevenson thought, of course, that her son would make a most excellent Vice-President if elected. She said that he had always been a good, affectionate son. At his father's death his father said: "Adlai has never disobeyed me."

Mrs. Dr. Thomas F. Worrell, the sister of Mr. Stevenson's father, who was also present during the interview, said: "When Adlai was a young boy Dr. Worrell promised the lad a bicycle. When told that he would never get it he said: "Would a man ever tell a lie?"

Other members of the Stevenson family seemed greatly surprised at the nomination, but were rejoiced.

His Career in Politics.

Mr. Stevenson's political career of late years has been brilliant. In 1874 he was elected to Congress in this district, which then included Tazewell County and which had up to that time a large Republican majority. He defeated Gen. John McNulta of this city. In this campaign Mr. Stevenson won the appellation of "The Great Straddler" for the ease and success with which he rode two horses at once—Democracy and Greenbackism. He made a close and energetic campaign, and his election was a genuine surprise, especially to the Republicans. In 1878 he was again elected to Congress from this district. In another campaign he was defeated by the Hon. Diedrich C. Smith of Pekin, soon after which the district was changed by putting Tazewell County into the district with Sangamon, and outlining the present Fourteenth District. July 4, 1885, Mr. Stevenson assumed the duties of First Assistant Postmaster-General under Mr. Cleveland, which position he held for four years, during which time he resided with his family in Washington. Immediately upon vacating that office, during his incumbency in which he decapitated about 40,000 Republican Postmasters, he returned with his family to Bloomington, which was the occasion of much rejoicing by the many friends of the family. Since his return Mr. Stevenson has not taken an active part in the extensive business of the firm of Stevenson & Ewing, of which he is a member, and has been away from the city and the State a great deal, especially on business with the World's Exposition at Chicago. In the interests of the Fair he traveled through all the South and has made a number of diplomatic journeys to Mexico and other distant points. Mr. Stevenson, two years ago was elected President of the Inter-State Building and Loan Association and holds that office at present, the headquarters being in Bloomington. He has for many years been a leading stockholder of the McLean County Coal company, whose mines are in this city, and is its present President. Upon the death of the President, Mr. Mathew T. Scott, Mr. Stevenson's brother-in-law, some months ago, Mr. Stevenson was elected President of that company. The McLean County Coal company has always employed non-union laborers, and under the management of Mr. Scott some years ago disputes with the miners were frequent and strikes not uncommon. During Mr. Stevenson's Presidency he has had nothing to do with the active management of the mines, which are controlled by the Scott estate. Mr. Stevenson is also a stockholder and director of the People's Bank of this city. While in good circumstances, he is not considered a rich man. In private life and in his associations as a citizen Mr. Stevenson is a charming man. While he accomplishes a great deal, he always has time to chat with his friends, to meet newspaper interviewers in a courteous way, and to take part in social gatherings, in which he is a great favorite.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* (Rep.) will say tomorrow, after complimenting Mr. Stevenson personally:

The campaign in Illinois will not be waged on the personality of Mr. Stevenson or that of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, but on the known views of the heads of the two tickets, Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, and on the platforms on which these two gentlemen were nominated. On these issues Republicans have no reason to doubt that they will carry the State by the usual majority.

Bloomington Men Go Home.

An hour after the nomination of Mr. Stevenson a staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE was en route to Bloomington, which has now become a big spot on the map of the country. A number of citizens of the town were on the train. They had been attending the convention, and as soon as their townsman was nominated they made a break for the Union Depot. The C. & A. had two sections on the track and the man on the gate kept the crowd waiting until the people became impatient and the Bloomington contingent climbed over the iron pickets and made a rush. En route they talked of Stevenson in a manner which would have created the impression that nobody else was on the ticket.

The thing which delights the Democrats most is that Stevenson is a sort of Hill Democrat and that he rode in on the Tammany tiger. As the train halted at each station between Chicago and Bloomington the Bloomington people went to the platform of the coach and gossiped with the villagers who had received no other information than the bare fact that Mr. Stevenson had been nominated. Reaching the depot here the Bloomington folks made a rush for every carriage and vehicle and gave orders to be driven rapidly to the Stevenson home, each one seeming to think he was going to be the first to break the news. They had forgotten that the telegraph lines were working.

Young Stevenson returned at a late hour from Decatur and will from this time on receive the visitors. Bloomington will be a political Mecca from now until November, as it is the home of the Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket as well as that of the Republican candidate for Governor. Mrs. Stevenson is a cousin of Norvin Green of the Western Union Telegraph company, and a woman who has many of the domestic traits of Mrs. Harrison.

SULKY TAMMANY MEN.

SORE OVER THE SNUB THEY HAVE RECEIVED.

Rasped by the Joy of the Syracuse Delegates—They Say They Will Do What They Can to Help the Ticket Win—Contempt That They Feel for Gorman Because of His Treachery—Delegates Who Are Not Hopeful That Success Will Be Theirs This Fall.

When Mr. Murphy, the Chairman of the New York delegation, cast the 72 votes of his State for Mr. Stevenson yesterday he did so with a double purpose. The New York people had a bone to pick with ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, while on the other hand they felt kindly disposed towards Mr. Stevenson.

"Stevenson is a Democrat," said Richard Croker when he came over to the Auditorium Hotel after the convention.

If the big Tammany leader was not pleased over the result of the all-night session, he was fairly well satisfied with what was done yesterday afternoon, and he was more communicative than he has been at any time since he reached Chicago. He talked more freely than he has ever been known to do before about the happenings of the last week, and in a measure indicated how he feels over the general result. There were some newspaper men, however, who did not fare so well as THE TRIBUNE representative, as Mr. Croker declined flat-footed to discuss the situation.

While Mr. Croker said that the Tammany organization would support the ticket loyally, there was an element of doubt in his conversation indicating that he did not like the reflections being made by the Syracuse people, and Mr. Cleveland and his friends will have to act in an exceedingly gracious manner if they are able to prevent a breach in the party in New York. Mr. Croker was asked whether there was any significance in the vote of New York being cast for Mr. Stevenson beyond the belief that he was the strongest man.

They Like a Democrat.

"Well, we like a man that is a Democrat," he replied.

"It is said, Mr. Croker, that the New York delegation believes that Mr. Gray did not act just as squarely as he might have done. Is there any truth in this report?"

"The sop was held out to him and he took it," was the New York leader's terse reply. While this was all he said on that point, it clearly indicated just how the New-Yorkers felt and means a good deal when coming from the man it did. His expression clearly indicated satisfaction and showed that he had tasted of the cup of revenge.

Now the other bird which the New York delegation killed with the single stone was the returning of a kindness which Mr. Stevenson had shown the Democracy of New York City when he was First-Assistant Postmaster-General under Mr. Cleveland's administration.

"We like Stevenson in New York," continued Mr. Croker, "because he is a good Democrat. When he was in office he believed in turning the Republicans out. If he had had his way a Democratic Postmaster would have been in every office in the United States. While this state of affairs was not brought about, it was not his fault. He did everything he could to assist us in getting Postmaster Pearson of New York removed, and it was not his fault that a Democrat did not get the place, but a man higher up in the administration."

Attitude Toward the Ticket.

Regarding the attitude of Tammany toward the ticket, Mr. Croker had this to say:

"We will return home and give the ticket our hearty support. It is a good ticket. We were for Hill, and we will give the nominees of this convention the same kind of support we gave the Senator here. We do not do anything half-hearted. If we are for a man, we are for him. That is the way we do business."

"It is intimated, Mr. Croker, that there is some probability that Tammany will knife Mr. Cleveland. Is this true?"

"The only thing that will keep Tammany from supporting the ticket is just such questions as you asked. We are Democrats, and reflections of doubt as to our loyalty might have a tendency to drive away some of our people."

Mr. Croker was asked his views in regard to the tariff plank, and he had this to say:

"It is better to come out clearly and state the position of the party on that issue than to have adopted a straddle plank like the one reported by the committee. I think we will get along quite as well in New York with such a plank as we have adopted as if we had straddled the issue. I am well enough satisfied to go into the campaign with a square understanding as to the position of our party."

Another reporter for THE TRIBUNE met Mr. Croker late in the afternoon and asked:

"Have you seen any Indiana men?"

"They're hard to find," responded the Tammany leader with a grim smile.

To another pers n Mr. Croker said: "I am going back feeling desperately dejected. There is no question that the New York Democracy will give Cleveland all the support it can command. It is only a question of whether we can get the people to vote for Cleveland; that is what we earnestly argued all along, and what we meant. We were in earnest when we told the delegates that we thought the nomination of Cleveland would mean the loss of New York. We did not tell them that we would bolt the ticket, and we will not, but it will be a hard pull."

They Were Tired and Sore.

It was broad daylight yesterday morning when the New York delegates returned to the Auditorium. They were sore and restless under their defeat. They had been badly snubbed by the convention, but before the nomination of Grover Cleveland was made Bourke Cockran had told the delegates what they might expect. There was no mistaking Cockran's remarks, either. He was so plain and explicit that his meaning could not be misunderstood. Cockran, who voiced the sentiments of the New York delegation more thoroughly than any other man, had left nothing undone to acquaint the convention with the status of affairs in New York. He had done his full duty, too. Chairman Murphy, Mr. Croker, Mr. Sheehan, and Gen. Sickles, and others of the delegation said it was the greatest speech in all Mr. Cockran's life.

Tammany is always a good loser, and history fails to record the time when it scored a victory in a National Democratic convention. But the thing which rasped its members was the fact that just behind them sat seventy-two alleged delegates from the Syracuse convention who applauded to their hearts' content when Cleveland was nominated, and jeered at the regular Democratic organization of the State.

They went up to the Auditorium and got in their headquarters and talked over the situation. The sentiment, while they were sore and chafing under their defeat, was to the effect that New York would do the best it could under the circumstances to pull the ticket through if possible.

The New York delegates slept late yesterday morning, nor did they get to the convention until that body was ready to be called to order. Gen. Sickles did not come at all, nor did Gen. Slocum nor Ben Wood.

Accept the Inevitable.

Ordinarily the New-Yorkers are very loath to give out anything for publication, and this was no exception to the general rule. If they had any public declarations to make they were reduced to writing and given out to the Secretary of the State delegation, Mr. De Freest. When they came into the hall, however, one of THE TRIBUNE men went down and had talks with Mr. Murphy, Mr. Croker, Mr. Flower, Mr. Cockran, and Mr. Sheehan. They had put little to say, and their talk was all of the same matter: "New York accepts the inevitable. We recognize Cleveland's nomination. We will go home and do the best we can for this ticket. Mr. Cockran in his speech of the early morning voiced our sentiments clearly and explicitly. Beyond that we have nothing to say, and we repeat we will do the very best we can for this ticket."

Cockran Took His Leave.

Bourke Cockran sat with his delegation about an hour reading a New York paper two or three days old. He devoured every word of it, apparently oblivious of his surroundings, and paying no attention to what was going on. The rain was dripping through the roof, but Cockran's thoughts were far away. When interrogated as to what he thought of the situation he simply said: "I told them last night. I gave an honest expression to my views as to the condition of affairs then, and have nothing more to say."

A moment after he rolled up the paper, put it in his pocket, and said: "Good-by, boys, I am going away." He shook hands with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sheehan and his colleagues in the delegation and pushed his way out of the hall. Don Dickinson beckoned to him, and the gentlemen bade each other good-by. Some of the Michigan delegation called Cockran over, and then the delegation raised up and gave three cheers, a compliment which he recognized by a courteous bow. Chairman Brice and Cockran had a few words more, and he got out of the hall as quickly as possible. It could not be truthfully said that Mr. Cockran was in ill-humor, but he unquestionably felt a little humiliation over the defeat New York had received, because the views of the delegation had been disregarded, but he was too good a loser to whimper or cry.

The speech of Bourke Cockran against Cleveland's nomination and his announcement in the convention that New York would vote a lid to make the nomination unanimous have made the New York Congressman something of a defeated hero. "Of all the New-Yorkers," said one of the delegates yesterday, "Cockran will find it the easiest to make his peace with Cleveland if the Democratic ticket wins."

Mr. Cockran was asked how he felt in defeat.

"You can imagine how I feel," said he, "if you will believe that every word I have uttered against Cleveland's nomination was spoken in earnest. The convention has given us a candidate that every man of us that had the interests of the party at heart believes cannot carry the State. Under the circumstances, how would you expect me to feel?"

"Will Tammany support the ticket?"

"Tammany will do that and try to poll a full party vote."

At this point a New-Yorker came up and congratulated Mr. Cockran on his speech. "Thank you," said Mr. Cockran, "I am getting many congratulations today. Congratulations are all I have left."

Mr. Sheehan said: "All I care to say about New York is simply this: Mr. Cleveland has been nominated, and we will do the very best we can there to get the ticket through."

This sentiment was reiterated by Gov. Flower and Chairman Murphy. Mr. Murphy said he would leave Chicago today to join his wife in Dayton, O., where she is visiting relatives.

Influence of the Corporations.

Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan kept up his spirits wonderfully under the crushing blow of Cleveland's success. Sheehan did more than any one man for New York to make Cleveland's nomination doubtful up to the call of the States. Day and night he has worked incessantly, coolly, and effectively. Three times half the New-Yorkers were ready to abandon hope and give up the contest. He reinstilled confidence in them and upheld their sinking courage. "It's over," said Sheehan. "No use talking about it. We are whipped." We did everything under the sun that honorable men set in their convictions could do. We have not abused anybody and have not attacked Cleveland unfairly, but we object to the way we have been treated. The influence of great corporations was thrown into the fight, and it is said on every side that immense sums of money were used to secure the votes of the Territorial delegates."

"Will New York support the ticket?"

"We who have struggled against Cleveland's nomination together, and have had it forced upon us, will do all we can to carry it through."

The New-Yorkers, without regard to whether they are delegates, alternates, Tammany men, or merely anti-Cleveland shouters, leave Chicago under the impression that money was used to influence the votes of New Mexico, Arizona, and the other Territories to come into line for Cleveland. They point to the fact that, while the vote of New Mexico was being taken and the Chairman stood up to announce the vote, Don Dickinson ran down the aisle and shook his finger in the delegate's face, crying, "Mind now, vote the way I told you." This talk, whether it has any foundation or not, will tend to make the feeling of New York State more bitter than it otherwise would be, and all the New York men who are friendly to Hill will go home and tell their fellow-Democrats that they were beaten by Wall street and Standard Oil money, and not in a fair and honest fight.

Delegate James W. Ridgeway of the Fourth District, Brooklyn, is more demonstrative in his language than most of the Hill mourners. "Do you know now, Cleveland was nominated?" said he. "He was chosen by the use of money—Standard Oil company's money, if you please. I believe millions of dollars were thrown into that convention to get delegates away from Hill in sufficient numbers to give Cleveland his scant majority."

Gen. Sickles had a terrible storm raging beneath his calm exterior. "We have said Cleveland couldn't carry New York," said he, "and he can't. We weren't talking for fun. The Territories nominated him; now let the Territories get him the Electoral votes."

Wishes Grover Had Not Been Born.

Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira is another man who wishes Grover Cleveland had never been heard of and David B. Hill had continued the practice of law in his native town. "You see the fix we are in," said he. "We said Cleveland couldn't be elected. We said he couldn't carry New York. They wouldn't believe us. I suppose if we had sworn to that paper which we signed, they wouldn't believe us even then. Maybe they will believe us on election day. He is the candidate of the Democracy, of course, but how the thunder are you going to carry the State if half the voters stay at home?"

"We will support Cleveland on election day," said State Controller Frank Campbell. "Oh, yes, we will support him, but I have an idea that on election morning, we won't get to the polls much before 8 or 9 o'clock."

Col. John R. Fellows is as cheerful as could be expected under the circumstances. "I don't think," said he, "that the convention, even now, realizes just how serious we were in our declaration of Cleveland's weakness in New York. You see, they were carried away by the Cleveland phrase. They were a lot of sentimentalists and those who weren't influenced by sentiment were influenced by weightier and more worldly considerations."

Corporation Counsel Clark, who is not a delegate, but has worked with rare energy and skill in behalf of Hill, says there is no question of Tammany giving loyal support to the ticket. "The trouble will be," said he, "in getting the workers—the rank and file of the organizations to assume responsibility for the carrying of their respective districts. They know the sentiment among the people. When a man is positive that his district is going to go against him, he is more than likely to throw it up for one campaign and let some one else try to swing it into line."

Will Require Great Skill.

Charles E. Remick of Oneida, the Democratic Sheriff of Madison County, which has a Republican majority of some 3,000, was one of Senator Hill's most enthusiastic supporters. Madison County is also the home of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, who was here as one of the managers of Mr. Cleveland's campaign. This is the way Sheriff Remick feels: "Although disappointed in the result of the convention I will return to New York and use my best endeavors to elect the ticket nominated. I adhere to the statements and opinions, however, set forth by the New York State delegates to the effect that the nomination of ex-President Cleveland imperils the chances of the Democracy in my State, and it will require good judgment on the part of the managers of Mr. Cleveland's campaign to secure the Electoral vote of New York. The regular organization of the State cannot expect any favors from the hands of Mr. Cleveland's managers and will ask no quarter from them. As the larger portion of organized labor will be greatly disappointed, together with a large number of the veterans, it will require great skill to hold them in line."

Gov. Flower was found after the convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel with his family. "It is a splendid ticket," he said, as he stopped reading an evening paper and looked over his glasses, "and will receive my earnest and hearty support. I hope that we will carry New York with this ticket."

"Will Tammany support the ticket?" he was asked.

"I do not belong to the Tammany organization, but I presume it will. Tammany always does support the Democratic ticket."

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SORROW IN INDIANA.

THE HOOSIERS OVERWHELMED BY THEIR SUDDEN DEFEAT.

They Supposed That Their More or Less Favorite Son Would Surely Be Nominated for Vice-President, and When the Illinoisan Carried Off the Prize Great Was Their Grief—Delegate Morss Tells How It All Happened—Says There Was No Trade—Afraid to Go Home.

"Indiana was lost in the wild frenzy with rolling eyes that swept everything in the convention. But if the State delegation of Indiana had come up here as men and not as pigmies and had not been in a hurry to crawl over the tailboard of the Cleveland band-wagon the people of Indiana would have had a candidate on the national ticket named today."

So said Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne, Ind., after the boom of Isaac P. Gray had collapsed in the big barn on the Lake Front. Mr. Bell was a Gray man. In 1884 he nominated Gray for Governor and he has been his friend ever since.

He was the first Indiana man to reach the Palmer House after the disaster, and was apparently the only man in his State who didn't look sheepish and hang his head amid the throngs of enthusiasts who were training their voices to cheer for Cleveland and Stevenson. The rest of the Indiana crowd was either lost, strayed, or stolen, and it was impossible to locate any of them until late in the evening, when Editor Sam Morss was found behind the bolted doors of Room 231, endeavoring to collect his thoughts and make ready for inditing an editorial in which to explain to the admirers of the more or less favorite son of Indiana how it all happened.

It was 8 o'clock before any man from Indiana dared to poke his nose into the beautifully decorated headquarters. During the absence of the Hoosier contingent at the convention ruthless invaders had been in the room and carried away all the lithographs of Gov. Gray. The big picture of Tom Hendricks still beamed from the wall. Beneath it was the picture of the "man of destiny." Other Hoosiers joined the first man who peeked into the room. They held a little consultation on the outside, and then one of them timidly ventured on tip-toe towards the lithograph that was hanging below the picture of Hendricks and quickly turned the portrait of Grover to the wall.

Blame It on Grover.

They blame it all on Grover. They declare that it was the friends of the man who is now jollifying at Buzzard's Bay who had taken hold of the knife which Tammany had so deftly inserted into Indiana's more or less favorite son and twisted the blade around and made the gaping wound larger and more painful.

Hoosier visitors kept away from their headquarters and at 6 o'clock Johnny Donnelly of Woodstock, grown too large in his exuberance over the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, was presiding over a love feast in honor of the candidate from Bloomington. Congressman Forman looked into the room and had few words of condolence to speak for the defeat of the disconsolate men from Indiana. He talked in about this strain:

"They came here and stultified themselves and flopped around until they thought they were in the driver's seat of the band-wagon. They came here with the favorite son, vowing to stick to him through thick and thin, and then they left him. I understand that Senator Voorhees never did make a fight to a finish."

But Senator Voorhees was not around. He was not in the city to share the sufferings of his constituents. On the advice of his physician he had long before returned to Terre Haute, and some of the Hoosiers claimed that if the Senator had been able to stick to his post the result would have been different. A few Hoosiers ventured out of the parlor floor of the Palmer during the great reception given by the Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Stevenson of Bloomington, but they had discarded their labels, and were not saying a word about having hailed from Indiana. They evidently wanted to get back home with their clothes. They had lost everything else and had grown cautious. The first man to give himself away was Thomas J. Newkirk, Clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana, who indiscreetly asked in a loud tone of voice what time the first train left for Indiana. He finally escaped in a hack, as the crowd immediately took him up for a curiosity.

It Was a Sad Ending.

It was hard to tell just how badly the Indiana men feel. The confidence they had in their cause was demonstrated by the grand jollification and parade they got up Wednesday night, when with bands and transparencies and a general hurrah they marched about the city ratifying the ticket "Cleveland and Gray." If ever mortals played an immortal cinch the Gray men had played one on Isaac P. Gray. Editor Sam Morss, who won the seventeen Gray men over to the Cleveland cause, wrote a yard and a half of headlines to his Indianapolis paper on Tuesday night. Here is a sample of what the headlines said: "it's All Settled," "Cleveland Will Be Chosen This Afternoon, and Gray Will Be Put on Tomorrow," "Even Tammany May Get In Out of the Wet," "Indiana Clubs Parade and Everywhere Cause a Great Big Sensation," "The Ladies Enamored with the Handsome Gray Boys," "Indiana Generally Cutting a Pretty Wide Swath."

About the only thing that came true out of all this gorgeous array of headlines was that Tammany did get in out of the wet long enough to mortally stab Mr. Gray and all the hopes of the Hoosier men. That the job was done with neatness and dispatch Editor Morss does not deny. When he was approached as to the whys and wherefores he removed a wet towel from his heated brow, straightened out his side whiskers and said:

"I sincerely and earnestly regret the defeat of Mr. Gray. My heart was as much in the fight for Mr. Gray as it was for Mr. Cleveland. I believed that the combination of Cleveland and Gray was invincible, but I still hope that Cleveland and Stevenson will carry the State. The gentlemen representing Mr. Gray supported him in the utmost good faith. They came here and found that the nomination of Cleveland was inevitable, and that they were powerless to prevent the nomination. They learned that there were enough Cleveland men on the ground to hold the convention solidly for Cleveland on any number of ballots; they saw no chance to secure the nomination of their candidate, and they decided to support Cleveland because no other names than those of Cleveland and Gray were mentioned in the resolutions adopted at our State convention.

There Was No Bargain.

"No bargain or trade influenced them to the support of Mr. Cleveland. No promises were made to give Mr. Gray the second place, although an impression got about that a trade had been made, and that was one of the causes that defeated Mr. Gray."

"What other causes contributed to it?"

"Mr. Stevenson's personal popularity, which grew great when he was an officeholder under Mr. Cleveland. No Cleveland influence could get away the forty-eight votes of Illinois from him. Mr. Whitney did all he could to help him and the Tammany people, knowing that Whitney wished the nomination of Mr. Gray, threw their strength to Mr. Stevenson. Watterson made the effort of his life to defeat the wishes of the Indiana people on the ground that Indiana, by dividing its votes on the amendment to the tariff resolution of the platform, has stultified itself and gone back on the star-eyed goddess. Watterson found a powerful ally in Col. McKenzie of Kentucky, who won the whole Gray crowd which filled the wigwam Thursday morning by his speech in behalf of Mr. Cleveland. The Colonel is one of the most popular men in the whole South, and as he said himself, 'I will vote for my kinsman.'" Col. McKenzie and Stevenson are first cousins. Iowa broke into line for Stevenson, laboring under an insane idea that Boies had been defeated for the Democratic Presidential nomination through the road of Indiana. Then there was personal opposition to Mr. Gray which we had no time to remove. Charges were made against him which I declare on my word of honor were false. The defeat of Mr. Gray was due to the combination of Tammany and Watterson, and to the wonderful personal popularity of the fortunate candidate."

Another "Loyal" State.

Mr. Morss let the interviewer out, after expressing an opinion that the Democrats of Indiana would rise in their loyalty out of their grief and despair and labor for the success of the ticket of which their more or less favorite son is not. A sound of bolts and a heavy sigh being drawn gave evidence of the desire of the Indiana journalist to be left alone with his sorrow for Mr. Gray and his own temporarily crippled political leadership, for sincere and honest as was the sympathy Mr. Morss expressed for the sudden disintegration of the Gray boom he certainly has troubles enough of his own.

Four months ago everybody in Indiana but Mr. Morss was declared for Gray as a first choice as the Presidential nominee. Then Mr. Morss began to boom Cleveland in his paper with such good effect that he was invited to partake of the war feast and to powwow before the Iroquois braves on last Jackson day. He went back to Indiana after his excellent speech had been reported in the Chicago papers and put more leads between the lines of the *Sentinel*, which had for a theme "Grover Cleveland." He was responsible, more than any other Indiana man, for the resolutions indorsing Grover Cleveland passed at the State Democratic convention, and when he came to Chicago as a delegate-at-large he brought with him a dozen trusty Cleveland followers in opposition to the other seventeen delegates who vowed they would stand forever for the cause of Isaac Pusey Gray in the convention which ended yesterday.

Senator Voorhees was for Gray and so were the other heavy men of the Indiana delegation. Morss suffered galling defeat in the early caucuses of the Indiana delegation in Chicago, but finally by skillful manipulation he induced the seventeen Gray men to put aside their choice and climb into the band wagon driven by ex-Secretary Whitney. He gained the confidence of the majority and did all the talking for Indiana on roll-call in the convention. He was a coming man, and, indeed, when votes were being cast for Morris of Michigan yesterday some of the delegates who had never heard of Morris thought that Morss was the candidate and voted for him accordingly. Then the Stevenson boom struck Mr. Morss' scheme and knocked the gable end off it. He says he will retire from the statesman business.

To Indiana Via Duluth.

John E. Lamb of Terre Haute left for his home in Indiana last night by way of Duluth and the Great Lakes. He walked into the Auditorium on the shady side of the street, after the convention, and retired to his room to confer with himself. Later in the evening his equanimity had been restored. He had raised his eloquent voice in the convention as well as he knew how, and labored for Gray with all his strength, and he thought his course had been such as to allow him to reconcile himself to fate.

"Of course, I am sorry," he said, "and it might have been different. We acted as wisdom dictated and attempted to make no trade. What hurt us more than anything else was that Mr. Dickinson of Michigan and Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin each allowed his State to place a man in nomination against our candidate, which, of course, weakened his cause. With the strong opposition of Tammany to Mr. Gray and the support of an Illinois man by his own delegation I was hurt, but I am not sore, and the Democrats of Indiana, feel as they may now, will be found in line fighting for victory for Cleveland and Stevenson."

Charley Jewett, Hugh Dougherty, Jim Murdock, and the other heavy guns of the State, who came here as Mr. Cleveland's friends, could not be found after the convention. Dim lights burned in their rooms in the hotel, but their doors were locked and bolted. Tom Taggart, Chairman of the State Central committee, was in the dumps tremendously after he heard the news. "It was a great blow to the Democrats of Indiana," he said, "but we will rally and fight for the cause. We were so hopeful, and we had cause to be. Down home tonight the boys have all the old field pieces and shotguns loaded up for a glorious jollification. They will be disappointed and there will be a waste of powder, but I believe the Indiana delegation acted wisely, and it was only defeated in the ambition it entertained by circumstances which could not be controlled. There was no treachery, no trading, and no selling out."

Capt. B. F. Allen of Frankfort was angry, and discreetly refused to unburden the story of the grievences he felt. Like Gray he has been prosepted to the Democracy, and believing that Gray had been rejected partly because he was once a Republican he felt the sting of defeat more keenly than almost any other Indiana man found. He was too much disappointed to talk for publication.

Crawled Out of Their Holes.

Later in the evening the Hoosier Democrats began to take courage and to assemble in their headquarters. The lights were turned up again and the situation was freely discussed. They talked of the reception that awaited the members of the delegation when they returned to Indiana, and from the utterances one might judge that the Whitecaps will be awaiting them. Some blamed that faction of the delegation that came here for Cleveland. Others heartily condemned the action of the seventeen Gray men on the delegation, even charging cowardice in that they had been prevailed upon to bow down before strange idols, to-wit: Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney and Don Dickinson. Tammany was denounced without stint. Iowa was scorched, Watterson was nullified and harsh criticism on Vilas and Dickinson was indulged in. Even Grover came in for a share of condemnation.

"He treated Hendricks badly, as everybody knows," said one Hoosier.

"And four years ago when we went to St. Louis to offer the Democrats our favorite son they snubbed us and put a pocket handkerchief on the ticket," interjected another disappointed Indianian.

"And we beat them for doing it," said still another.

"But this time he has done worse than ever," interposed a gloomy young man from Indianapolis who wore a velvet Gray badge, "for he has ripped us clear up the back."

Then, in solemn conclave, all the Hoosiers declared that it was just what they expected and scored both factions of the delegation unmercifully, charging it was their quarrel which brought about the wreck of Indiana's Democracy's hope. The first trains out of the city carried away a great many disgusted Indianians, who hope to sneak into their homes at an earlier hour than their relatives and neighbors get out of bed and thus avoid embarrassing explanations.

What Gray's Son Says.

Pierre Gray, son of Indiana's favorite son, thought that the adjournment after the selection of Cleveland had been made injured his father's chances, because Tammany and others who desired to score at least one victory over Mr. Whitney and his following got in their work on Mr. Gray during the recess. When young Mr. Gray and members of the Indiana delegation met on the floor of the hall yesterday they found themselves called upon to explain and endeavor to disprove long series of charges that had been preferred against their candidate.

The old know-knothing accusation was raked up, and Bourke Cockran used it with great effect on his Tammany followers. The delegates found many men loaded up with stories of ex-Gov. Gray's illiteracy, and others had been taught by the enemy to guy his whiskers. The passage of the fifteenth amendment by the Indiana legislature was recalled for the benefit of the Southern delegates. The enemy told how Mr. Gray, then the Republican President of the Indiana Senate, had locked the doors of the Senate chambers and counted Democrats against their will to vote in favor of the amendment.

The old story told against Gov. Gray at St. Louis, in which it was charged that he had refused to pay an Indiana editor who had written his speeches for him, was raked up afresh and magnified. Other charges had been spread broadcast. There was no chance to refute them and they doubtless caused a loss of many votes to the Indiana man.

Rufus Magee, ex-Minister to Norway and Sweden, was the only Indiana man who lost no flesh during the battle in which the favorite went down to defeat. He was asleep in the Palmer House all during the proceedings and didn't even know it had rained a flood during the afternoon until late last night. At the same time he learned that Gray's hopes had been flooded. "It is too bad" was all Rufus said.

GLOOM IN INDIANA.

Not a Horn Tooted in Indianapolis Streets Last Night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—There is not tonight a horn blowing on the streets of Indianapolis. The hotel lobbies and the Democratic club rooms are deserted as if there had been nothing of importance in Democratic politics. The Cleveland element is making no demonstration and the Gray people are sulking.

A prominent Democrat who fought for Cleveland said tonight: "Of course we sympathize with Gray, but then we know we would fare badly with him at the tail end of the ticket. Still he has a strong following in the State and there will be little ratification in Indiana because of a wish not to rub in the defeat of Gray. We are confronted with a serious division. Charles L. Jewett, who led us to glorious victory at the head of the State committee in 1890 says he will vote the ticket but it will go against his stomach and his appetite. Claude Matthews, our candidate for Governor, is disappointed. He has told me he counted on great strength to the State ticket from the nomination of Gray and he counted wrongly. He is discouraged by Gray's defeat. Will Peelle, candidate for State Statistician, has said he would resign from the ticket if Cleveland was nominated as he did not want to go down with the rest. Now, that Gray too is beaten he will feel more discouraged than ever. There is no use denying the State of political affairs, but my hope is that before the election the division will be cleared away. At any rate a great many of us feel that it is better to be defeated with Cleveland than to win with Gray, Hill, or Gorman."

A ward worker said this morning during the balloting: "Give us Hill and Gray and I wont do anything but play the bass drum all summer; but if Cleveland is nominated I will stand on the corner and see the rest make up the procession."

This sentiment is general, it seems, among the rank and file of the party, but there is no doubt that the ticket pleases all the money-eyed class of the party. At their homes photographs of Cleveland were hung in the windows early this morning.

Probably the most displeased class is the old soldiers. The expression of discontent has been heard for a week.

Gov. Gray was interviewed as soon as his defeat was known. He said: "I was not a candidate for Vice-President, and did not desire the nomination at a meeting of a number of my friends on the delegation held last Thursday. I informed them that I did not want them to put me forward for the Vice-Presidency, nor to make any arrangements to bring about my nomination. Last Sunday a messenger from Chicago came to see me and said that the Cleveland managers had proposed to give me the nomination for Vice-President if I would advise my friends on the delegation to vote for Cleveland, I peremptorily declined the proposition. The office of Vice-President has been filled by the greatest men the nation has produced and is worthy the ambition of her most eminent citizens, but for certain reasons I did not desire the nomination. My friends pursued the course which they undoubtedly thought best, and I deeply appreciate their friendship and will ever remember their devotion, but I am infinitely better satisfied than I would have been if they had succeeded in nominating me."

A CHORUS OF WAILS.

These Men Cannot See an Easy Road to Victory.

Yalcey Lewis of the Fifth Congressional district, Texas, cannot see a particularly easy road to Democratic victory in the fall. "I was one of the Boies supporters in the Texas delegation," he said, "I doubted Cleveland's availability so I voted for Boies. Now as between Cleveland and Harrison I can vote for Cleveland as being the most desirable man. Cleveland's main reliance must be the Northwest. He may get enough independent votes in New York to help him there, but there is more or less doubt of it. It cannot be denied that the best element of the party is for Cleveland and that he enjoys the confidence of the masses more than any other living American. He has one weakness, and that is New York. If the Tammany difficulty there can be overcome there is no question of his success. Tammany as a whole I think can be relied upon to support the nominee. Tammany leaders, however, are defeated men, and it is likely that in the canvass they will be lukewarm."

A. O. Lane of the Ninth District of Alabama said: The nomination was not the one I wanted and I worked against the nominee. But there is no escape and we will pitch in to work. It will be harder work than if we had another candidate.

Dennis J. Hogan, Mayor of Geneva, Ill.—"Cleveland was not my choice, but we will have to stand it."

Ex-Lieut-Gov. Jeffries, of Louisiana, voted for Gorman. When asked his reasons for voting as he did, Mr. Jeffries said: "I preferred the election of Cleveland to any other Democrat in America, but voted for Senator Gorman on account of the dissensions among the Democrats in New York and one or two other States. This disaffection, it seemed to me, had assumed such serious proportions as to make the election of Mr. Cleveland, even if nominated, a doubtful matter."

"Cleveland will take Nebraska out of the hands of the Republicans, out of the hands of the Democratic politicians, and give all of Nebraska's Electoral vote to the candidate of the People's party."

There was a disposition among some of the Ohio delegates to be extremely sore over the nomination of Cleveland. One of Senator Brice's lieutenants said: "We ought to give Cleveland a running mate as dead as himself and accentuate his defeat. I am in favor of putting any d—— fool on the ticket who wants to go on."

IS NOT VERY HOPEFUL.

An Alabama Delegate Who Fears That the Outcome May Not Be Favorable.

M. L. Wood, delegate from the Fourth District of Alabama, and one of the men in the delegation who came to Chicago for the purpose of making David B. Hill the nominee of the convention, says he cannot go home with the same hopefulness for success that he would have carried with him had the great Tammany candidate been successful.

"As far as the State is concerned, with us it will be just the same as if Hill had been nominated. Alabama can always roll up its 40,000 to 70,000 majority for the Democratic nominee. Personally I was a Hill man. I favored him because he was an able man and the exponent of organized Democracy, as against the mugwump proclivities of Cleveland. The majority of our delegation, however, favored Cleveland. The county from which I come is densely populated with colored people. Out of 50,000 people there are probably 40,000 of them; out of this 50,000 say that 10,000 are voters and 8,000 of these voters are colored men. This fall in our own county we can give the Democratic nominee a majority of 6,000 votes. Our county is one of about ten that will do the same thing."

"You mean to say the colored men of your county are all Democrats?"

"Yes, Democrats with the help of the white Democrats. You know we've got a pretty strong machine down in our State.

"I have fears as to the outcome of the contest in New York. Tammany men will not support Cleveland, that is to say, the rank and file. The men who have the most votes will not do it. The leaders will do all they can to whip the voters into line, but the enmity down there, I fear, is stronger than the whip. Cleveland has elements of strength that Hill has not, but unfortunately there is a bad fight in the party.

"A majority of the delegates from my State voted for the tariff plank in the platform as it was originally offered.

"Our delegation has voted to give its unanimous support to Benjamin Morse of Michigan for the Vice-Presidency because he was a good Federal soldier, and he still carries rebel bullets in him."

IOWA WILL DO ITS BEST.

But Its Representative Men Doubtful That Success Will Follow.

John F. Duncombe of Iowa, who in the face of the great odds offered by the galleries nominated Gov. Horace Boies, said that he did not think the nomination was the best that could have been made. Of course that Boies was not in it to any extent was a bitter pill for Mr. Duncombe, who had fondly hoped that Grover would fail of the necessary two-thirds, and thus leave a chance for the pets of the Hawkeye Democracy.

"I do not think Mr. Cleveland can secure as much strength in Iowa as some of the candidates named. Gov. Boies would certainly have carried the State. But we will do our best."

D. W. Flowers of Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, said: "Cleveland cannot carry Iowa. His nomination means Republican victory in November. If Mr. Boies had consented to run in second place on the Cleveland ticket, Iowa might have been saved to the Democracy. It is even doubtful whether Cleveland can be elected. If he had Boies for his Vice-President, in my opinion at least, his election in November would be much less a matter of doubt. You see it is this way: We can carry Indiana without Gray, but we can't carry Iowa without Boies. This fact should have led to the nomination of Boies for Vice-President, and would have done so had he permitted the use of his name in that capacity."

Judge L. G. Kinne of the State Supreme Bench of Iowa, said: "It is extremely doubtful if we can carry Iowa with Mr. Cleveland. However, we are all going home to shout and work for Mr. Cleveland. We wanted Mr. Boies because we felt that he had all the strength of Cleveland in the West without the opposition that Cleveland labored under in the East."

THE TARIFF PLANK.

IT TROUBLES THE DEMOCRATIC BOSSES OF ILLINOIS.

They Fear That the Wage-Earners of the Cities Will Repudiate the Effort to Lower Their Income—Republicans Feel That They Will Roll Up an Old-Time Majority in the State—Expression of Opinions by Many of Those Who Are Interested in the Issue.

What gives the democratic bosses of Illinois most trouble is the tariff plank of the platform. It is all right enough, they say, for the farming districts of the State and for the small country villages, but it is likely to hurt in the manufacturing districts. The tariff plank as submitted declared that "when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to the laborer." By implication, according to the author of the plank, such custom-house taxation should be imposed for the protection of American labor. This is taken as a recognition of the soundness of the Republican doctrine of protection. Three hundred and forty-two delegates of the convention declared in favor of this doctrine. They represent the Democrats of the great industrial centers. The fact that the convention repudiated this doctrine and substituted a declaration which is equivalent to one in favor of free trade and the abolition of custom-house duties is likely to set the industrial wage-earning Democrats of the large towns in the State, like Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Bloomington, Cairo, Quincy, and Aurora, to thinking.

The leaders fear that their thinking will lead to revolt against the Cleveland ticket and platform. The 50,000 or 60,000 workingmen of Chicago and the thousands of workingmen in the other towns named who have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket are likely to pause this time, they say, before they vote for a ticket which means that the manufacturers in America, in order to compete with the manufacturers of Great Britain, will be compelled to establish a British scale of wages in America. For they claim that is what the success of the Democratic party on its tariff platform would logically lead to.

Delegate Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago is one of those who feared the effect of the Neal plank on the Chicago vote. But he consoled himself with the reflection: "No matter what we said on this tariff question the Republican press would refer to us as the free-trade party, and Cleveland's nomination commits us to the doctrine laid down in the amendment as adopted. It does not go further than his tariff reform measures. We gain by a clear declaration of this in the country districts. We won't lose in the towns."

A. W. Green was inclined to think that the tariff declaration would help the Democratic party in the State. He said: "The masses in the city are Democratic anyway, and the rural voters want a straight, clear, and emphatic declaration on this tariff question. They don't like straddles."

Senator Reed Green of Cairo felt much in the same way. He said: "As the question was raised, it is just as well that the Democrats clearly define their position. Thousands of voters of the party distrust the leaders in the East because they are hesitating and inclined to compromise with the moderate Republicans." For his part he wanted the issue clearly made. The declarations of McKinley and Reed on the one hand, and the declarations of Cleveland and the Chicago platform on the other hand leave no room for doubt on the part of the voters as to the difference between the views of the two parties on this question, and the voters must act accordingly.

But the great number of the delegates and attending politicians have not fully comprehended the meaning of the tariff or other planks of the platform thus far, nor have they thought of its effect. The Republicans, however, have watched it closely, and they have no doubt as to the result in this State on this issue. The campaign, they say, is to be fought on it, and they are confident of a good old-time Republican majority. They hope that there will be no dodging on the part of the Democrats; that they will face the music.

GROVER DOES NOT DESERVE CREDIT.

The Tariff Question Discussed in Iowa Before He Was Heard From.

L. G. Kinne of Toledo, Ia., Judge of the State Supreme bench, said: "Grover Cleveland does not deserve all the credit for tariff reform. This question was discussed in Iowa long before Grover was even Mayor of Buffalo and a 'tariff for revenue only' conclusion arrived at. Mr. Cleveland deserves credit, however, for the bold and determined manner in which he enunciated and upheld the policy. Iowa believes in low tariff, and low tariff it will have if its Electoral vote can turn the tide of the November election against high tariff Republicanism."

John Kelly, editor of the Sioux City *Tribune*, and one of the delegates, said: "The action of the Iowa delegation in casting their twenty-six votes solidly for the adoption of the amendment shows how the present tariff plank suits us. Iowa has advanced enough in intelligence to accept a declaration of principles, and it doesn't want a straddle on the tariff question. Iowa will support Mr. Cleveland as well as it would any man aside from our Governor. In other words Cleveland will get the full Democratic vote of the State. While Iowa cast its solid vote for Stevenson for Vice-President, and rejoiced at the opportunity which we had to practically determine his nomination, still we feel that Illinois Democratic leaders lacked the virility needed in Western Democratic leadership to secure any great prize. In other words they might as well have had the Presidency as the Vice-Presidency."

Satisfied With the Amendment.

L. M. Martin said: "The tariff plank suits me first rate, and in fact we were well satisfied to have the amendment introduced and to have the opportunity of voting for it."

Henry Jordan of Lyons, Iowa, said: "The people of Iowa are being educated by tariff discussion and literature. The great acquisitions to the Democratic party of the last few years have been largely due to a change of mind on the tariff question. 'Tariff for revenue only' is now the popular cry all through our State. The farmers don't see why they should pay double prices for the necessities of life in order to 'protect' a lot of the big Eastern monopolies and manufacturers."

True Democratic Doctrines.

Senator J. H. Shields, Chairman of the Iowa delegation, said: "It's all right. It's true democratic doctrine. It's the same as the platform upon which we elected Tilden in 1876, and it will suit Iowa Democrats much better than the tariff plank in the platform of 1888. So far as Iowa is concerned, there are no sorebeads, and the ticket will get the united support of the Iowa Democrats."

Charles D. Fuller, Chairman of the Iowa Democratic State Central committee, said that the tariff plank would suit Iowa Democrats exactly. The Democrats of that State were in advance of many others in their ideas of tariff reform and were ready for a practical platform utterance on that subject. While he regretted the defeat of Gov. Boies, he felt that the ticket was a good one and would poll the full Democratic vote of the State.

FLOWER DOES NOT EXPRESS HIMSELF.

He Was Recorded in Favor of the Substitute by the Unit Rule.

Some interest has been centered in the ideas of Gov. Flower of New York in reference to the tariff plank in the platform, for the reason that he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions which drew the original tariff clause. He was asked what he thought of Mr. Neal's amendment. He said: "I decline to express an opinion for the reason that I was on the Committee on Resolutions, though not a member of the subcommittee to which was referred the work of formulating the platform. I made no objections to the original draft, supposing that the friends of Mr. Cleveland knew what he desired and had drafted the platform accordingly. Under the unit rule adopted in our State convention, I was compelled to vote for the substitute and am so recorded."

Charles E. Remick, Sheriff of Madison County, N. Y., said: "There is one thing which happened in the convention which has at last put the Democratic party face to face with its professions, to-wit: A simple plank expressing in a few words the position of the party which is to be led by the great original tariff reformer, if elected. The fight made by the delegates on the tariff plank was a manly fight to compel the Cleveland managers to say what they mean and mean what they say, showing conclusively that the delegates to the Democratic National convention would no longer submit to a vascillating and straddling platform upon the question uppermost in the mind of Mr. Cleveland. While in some districts it may result in losing the Democratic party some votes, it will enable our speakers in the campaign to define the honest position of the party. If the position taken is correct we can well afford to stand by the amendment presented by Lawrence T. Neal of Ohio to the original report of the Committee on Resolutions. The tariff plank in that report seems to be an india-rubber affair which could be stretched to fit any position deemed necessary by the parties for whom it was framed. For myself, I think a proper way for the Democratic party to win is to make the effort to educate the masses up to the high standard which Grover Cleveland hopes to take. We hope that the result of the convention may be for the best. You know God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

OPPRESSED BY THE TARIFF.

The People of Texas Looking for Relief of Some Sort.

Texas gave her entire thirty delegate votes to Cleveland with a vigor and emphasis which electrified the convention. Nevertheless, there is a strong opposition in that State to the silver policy of Mr. Cleveland and of his party. A. J. Baker, alternate delegate-at-large, in stating the reason for this objection, said yesterday morning: "Many people in our State are infected by the third party sentiment and those people oppose Cleveland because he is understood to be against free coinage of silver. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the voters in the State of Texas are in favor of free silver. A large number of people think the silver question more important that the tariff. The argument is made that free silver would inundate this country with a flood of foreign silver. To this objection our people say, 'Let it come. We can use all of it we can get.' For my part I believe the tariff question to be of much greater importance even than the question of free silver. Mr. Cleveland is the personification of the tariff reform movement, and this is one of the reasons why I have worked and voted for him. The third party in Texas is strong and its ideas are gaining ground every day. A large percentage of the rank and file of its adherents are good people. They have been oppressed by high tariff and while looking about for a relief they hit upon the somewhat erroneous but attractive doctrines of the Alliance or People's party. It is impossible, however, for this third party to organize against the solid Democracy of Texas and as a consequence the entire Electoral vote of Texas will go down on the Cleveland side of the list."

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Gov. Boyd of Nebraska Expresses Himself in Its Favor.

Gov. Boyd of Nebraska was found at the Grand Pacific last evening. He was not very ready in his replies as to how he liked the tariff plank and how he thought it would be accepted among the Western Democrats.

"Yes, I believe in a tariff for revenue," he said.

"But do you believe in a tariff for revenue only?"

"I believe in levying a tariff for the support of the government and making it as light on the laboring man as possible," replied the Governor.

"Do you believe in adjusting a tariff for revenue in such a way that it shall serve as a protection to home industries?"

"Yes, I believe in protection to that extent."

"You are not a free-trader then?"

"O, no, I should say not," replied the Governor with much warmth. "I believe in a tariff for revenue."

"A tariff for revenue only?" was asked again.

"Well, yes," he replied. "I don't believe in levying duties unnecessarily. I do believe in making the tariff as light as possible on the working man."

EXPRESSIONS ABOUT THE PLANK.

Most of Those Quoted Are in Favor of the Idea.

Charles L. Jewett, member of the Committee on Resolutions, from Indiana, said: "The plank on tariff as it is nailed down to the platform now is not in the language I would have chosen. The plank submitted by the committee, and for which I voted both on the committee and in the convention, met my views exactly. I didn't care about accusing anybody of robbery, although the tariff laws as they stand now constitute legal robbery. But 'hard words butter no parsnips,' and I liked the original plank better."

"Alabama does not like the tariff plank at all," said Delegate A. O. Lane of that State. "It puts us on the defense, and in the same place, I think, that we were when we met our last defeat."

W. R. McKenney of Virginia said: "The tariff plank alarms me, and makes it doubtful whether we can carry Old Virginia."

"The tariff plank suits Iowa to a dot," said John F. Duncombe, leader of the Iowa delegation.

THE AUTHOR IS SATISFIED.

Lawrence T. Neal Thinks That the Tariff Plank Is Just the Thing.

Lawrence T. Neal of Ohio, who gained additional distinction in this convention as the author of the straight-out "tariff for revenue only" plank of the platform, came here a Hill or Gorman man of the strongest character. He accepts his medicine like a good party man, however. He was shaking hands with callers in the corridors of the Palmer House last night when he was asked:

"How does the ticket suit you?"

"The ticket suits me to a dot. It could not be improved upon. All good Democrats will now turn in and elect. I see no reason why the Democracy of Ohio should not be able to give this ticket its Electoral vote."

"What do you think of the tariff plank in the platform?"

Mr. Neal's stereotyped smile broadened until all his teeth were visible as he said: "It ought to suit me."

"And the platform as a whole?"

"O! the platform is all right. It's a little too verbose in language. The same principles would have been better more tersely expressed."

TARIFF A SUBORDINATE ISSUE.

Gov. McKinney Says Virginia Stands Wholly on the Force Bill Plank.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—[Special.]—When THE TRIBUNE correspondent called at the Executive Mansion tonight he asked Gov. McKinney what he thought of the tariff plank in the platform formed at Chicago last night. He replied that he had not read the platform with sufficient care to express a positive opinion. Upon reading the paper casually he thought it a good platform and one that would receive the approval of the people. The Governor shares the opinion generally entertained here that the fight in the South will be chiefly on the force bill. The tariff and silver questions, though regarded as of great importance, will be subordinated to this daring issue.

HE STANDS BY HENRI.

Gov. Brown's Tariff Ideas Identical with Those of the Kentucky Editor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Brown of this State has a habit of keeping out of print and gives no interviews. He positively refused to give his views on the tariff plank and the Democ

VIEWS OF SENATORS.

WHAT THEY THINK OF MR. CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

Senator Kenna Believes It Was a Logical Result of Events—Mr. Pettigrew Thinks Both Harrison and Cleveland Weak, and That the People's Party Will Carry Several States—South Dakota in Danger—The President Did Not Learn the Result Until Yesterday Morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—[Special.]—Senators and Representatives were slow in arriving at the Capitol this morning, notwithstanding the well-known propensity of Congressmen to get together and talk during times of political excitement. Few of those who were in attendance at their respective houses this morning seemed to have lost any sleep over the matter. In fact, there were only a small percentage of members who remained up all night awaiting the result of the convention, the outcome being generally expected. Those approached talked without hesitancy on the nomination, although a number were reticent concerning the probable outcome of the fight in November and the relative strength of those nominated. Following are the views of the Senators interviewed:

Senator Kenna of West Virginia (Dem.)—Mr. Cleveland's nomination has seemed to me for an indefinite period to be the logical result of the situation in the Democratic party. It is hardly to be considered independently. It is rather one of a number of important events in the recent history of the party which, taken together, constitute a quorum. I think that much of the talk of his want of availability will disappear when his nomination shall have demonstrated that other ambitions are not to be gratified on that score. The Tammany Democracy I believe to be a true Democracy, and I think that it will be found stanchly supporting the ticket. I think that West Virginia will elect its Democratic ticket, including the Presidential Electors.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota (Rep.)—Mr. Cleveland is more popular in my State than any other Democrat. The Democrats themselves cut but little figure with us politically. The strong party in South Dakota is the Farmers' Alliance. On account of Cleveland's position on silver I think the same of his nomination as I do of Harrison's—and that is that any other Democrat, no matter how little known, would have been stronger, just as any other Republican, no matter how little known, would have been stronger than Harrison. With both of them in the field, I am of the opinion that the third party will carry several States. If it does not carry the State of South Dakota the vote will be a close one. In the last general election in Kansas the Republicans had fewer votes than either the Democrats or the Independents, and I think that the third party is likely to carry two or three of the Southern States. I look for various surprises when the votes are counted in November. Of course the Democrats have less to lose than the Republicans in making nominations that give such encouragement to the third-party movement, because, if the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, a Democrat will of course be chosen, and undoubtedly Cleveland. Cleveland and Harrison are better organized as the most emphatic opponents of free coinage or anything approaching to it, and pronounced advocates of the single gold standard. Of course Cleveland's nomination insures the Republican vote of my State to Harrison—and possibly in some of the silver States, because for the Republicans to vote for Cleveland would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire, so far as silver is concerned.

Senator Allen of Washington (Rep.)—I am inclined to think Mr. Cleveland will have the support of the strong, well-established Democrats in the State of Washington. The Democracy of that State are especially friendly to Cleveland. My judgment is that he will not make a specially strong race.

Senator Harris of Tennessee (Dem.)—I seriously doubt the policy of nominating any prominent Democrat of the East at this time. Because of the bitterness which exists between the Democratic factions in that State, and I believed that any acceptable candidate from another State would be more likely to carry the State of New York than a new man. Cleveland has been identified with either of the contending factions. With Mr. Cleveland's nomination the third party will assume some proportions because of the silver question. Almost the entire Alliance element favor the free coinage of silver. They perhaps largely overestimate the beneficent effect of free coinage; and Mr. Cleveland's position in opposition to free coinage has been announced with so much emphasis that it will largely affect the third party element, but not, in my opinion, to an extent that will endanger the local vote of the State.

Senator Sanders of Montana (Rep.)—The nomination of Mr. Cleveland will be approved in Montana by tight-laced Democratic partisans almost wholly. It will not lose enthusiasm because of any indifference of the candidate to the material interests of the State or of the region indentified with it. Nine-tenths of the Democrats, however, would have preferred some other candidate because the record made by Mr. Cleveland when he was President was not approved by their own party leaders.

How the President Learned the News.

It was not until 7:30 o'clock this morning that President Harrison knew for a certainty that ex-President Grover Cleveland had again been chosen as his competitor in the race for the next Presidential term. He had anticipated Mr. Cleveland's selection, and would have been surprised only in the event of a different result. The telegraphic arrangements between the White House and the Democratic Convention Hall at Chicago were precisely the same as with the recent Republican convention at Minneapolis, but as the nomination of Cleveland appeared from the first to be a foregone conclusion comparatively little interest was taken in the proceedings of the present convention.

The President remained in his library until 10:30 o'clock last night, reading the bulletins of the convention, and then remarked to Private Secretary Halford, who was his sole companion at the time, that it would probably be four hours before the balloting began, and as he did not desire to lose any sleep over the matter he would retire. The telegraph operators were thereupon excused for the night.

The President heard nothing more from the convention until he arose at his usual hour this morning. He then asked his valet if the convention had reached a nomination during the night. The valet did not know, but said he would find out. Soon after leaving the President he heard the newsboys on the street calling out "Extra," and he bought a paper announcing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland on the first ballot. The paper gave him the first information he had on the subject. An effort was made by a correspondent to induce the President to say what he thought of the nomination, but he courteously declined to say anything at all on the subject for publication.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

Cleveland Is Not Popular Among the Majority of His Party.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special.]—To say that the nominations of Cleveland and Stevenson as standard bearers have created general satisfaction among the rank and file of their party in New York and Brooklyn—the two cities that make the State Democratic, would be to declare what is grossly incorrect.

There has been too much abuse in the mugwump sheets of the Democratic masses for their adherence to Hill to be altogether forgotten or forgiven between now and election day. Whatever the people outside these two great strongholds of Democracy may say or think Hill is much more popular with the working people of New York and Brooklyn than Cleveland, whose chief shouters have been men who for years have referred in the most contemptuous terms to the nationality and religion of a class of voters who are after all the main reliance of the Democratic party in those cities, and who cannot be blamed if they turn upon their villifiers and traducers and say:

"Well, you spurned us before election day. Now do without our votes on election day."

If the hosts of workingmen who have been the continual targets for mugwump vituperation should take these latter-day Cleveland mouthpieces at their word and quit the party what would become of it?

In business circles the nomination of Cleveland is well received because it insures a man satisfactory to their interests as the next President, whether it be Benjamin or Grover. The Democratic officeholders, who were pretty nearly all for Hill, are now shouting that Cleveland's nomination meets with their approval, and that they will wear their best clothes to tatters working in his favor. In all the hotels there much earnest discussion of the ticket and comparisons were continually made between the Democratic and the Republican tickets. The Republicans thought they would win; the Democrats thought just the other way. The following are some of the expressions of opinions about town:

Chauncey M. Depew—The nominations of Cleveland and Harrison are happy in the respect that personalities will be absolutely eliminated from the canvass. The fight from start to finish will be upon the square issue, whether the country is prepared to abandon the protective principle in legislation and to treat the tariff simply as a means of raising money to carry on the government, until some better method is devised.

Thomas L. James—I am glad that Cleveland has received the Democratic nomination, because his candidacy insures a clean and straightforward campaign on the important issues of the hour.

John R. Van Wormer, Secretary of the Union League club—I am glad that Cleveland is nominated. Now we will have a respectable and dignified contest, with the issue fairly drawn as between a protective tariff and a low tariff or tariff for revenue only.

Warner Miller—Mr. Cleveland's nomination was no surprise to me, but I do not think he has any chance whatever against Mr. Harrison.

United States Marshal Jacobus—Mr. Cleveland is a good nominee.

Edward Bellany, Secretary of the Republican County committee—Cleveland is a strong man, but Harrison is stronger.

William Brookfield, Chairman of the Republican State committee—Cleveland is a strong candidate. I think Harrison will beat him, but not without hard work.

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank—Mr. Cleveland is the best man for President from a Democratic standpoint. I regard him as personally sound on the silver question, but think the silver plank in the platform ambiguous.

R. M. Galloway, President of the Merchants' Bank—I think Cleveland is the best nomination the Democrats could make. If I were to have a Democrat for President I prefer Mr. Cleveland, but I think Mr. Harrison will be elected.

S. V. White—I believe that Mr. Harrison will be the next President, but if Mr. Cleveland is successful the business interests of the country will be safe in his hands.

Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange—I believe Cleveland will carry the State.

Benjamin K. Curtis of the Produce Exchange—I believe that the business men of the country will rally to his support and secure his election.

Chairman A. W. Peters of the Executive committee of the Consolidated Exchange—I am a Tammany Democrat; I am greatly pleased with the nomination. Cleveland will carry the State and be elected.

Controller Myers—I am firmly convinced that Mr. Cleveland will sweep the country and receive a majority in this State of not less than 50,000.

Acting Mayor John. H. V. Arnold—He can carry this State and will be elected; but it will be a close fight. Tammany will be solid for Cleveland.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon—What can I think but that Cleveland will win in a canter?

Deputy Controller Storrs—The nomination gives me the keenest satisfaction.

Judge Van Wyck—We gave Cleveland 12,000 more votes in 1888 than we did in 1884. This year we will see those figures and raise them 15,000 more.

Judge Martine—We have nominated a good man, and now we must turn in and work for him. I am sure he will be elected, but anything that is not worth fighting for isn't worth having.

Sheriff Gorman, Treasurer of Tammany Hall—Mr. Cleveland can carry this State beyond all question, and he will; and that's why I am glad the Chicago convention was wise enough to nominate him.

Congressman Dolliver—Iowa will give over 30,000 majority against Cleveland. I am satisfied that President Harrison will receive a larger majority in my State than he did in 1888. Mr. Cleveland's platform contains altogether too much free trade to satisfy the people of Iowa.

Ex-Senator Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota—If I had been asked to choose a Democratic candidate easy to defeat I should have selected Mr. Cleveland. His name is Jonah and he will be swallowed up in the whale of public opinion. Harrison can carry Minnesota by 25,000 majority.

Senator Frank Hiscock—Harrison and Reid will defeat the Democratic ticket surely. This state will cast its vote for the Republican candidates.

Over in Brooklyn Boss Hugh McLaughlin said: "It is a good nomination. I favor it." And all the little toads in the Democratic puddle, having got the tip from their lord and master, shouted "me too."

GIVES SATISFACTION AT THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Stevenson Has Many Warm Friends in Washington—Is Considered Strong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The nomination by the Chicago Democratic convention of the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson as the candidate of the party for Vice-President was received in Washington with every manifestation of popular approval. It is not too much to say that Mr. Stevenson has as many warm personal friends here as any official who ever held public office in the District. He was, while in Washington, equally popular with both political parties and possessed the confidence and friendship of President Cleveland and every member of his Cabinet and had the regard and esteem of Democrats and Republicans in Congress alike. At the Postoffice Department, where he was First Assistant Postmaster-General under the Cleveland Administration, many of the employés today expressed their gratification that this great honor had been conferred upon their former chief. Mr. Stevenson's administration of postoffice affairs was able and thorough, and he gained for himself an enviable record for efficiency and executive ability. The Democrats of this city consider him an exceptionally strong candidate.

SLIGHT ENTHUSIASM IN ST. LOUIS.

Democrats Felt Certain of the Head of the Ticket—Pleased with Stevenson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—[Special.]—The news of Grover Cleveland's nomination did not excite half the enthusiasm here that Harrison's nomination did. The reason was probably that everybody had largely discounted the result in advance. Around the bulletin boards the crowds of two weeks ago were absent. Through the day they were well patronized, and the struggles that marked the day session of the convention evoked more cheers than did the main struggle at night. By 3:50 o'clock, when the announcement of Cleveland's nomination was received, there were not more than a score of men at anyone place. They cheered, of course, just as they did when Harrison was nominated and as they would have done had any one else been named. The main interest to St. Louis in the Democratic convention lay in the probabilities of success for the Vice-Presidential aspirations of Gov. Francis and Col. C. H. Jones, together with the latter's anxiety to be put on the National committee. When these two pet schemes came to naught a great deal of interest was gone. The selection of Stevenson for Vice-President is regarded favorably by all classes of Democrats here.

IOWA DEMOCRATS SATISFIED.

They Ratify the Ticket—Republicans Also Pleased With the Outlook.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 23.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Burlington is well satisfied with the outcome of the Chicago convention. While Gov. Boies has thousands of stanch friends here, there is no denying that Cleveland is the prime favorite. He will get the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the Burlington Democracy. The gallant fight made for Boies is applauded by Republicans and Democrats alike.

CRESTON, Ia., June 23.—[Special.]—Cheer after cheer rent the air when the news of Cleveland's nomination was communicated today, but the cheers were soon hushed as the little knots of Democrats discussed the prospects of New York knifing him. Tonight the Democrats talked in subdued tones of Tammany and defeat.

QUAY WANTS TO MAKE A BET.

The Pennsylvania Senator Says Cleveland Will Be Beaten in November.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—[Special.]—When Senator Quay, who is stopping at the Continental Hotel, heard of Cleveland's nomination he expressed himself as more confident than ever of President Harrison's reélection. He said he was willing to bet $10,000 that Cleveland will be beaten in November. He asked ex-Sheriff Kerens, to whom he was talking at the time, to kindly send him the name of any person or persons willing to take up the wager, either in whole or in part.

GORMAN IS SHARPLY CRITICISED.

Maryland Democrats for Cleveland and Sore Over the Action of Their Delegates.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—[Special.]—The conduct of Senator Gorman and the Maryland delegation generally is sharply criticised by their friends and members of the party in this city. The delegation was instructed to vote as a unit. The instructions were utterly ignored, the delegates being divided both in the vote on the tariff plank amendment and on the nomination. The sentiments of the Maryland Democracy has all along been for Cleveland, and it was expected that when Gorman saw he had no chance of getting the nomination himself he and Gov. Brown, Congressman Compton, and the other delegates would work and vote for Cleveland. Notwithstanding the reports that Mr. Gorman did not attend the convention last night, because of illness, it is believed here that his refusal to vote was intended to show that Mr. Cleveland need expect no help from the Maryland Senator in the campaign. The Democratic Reform League and the Cleveland Association are rejoicing over the result and consider it a big defeat for Gorman and the other Democratic bosses.

DENOUNCE THE "SILVER STRADDLE."

Alabama Independents to Place No Ticket in the Field For Weaver and Powderly.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 23.—[Special.]—Three-fourths of the counties of the State were represented this morning at the State convention of the People's party. Philander Morgan, brother of United States Senator Morgan, declined the Chairmanship in favor of A. Longshore, who was elected. Both old parties were denounced for straddling the silver question. In the course of Chairman Longshore's speech he said:

I have never cast anything but a Democratic vote. I have been faithful to the party. I believe Senator Morgan said the last Congress would give us free coinage of silver. Have they done it? No. If you put the Republican and Democratic National platforms on a parallel you can discover no difference. One is for bimetallism, the other for gold and silver. They wanted to please East and West. Farmers and laborers will no longer go with the Democratic party, which has refused them measures asked for.

Mr. Johnson, colored, was elected a delegate to the Omaha convention to represent his people. It was decided not to put out a State ticket, but to use all endeavors for the success of the National ticket. The People's party leaders are jubilant over the Democratic platform, and say it will make their party many votes. They say Alabama is doubtful. The sentiment of the convention is for Weaver and Powderly for a Presidential ticket. Forty-four delegates were elected to the Omaha convention and all will attend.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS SATISFIED.

They Regard Ticket and Platform as of Equal Strength.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—[Special.]—Boston Democrats are greatly pleased at the result of the convention. They not only like the Presidential nominee, but the platform he is to stand upon suits them admirably. The following interviews obtained this morning tell of the prevailing satisfaction at the outcome.

Leverett Saltonstall, Collector of the Port under Cleveland, said:

I believe that the nomination of Grover Cleveland was not only that of the party, but the people. I believe that he can carry a larger vote than any other person in the United States today. I even believe that he will carry New York.

Samuel Roads Jr., the Governor's private secretary, said:

I have always looked upon Mr. Cleveland as the strongest man in the Democratic party and his nomination means, I think, the triumph of Democratic principles.

Charles Theodore Russell, father of the Governor, said:

I think the nomination a magnificent one; the platform excellent. The nominees will be elected and the principles of the platform established in the administration.

Other representative Democrats spoke in the same vein.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS DIVIDED.

They Place Their Reliance Upon Stevenson to Pull Them Through.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—Democrats here are divided on the wisdom of the nomination of Cleveland, and are not betting on his election. Stevenson's nomination is believed to add strength to the ticket.

FAIRBURY, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—The people were aware of the fact that Grover Cleveland was the choice of the Democratic National Convention for President until this morning, as none had stayed up to receive the news. The Republicans are jubilant, as they think Cleveland was the weakest candidate before the convention.

VIRGINIA, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—The selection of Grover Cleveland as the nominee for President by the Democratic National convention at Chicago is distasteful to the Democrats of this section of the State, they being almost to a man in favor of Gen. John M. Palmer. The ratification over the convention's choice is not being conducted with much enthusiasm.

RAMSEY, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—The Democrats here are jubilant over the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson.

DENOUNCES THE STATE BANK PLANK.

The Atlanta "Herald" Calls It Rank Nonsense—Gurrard Scored.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—[Special.]—The Atlanta *Herald*, which led the fight for Cleveland in Georgia, severely criticises the financial features of the Democratic national platform in an editorial headed "The State Bank Delusion." The *Herald* says:

After stating that Garrard is not responsible for this plank, the *Herald* says:

Now isn't that pretty mean. A Hill man goes to Chicago from Georgia, having first made a jumble of the Georgia platform and puts the State bank nonsense in the National platform and is instrumental in making the silver plank as near as possible to free coinage. We think Georgia played smash when she sent to Chicago Louis F. Garrard of Columbus. A nice gentleman for a companion, but a poor builder of strong platforms and certainly not the man to make a platform for Cleveland to stand on. Where was H. Smith, the alleged leader of the Cleveland forces in Georgia, when he let a Hill man put such a plank in Cleveland's platform? Surely the convention was giving no attention when the paragraph was read and adopted.

CHIEF JUSTICE MORSE PLEASED.

He Promises Eight Michigan Votes for Cleveland—President Cole's Views.

LANSING, Mich., June 23.—[Special.]—Chief Justice Morse had just descended from the bench this evening when he was shown the result of the ballot for Vice-President. He said that he was much gratified at the unexpected number of votes cast for him and spoke in the warmest terms of the nominee, who he said was in every way worthy of the honor. In his opinion eight of Michigan's electoral votes will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson.

On the other hand President Cole of the Farmers' Alliance says that the failure to insert a free silver plank in the platform will cost the Democrats 30,000 votes in Michigan, lose them the State ticket and keep them from carrying more than a single Congressional District.

THEY LIKE THE WHOLE TICKET.

Richmond Democrats Fire a Salute for Cleveland and Stevenson.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—[Special.]—The selection of Stevenson for Vice-President gives quite general satisfaction here, and Cleveland enthusiasm is high. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the Capitol square this afternoon under the auspices of the Cleveland club. Many telegrams of congratulations have been sent to the ex-President by prominent leaders, including some who opposed his nomination.

LIKE A WET BLANKET.

How Indiana Democrats View the Nominations—They Concede the State.

PORTLAND, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—The nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson fell like a wet blanket on the Democracy of Portland. Ex-Gov. Gray is the ideal of the Democracy here and charges of treachery are openly made by prominent Democrats. They concede the State to Harrison.

Ohio Democrats Not Pleased.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., June 23.—[Special.]—There is no manifestation of joy among local Democrats over Cleveland's nomination. From interviews taken it was plainly evident that not more than 10 per cent believed he could carry New York, and while, as a matter of course, they all regarded him as an idol among idols, they doubted the wisdom of his nomination.

A Sage Pagan.

Evangelist—"Are you a Christian, Sing Yeh?"

Sing Yeh (late of Hongkong)—"Ess; heapee Clistian. Go Sundayscliool, singee, playee, leadee Bible; allee same heapee much Clistian."

"But I understand you worship Joss, too?"

"Ess; play to Joss allee same evly dayee; bulnee Joss-Stickee; heapee stan' in wiv Joss allee while."

"But you cannot be both Christian and Pagan; and worship God and Joss at the same time."

"Wattee mattee clan'i? Swingee on bot' sidee fence allee same likee politician. Don' clal diam which beatee. Me safee, either way."—*Puck.*

HILL SAYS NOTHING.

TAMMANY'S DEFEATED CANDIDATE SHOWS NO FEELING.

After Waiting Up All Night for News, He Spends the Day in the Senate and at the Ball Game—Efforts to Draw Him Out Futile—He Appears Cool and Collected—Judge Morse Well Pleased with His Case—Morrison Predicts Defeat for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—[Special.]—Senator Hill was found before 10 o'clock this morning in his sitting-room at the Arlington. He had been up until nearly 5 o'clock, but, notwithstanding his lack of sleep, he appeared to be fresh, calm, and collected. He received reporters cordially and appeared to be cheerful and relieved from the strain which has been imposed upon him for so many months, although he made no pretense of unnatural buoyancy. In response to questions as to his opinion of the action of the convention and as to his future course he said he had decided to announce to all seekers for information that he must politely but firmly decline to be interviewed.

It was nearly 1 o'clock today before Senator Hill appeared in his seat in the Senate Chamber. There was nothing in his appearance or manner to indicate that he was suffering any acute pangs of disappointment. His complexion was perhaps a shade paler than it has been of late, but that might be easily accounted for by the fact that he was up until daylight this morning, and that the sleep he got in the stifling atmosphere later was not of a refreshing character. The Senator was dressed in the gray suit he has worn of late, and after taking his seat in the chamber chatted pleasantly with his neighbors.

Senator Hill was in and about the Senate Chamber during the five hours of the session. He was, of course, the principal person of interest to the occupants of the galleries, but he bore their scrutiny without showing the least trace of embarrassment. The wonderful self-control of the man was commented on by many of his brother Senators.

Chagrined as he must have been at the result of the convention and feeling the effects of the severe nervous strain under which he has been, Hill nevertheless showed not a trace of nervousness nor allowed a shade of disappointment to come into his face. He read the newspapers for a while, and then listened attentively to the debate going on. He was much sought after by newspaper-men, and all these he received pleasantly, but declined to express himself on the situation.

In a conversation Senator Hill said he had made up his mind early this morning not to express himself on the subject of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. In the course of the conversation the subject of the adherence of the New York delegation to his standard was brought up and while Senator Hill would not discuss this, it was evident from a remark he made that he was deeply grateful and much touched by the faithfulness of the Tammany men.

Few Senators talked with Hill during the day. They evidently believed he wanted to be left alone. He entered into conversation with several Senators on his own account, however, but he did not discuss the Chicago convention.

"I never saw such perfect self-possession," said a Senator, commenting on the appearance of Mr. Hill. "Deep in his heart there must be a feeling of chagrin and disappointment, but you see nothing of it in his face. On the contrary, he wears a smile that is pleasant and cheerful. This may come from the great tribute paid him by the adherence of the New York delegation or from the removal of the great strain he has been under for many months. I am sure the expression of his face is natural. He has accepted the inevitable. He is truly a leader among men."

"Have you come to look at the corpse?" was the cheery greeting of Senator Hill to one of his newspaper friends this afternoon; "then take a good glimpse and go, for I will not talk about the convention."

This was the invariable remark of the New York Senator whenever approached on the subject and he maintained the same demeanor throughout the weary watches of the night. There was quite a large party in his apartments at the Arlington, and in his shirt-sleeves and taking life easy the Tammany sachem jested and enjoyed himself as though no such thing as a nominating convention was in existence.

He was kept fully informed, however, of every turn and twist at Chicago, and when the question of a platform was being discussed he remarked that the opposition had been compelled to erect one upon which Cleveland could stand. Then, too, the sage of Gray Gables must be notified what was to be put into this platform before it could be ascertained whether it would meet with his views or not. All this, and more, too, of the secret maneuvering at Chicago was laid before the Senator by New York who caused delay after every step with a view to fomenting discord among the various State delegations and eventually encompassing the defeat of his mugwump contemporary.

As 4 o'clock approached yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Perkins was talking about silver, Mr. Hill repaired to the cloak-room, got his hat, and left the building. The Senator wore a straw hat for the first time this summer, and as he passed through the lobby some one said: "Which way, Senator?" to which he simply replied, "The ball game." No one thought he meant it, but Senator Hill was one of the spectators when the two teams began the game.

To have seen him one would not have thought him a candidate for Presidential honors at Chicago. He followed the game with keen zest. He applauded all the good plays and seemed thoroughly up in the technique of the game. He was accompanied by Representative Greenleaf of Rochester. If the Senator felt any interest in the situation at Chicago he didn't show it. Several times Mr. Greenleaf tried to draw him out on the subject, but the Senator had little to say, and of the two seemed much more concerned regarding the outcome of the ball game. About 5 o'clock the Senator purchased an evening paper of a small colored boy in the grand-stand. He read the dispatches from Chicago hurriedly, then laid the paper down, and looked bored. Presently the small boy reappeared.

"You didn't pay me for that paper, mister," said he, pointing to his recent sale.

"O, yes, I did," said the Senator, good-naturedly. "I paid you five cents for it and told you to keep the change. Don't you remember?"

The boy traced an imaginary line on the floor of the grand-stand with his big toe-nail. "I think you're mistaken, mister," he said, shaking his head meditatively. "Are you sure you gave me the money?"

Several gentlemen sitting in the vicinity of the Senator assured the lad of the correctness of the former's statement, whereupon the boy took his departure. A little later he returned again. His eyes shone with honest pleasure. "It's all right, mister. I counted my cash and I am just two cents ahead of the game. I'm much obliged to you," and with this amende honorable he took his departure for good.

The Governor-Senator gave him a quizzical look as he walked down the aisle, and, turning to Greenleaf, he said: "Now let the report go out that Gov. Hill has committed another outrage; this time on the colored brother."

Just then "Danny" Richardson made a phenomenal catch of "Buck" Ewing's slashing hit to second base, and in the excitement of the moment the small boy was forgotten.

THINKS HARRISON IS STRONGER.

Gov. Boies Conservative, but He Doubts Cleveland's Election.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 23.—[Special.]—There was not much enthusiasm here today. The Democrats account for this by saying that they feel the defeat of Gov. Boies too deeply to immediately rally to Cleveland. The Republicans are happy over the outcome. It will not be difficult work to beat Cleveland with Harrison. Four years ago Harrison's majority was over 30,000, and it is thought it will be fully that this year with the same contest and the same candidates. It must be confessed that a great many Iowa Republicans were afraid of Boies and did not want him nominated. They think they could have beaten Boies, but they know they can beat Cleveland.

Mr. Boies was satisfied Wednesday evening that Cleveland would be nominated and retired at the usual time, not waiting for the news, which did not reach this city until nearly 4 o'clock Thursday morning. He expressed no surprise when informed of the nomination this morning. After going to his office he wrote the following telegram and sent it to Cleveland:

The Hon. Grover Cleveland, Buzzard's Bay, L. I.: Accept hearty congratulations of all Iowa Democrats and be assured that none will be more devoted to you than myself and those I am proud to number among my friends in this State.

HORACE BOIES.

To those who called on him he said: "I am pleased with the nomination because a majority of the Democrats wanted it, and further because Mr. Cleveland is a good man. There is nothing about the nomination which is not satisfactory to me."

Asked whether he considered Cleveland the strongest man that could have been named, he said he had no opinion on that he cared to have published.

An intimate friend of the Governor, who has talked with him about candidates and who may be accepted as reflecting his opinion, said:

"Gov. Boies did not consider Cleveland the most available man. He thinks that Cleveland is the ablest of Democratic leaders but not the most available in the contest this year."

This evening, when the Governor was asked what he thought would be the attitude of Tammany, he thought a while and then said:

"I do not think that the Tammany men will bolt the ticket, but I am afraid that they will sit still and that will do the mischief."

"Don't you think you would have been a stronger man in Iowa and the West?"

"My friends thought so, and I have no doubt that I would have obtained votes in Iowa that no other Democrat can; that is literal enough."

"What do you think of Cleveland and Harrison personally?"

"Harrison is much stronger this year than he was four years ago. And as to Cleveland, I am not informed."

"Will Cleveland carry New York?"

"If he carries his own State and the States that are usually Democratic he will be doing extremely well."

The Governor refused to talk about the platform, saying that he had not yet taken time to read it. He had no doubt it was a good document or the Democrats would not have adopted it, but he could not venture a more definite opinion on a matter that he had not investigated.

It may be stated that the Governor is somewhat discouraged with the outlook for his party. He did not take a cheerful view of the work done at Chicago. He was reticent on the point, but he could not help convey the idea of disappointment not personal to those who talked with him. As far as his personal failure is concerned it can be said that he does not take it to heart. He spoke of the work of the Iowa delegation and clubs in the highest terms, showing that he felt deeply indebted to them for their loyal support.

GORMAN HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

A Rumor to the Effect That He Is Displeased with the Selection.

Arthur Pue Gorman is the sphinx of the Senate. He does not say anything for publication except upon very rare occasions. He would not break over his custom last night, when he was asked:

"What do you think of the ticket, Senator?"

"What ticket?"

"Why, the ticket that was nominated by the Democrats."

"O, my boy, you understand I never say anything to the newspapers. I am not one of those fellows that care to see my name in print. There isn't anything to say anyhow."

"Is the ticket a strong one?"

"It is always strong. The party is strong."

And the Senator took himself, in company with a long cigar, into his room.

It comes from an excellent source that Gorman is not particularly well pleased with the selection of Cleveland. He came here with the expectation that he might himself be a candidate. He discovered his mistake after a few days, but at the same time, according to one of his intimates, imbibed the idea that Cleveland could not be elected. The action of his delegation in the convention gave some color to a current story which was to the effect that Whitney was willing that a part of those delegates might vote for Gorman in order that he might go down with the opposition. When Maryland's vote was cast John K. Cowen, one of the principal Cleveland men on it, leaped into his chair and cried "Treason! Traitors!" These words were leveled at the men who voted for Gorman. Cowen did not vote, and he only smiled in his bland way at Cowen's excitement. Nevertheless, it is said, well knowing that he was a hopeless candidate, he was greatly displeased at the sight of the delegation breaking away from his orders to vote for Cleveland.

CAMPBELL IS PLEASED.

From the First He Was in Favor of Mr. Cleveland.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio was asked to express himself about the results of the convention. In reply he submitted the foll wing signed statement:

I naturally am pleased with the nomination because from the first I have been in favor of Mr. Cleveland. I am especially pleased because the fourteen votes of Ohio, which may be called the "Old Guard" nomination. Without them Mr. Cleveland would have been defeated, and without the announcement of their determination made last Saturday night when the favorite son business was getting a good start, it would not have been possible to have nominated him at any stage of the convention. The platform is vigorous, but entirely too wordy. The original tariff plank was a mere fantasmagoria of fantastic words. Mr. Neal's amendment, while very advanced in spirit, was undoubtedly in conformity with Democratic doctrine as well as the prevailing sentiment of the country.

The delegates who cast their votes for me are friends of a personal friend of mine who was anxious to compliment me and took this way of doing it. I was not a candidate, and I expressed myself unequivocally in my interview Saturday night, and saw no reason to change my position so long as there was a prospect of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. I said to my friends always, and before we came to Chicago and during our stay here, that under no circumstances would I permit my name to be used as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

MORRISON EXPECTS DEFEAT.

He Plainly Shows His Chagrin at the Outcome of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—[Special.]—"Democrats are used to being defeated" was the laconic remark of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner William H. Morrison, "and I do not see any other prospect staring the party in the face as an outgrowth of the Chicago nomination." This remark was brought out by the announcement of Cleveland's comrade on the Presidential ticket in the person of Adlai E. Stevenson and it was uttered in the presence of a party of gentlemen who were chaffing Col. Morrison about the decline of his own prospects for a Presidential nomination. This was as far, however, as the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner could be drawn out, although he was not averse to a feeling of gratification at the collapse of the Palmer boom. He had no hesitancy in declaring that the Illinois Senator had better remained at Washington for all the good that he had accomplished by going to Chicago.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN SWITZERLAND.

Robert Walbridge Hamill and Miss Katherine Bacon Lyon Are Wedded.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Bacon Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bacon Lyon, and Robert Walbridge Hamill was celebrated yesterday at high noon at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 262 Michigan avenue. The wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and a limited number of friends being present. The rooms were beautifully adorned with roses and lilies of the valley.

The bridal party entered led by two little pages, Masters Lyon Cobb and Lawrence Hamill. Following them were two little flower girls, Margaret Cobb and Cornelia Corger, dressed in white, and the maid of honor, Miss Helen Fairbank, alone.

The bride entered with her father, the groom and his brother, Charles Hamill, meeting them at the end of the room, where they took their places in a bower of green vines and white roses.

The ceremony was performed by Prof. David Swing.

The bride wore a gown of white striped crêpe, trimmed with ruffles of chiffon and made with a high bodice. The maid of honor also wore white crêpe.

After the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast was served, the guests being seated at small tables.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamill left on the afternoon train for the East. They will sail for Europe July 2, and will stay during the summer in Switzerland.

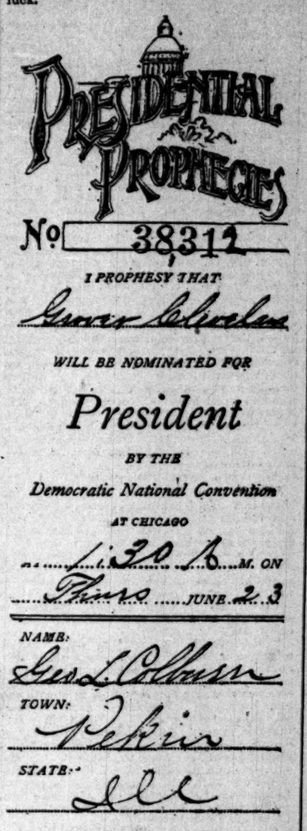
Reunion of a Wisconsin Regiment.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 23.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the Thirty-second Wisconsin was attended by about seventy-five veterans. The following officers were chosen: President, A. Wood, Ripon; Vice-President, L. Ferguson, Brandon; Secretary, J. S. Tripp, Fond du Lac; Treasurer, H. DeGroz, Fond du Lac. A banquet was held this evening. Ripon was selected as the next place of meeting.

WON THE PRESIDENTIAL PROPHECY.

George L. Colburn of Pekin, Ill., Made the Lucky Guess.

PEKIN, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—George L. Colburn of this city was much surprised this afternoon upon receiving information that he had won THE TRIBUNE'S presidential prophecy prize, and feels much elated over his good luck.



George L. Colburn was born in Eureka, Kas., Dec. 3, 1874, and came to Pekin with his parents about eight years ago. He entered the public schools and today is a member of the junior class of the Pekin High School. He is an unusually bright boy and ranks at the head of his class. He is a poor lad, and in order to procure the necessary money with which to clothe himself does all kinds of work that is honest and profitable. Several years ago he followed the occupation of a newsboy and sold THE TRIBUNE upon the streets. Being bright and quick he was quite successful in this undertaking, which proved quite profitable for him. His guess shows that he had closely followed the discussions of the day.

[The money prize won will be paid to George Colburn by THE TRIBUNE as soon as he establishes his identity.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—James S. Stewart of the State Treasurer's office was notified this evening by THE TRIBUNE's representative that he had won the prize offered by THE TRIBUNE for the closest guess on the Vice-Presidential nominee and the time when he would be nominated. Mr. Stewart said he regarded his guess as purely accidental, as he had sent in four guesses, two of which were for Gray, one for Boies, and the last for Stevenson. Mr. Stewart said the only basis he had for his guess was a comparison with the Republican convention. It was his idea that the convention would assemble first for Presidential candidate at 2 p. m. Thursday and that a nomination would be effected about 4:45 and that it would then take but fifteen minutes to nominate a Vice-President, which he thought would be done by acclamation.

[Both of the winners will receive the prizes offered as soon as each establishes his identity.]

IN A HURRY TO LEAVE TOWN.

Tammany Gets Out at the First Opportunity and Others Follow.

When the convention adjourned a little after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a great rush of delegates and visitors to catch trains and get started on their way home. It was a busy day with the cashiers in the hotels, and one window was not enough to accommodate the departing guests as they stepped up to the counter and paid for the fun they had been having during the last four or five days. Express wagons piled high with trunks and valises stood out in the rain during the afternoon, and all afternoon and evening omnibuses, carriages, and cabs took their loads from the various hotels and boarding-houses to railroad depots.

The railroad companies, anticipating adjournment during the day, had made arrangements for special trains and extra cars to accommodate the rush. Nearly every regular train was running in sections and every locomotive was given as many cars to haul as it

SHINGTON.

DENTIAL CANDI-
CONFERENCE.

Morning Around the
Dined with the Presi-
He Talks During the
Commissioner Carter's
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June 23.—[Special.]—
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purpose of paying his
dent Morton, but was
Morton was in New
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e he was visited by a
ublican Senators, who
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ters. A delegation of
tives, headed by ex-
alled and paid their re-

friends for about an
ft the Capitol for the
t the forenoon visiting
l other departments
had a long chat with
the War Department.
as spent at the White
the President's invita-
cheon at 1:30 o'clock.
tative Republicans re-
hours after the meal,
situation. One of the
sidered was the Chair-
al committee, and the
between Gen. Horace
Who was the President's
ining, and Commissioner
effective work for the
apolis convention.

e 23.—[Special.]—Land
was in Helena yesterday
ck a night train for
ed enthusiastically of
election of Harrison.
anship of the Repub-
tee he would only say:
t which I am not talking
My only thought in the
who has the place is sure
d of the country to the
ect its duties.

THE 621ST BALLOT.

r Congress in the Sev-
-Other Conventions.

HOUSE, O., June 23.—
ath Ohio District Re-
l convention, which got
esday afternoon, came
his afternoon by nomi-
W. Wilson of Madison
who won on the 621st
es were ex-Speaker
ark County, Col. W. P.
F. Locke of Madison,
ickaway, and H. M.
Creamer of Fayette.
ber of the Ohio House
Colonel in the Union
has a Republican ma-

-[Special.]—The Tenth
onvention met today.
ns for the recently
blican and Demo-
ight delegates-at-
to the National
have been select-
ubmitted provides
the State Constitu-
hibiting members of
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holding legislative
ernment ownership
the final solution of
that the earnings of
ses shall go to their

nty Convention.

ne 23.—[Special.]—
convention today
tate, Congressional,
a resolution declar-
onvention that the
creed nor race, but
all, was defeated
ffered because it has
ublican party was
by the Ameri-
ich is making war
gressional delega-
of Shelby County.
tructed to secure a
State platform, if

Correspondents.

any's special train
dents will leave at 5
rom the Union sta-
ects.

ilroads Guilty.

23.—[Special.]—The
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was killed in the
tillwater Tuesday
rnoon finding both
or at Duluth Junc-
St. Paul and Duluth
of negligence,

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

WHAT LEADING NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE NOMINATIONS.

That of Cleveland Was Expected, and His Availability Is Questioned by Many—The Party Is Fairly United Upon Him, but the Republican Writers Think the Success of Harrison Is Assured by the Naming of Cleveland—He Is Said to Be No Stronger than the Last Time.

In response to queries sent by THE TRIBUNE to its correspondents the following editorial opinions have been received:

New York, N. Y.

Evening World (Dem.): The issues of high protection against moderate protection; of liberal expenditures against economical administration; of heavy taxation against reduced taxation; of a Southern coercive policy against non-interference by the Federal Government with elections in any of the States are now made distinct in the candidates even more than in the platforms. Both nominees are safe men and enjoy the confidence of the community.

Evening Telegram (Ind.): It is puerile for Democrats to say that Mr. Cleveland can be elected without the aid of New York's Electoral vote. That was a species of summer convention madness that cannot survive the searching temperature of the November elections. It would be almost as great a folly to claim that Cleveland can carry the State of New York without Mr. Hill's hearty cooperation and approved talent for organization with a view to political results.

Commercial Advertiser (Ind.): That the Democratic ticket of 1892 is placed before the country for rejection by the people is, in our judgment, as certain as any political event five months distant in the future can be for reasons that have already been pressed upon the party by its own most sagacious advisers.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.): Cleveland has been nominated again for President. He received more than the two-thirds vote of the convention. There are, therefore, no drawbacks on his nomination.

HENRI WATTERSON.
"I'll lay me down to sleep."

of the country a defeated candidate has been nominated. It is also the first time that a candidate has been honored by his party for the third time. The antagonists of four years ago again stand face to face. The conditions are exactly reversed—then Mr. Cleveland was intrenched in office with the enormous advantage of Federal patronage at his back. Now Gen. Harrison possesses that advantage.

Transcript (Ind.): The utter and overwhelming defeat of Hill at Chicago should be the subject of satisfaction on the part of all good citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans. Hill is one of the lowest men in methods and purposes that ever presented himself as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Record (Ind. Dem.): From the Democratic point of view there is no weak spot in the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket. It will please the Independent voters who have full faith in Mr. Cleveland's fairness and his firmness, approaching temerity in the conscientious discharge of the public duties laid upon him.

North American (Rep.): The logic of the Democratic situation has been with Mr. Cleveland from the first. His selection is good politics, because he has a fighting chance, whereas no man named in opposition stood any chance whatever, supposing what we believe to be true, that the Republicans are united for President Harrison.

Inquirer (Rep.): Cleveland represents a bad cause and a divided party.

Press (Rep.): The Democrats welcome Mr. Cleveland because they believe in his personality and in his leadership. The Republicans welcome him because they rejoice in the issue he emphasizes and because they feel that the clearer this issue the more certain their victory.

Public Ledger (Ind.): The business men of the country will be pleased with his nomination, because it gives them the assurance that if Mr Harrison should fail of reelection the business interests of the country will be safe.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Express (Rep.): The campaign will be one of principles and not of men. The platform is a stump speech full of ridiculous boasts, insolent claims, and foolish lies, which furnish so many weak points for attack that Republicans hardly know where to begin.

Commercial (Rep.): The Republicans have nothing to fear with Grover leading the Democratic party; but they must be prepared for as closely a contested campaign as this country ever saw.

Enquirer (Cleveland Dem.): The conscience of the party triumphed.

Register (Dem.): The ringsters and the machinists have been rebuked. The party has refused to be driven or bullied. The party has been the arbiter of its own fortunes. Self-constituted prophets have been without honor.

Courier (Cleveland Dem.): We don't say that Cleveland will carry New York. We don't say he will be elected. But if Cleveland can't gain those triumphs, then no Democrat could have done so.

News (Rep.): The action of the convention briefly described is simply a direct and deliberate slap in the face of the New York delegation. The New Yorkers will come home with the same spirit of hostility to Cleveland with which they went to Chicago intensified.

Times (Hill Dem.): The New York delegation, as was its duty, took clearly before the national Democratic representatives the facts of the local division and placed the responsibility on the Chicago convention. The decision rendered is final with all good Democrats.

Albany, N. Y.

Journal (Rep.): A man was nominated who was opposed by the delegation from the doubtful and pivotal State of New York. The selection of Grover Cleveland is a mugwump triumph.

Times-Union (Dem.): The rainbow-chasers and practical politicians must now all work together for the success of the party. There will be no sulking among the men who have stood loyally by Hill.

Argus (Dem., Delegate James A. Manning's paper): The strongest party, with the strongest principles and purposes, offers for the suffrages of the American people the strongest man personally in American public life. The National convention has nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

Press and Knickerbocker (Ind.): Mr. Cleveland is still the strongest Democrat before the country today. Our Republican friends will admit it, but Grover Cleveland is a stronger candidate than he was four years ago.

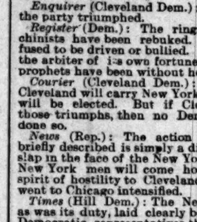
Express (Rep.): In any way in which the action of the convention is regarded an intolerable affront has been placed upon the regular Democrats of the State of New York.

New Haven, Conn.

Morning Palladium (Rep.): Mr. Cleveland will be scratched by the best classes of Democrats, for they realize, and say so, that Cleveland is the synonym of defeat, that his egotism is his chief feature, and that intelligent Democrats are tired of hearing that Democratic hope is bounded by Grover Cleveland.

Morning News (Dem.): The imperturbable Cleveland was fishing while the Chicago convention was in session. He generally has good luck as an angler, too. Never before have so many political bosses been caught in a trap. The people are running the business for a year.

Evening Leader (Rep.): Mr. Cleveland stands for free trade, pure and simple. He stands for



GEN. SICKLES.
"No, never!"

the anti-American policy. He stands for the abolition of protection to American labor and industry. He stands as the enemy of American capital and enterprise.

Evening Union (Dem.): The *Union* has all along doubted the wisdom of nominating Cleveland for a third time. It has doubted the expediency of the move, but the delegates who favored him were in the majority and have accomplished what they set out to do. The responsibility for his election rests upon them.

Evening Register (Dem.): Not only will the Democrats carry the so-called doubtful States but they will penetrate New England north and east of Connecticut's boundaries, break the solid Northwest, and carry at least one of the new mining States. The name of the next President is Grover Cleveland.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Commercial Gazette (Rep.): The campaign will be entirely free from personalities. The candidates will be weighed by their official records and their political declarations and principles. They are both experts with tongue and pen, and as this is to be an educational campaign they will be expected to declare themselves on all public questions and in the plainest terms.

Post (Dem.): The moral courage of the Democratic party in nominating, in the face of the fiercest opposition, the man it considers fittest for President has never been equaled in the world.

Dispatch (Rep.): Mr. Cleveland is in every sense a large figure in American politics. There is none but the purblind partisan, or one who has not studied Mr. Cleveland's character, who will refuse to admit that the nomination is the most creditable the Democrats could have made.

Baltimore, Md.

American (Rep.): Mr. Cleveland's single achievement was his free-trade message to Congress in 1887, which defeated him the following year, and which, if there are not already sufficient reasons for his defeat in November, will surely give him his quietus again.

Sun (Dem.): The people triumph over the politicians. The people—that is, the Democratic people of the land, and nowhere more earnestly and sincerely than here in Maryland—desired the nomination of Grover Cleveland. His nomination is not due in any sense or degree to adroit management, to "snap" conventions, or to "trap" in conventions, or to any of the arts or devices of the political manager and wire-puller.

News (Dem.): The people won. How could it have been otherwise? The Democratic party has triumphed over party bosses. This is a great victory which deserves celebration.

San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle (Rep.): By no computation which can be made will it appear that Cleveland can be elected without the vote of New York. It may be that there has been some agreement made between Whitney and Tammany, but if so it cannot remain a secret long, and for every Tammany vote Cleveland gets he will lose two votes from those who are opposed to the domination of Tammany, and they will not be all Republican votes either. Unless all political predictions are at fault, even those made by the very best judges of the situation, Cleveland cannot carry New York, and therefore cannot be elected.

Bulletin (Rep.): By the action of the Chicago convention Mr. Cleveland will now make his third race for the Presidency. Three clean beats are a political convention. He is really a gold-bug, and besides the backing of Wall street, he has that of the railroads, which are opposed at all points to the people. When the line is clearly drawn, as it will be, a great deal of danger to Republicanism need not be apprehended.

Call (Rep.): By nominating Cleveland the Democrats change their base of action from New York to the Central West. They figure now on carrying Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa in place of New York. While not the ablest man of his party, Cleveland is the logical candidate. The sop thrown to the Central West is the Vice-Presidency.

Report (Ind.): Cleveland, the first choice of his party, was nominated by a suggestive vote, and now even the men who vigorously opposed him admit that he is a strong candidate and will receive more than the strict party vote. It must be conceded by the impartial observer that the Democratic ticket is the strongest the party could have named.

Examiner (Dem.): The expected has happened and Grover Cleveland is once more the candidate of the Democracy for President. His candidacy we believe makes sure the success of his party in November. But one objection was urged to his nomination—that his ability to carry New York was doubtful. The Chicago convention decided that Cleveland would be all right in New York and did the will of the Democracy of the Union by nominating him.

Cleveland, O.

Leader (Rep.): The nomination of Grover Cleveland was a foregone conclusion long before the convention assembled at Chicago. He was the only available candidate and his most formidable opponent was David B. Hill, and it is cause of gratification generally that no party was low enough to nominate that contemptible political scoundrel for the high office of President.

Plaindealer (Dem.): Now that the candidate has been chosen and the platform agreed upon the Democrats will close up their ranks and present a united front to the common foe. The leader is once more Cleveland, the man with the courage of his convictions, and again the flag is that of tariff reform. With that leader and under that flag we believe victory is sure.

Detroit, Mich.

Journal (Rep.): The Republicans have every reason to be grateful to the Democratic convention for its work. It has thrown away all cloak, disguise, and mask, and appears before the American people as the open enemy of American industry; the champion of a system of economics which puts self before patriotism, and demands cheap goods in exchange for cheap men. It announces openly, absolutely without faltering and double meaning, that the Democratic party is for free trade with all the world.

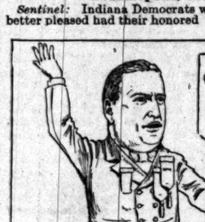
News (Ind.): Unable to command a single vote from his own State, distinctly repudiated by the delegates therefrom, obliged to go outside of it to a State as frequently Republican as Democratic to secure an orator to nominate him, Grover Cleveland has once more been put in nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party. Where Mr. Harrison has the prestige of victory Cleveland has the prestige of defeat.

Tribune: President Harrison is stronger than four years ago and Cleveland is weaker. That is the sum and substance of the existing conditions. It remains only for Republicans to take advantage of the favorable situation to win a decisive victory next November.

Free Press (Dem.): The nomination of Mr. Cleveland is a striking attestation of the wonderful strength of the man and of the cause of which he is the great exponent.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Sentinel: Indiana Democrats would have been better pleased had their honored leader Isaac P.



BOURKE COCKRAN.
When he looks his prettiest.

Gray been the choice of the Democratic convention for the second place on the national ticket. It is useless to attempt to disguise the keen disappointment felt by Indiana Democrats, though it is a pleasure to know that the least disappointed Democrat in Indiana is the one most directly and personally interested. To the nomination made, that of Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, there can be raised not the slightest objection in any quarter. His name will bring strength to the ticket and enthusiasm to the hearts of the Democratic masses.

Journal: Only those Democrats who refuse to consider conditions are confident of Mr. Cleveland's election. Outside of these the sense of peril and a foreboding of disaster in November forbid real enthusiasm. Moreover, while the management of his friends at Chicago was masterful, the impression which has gone out regarding the convention and particularly to the manipulation of the platform are not of the kind which inspires confidence or courage.

St. Paul, Minn.

Globe (Dem.): The Democracy sets out conquering and to conquer, under a banner of freedom and tariff reform, its chief article of faith.

Pioneer-Press (Rep.): The Democratic party has not done the best thing for itself in nominating Mr. Cleveland, but it has relieved the country from the fear of a more unfit and ominous selection.

Dispatch (Rep.): The Democratic candidate and platform both represent the shifting sands of political expediency, and both have been decided upon in full accordance with certain dictates.

Daily News (Ind.): In Mr. Cleveland the party has a candidate who is himself a platform and has exhibited the courage to make its line of battle comport to the convictions and teachings of its leader.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Journal (Rep.): If Mr Cleveland can deposit his ample tonnage on two planks of this quality, (free trade and unsound finance) the Republican people will simply gather in November to witness the charmer of the Democratic heart break through the flimsy structure and fall to the ground.

Tribune (Rep.): Cleveland has many strong friends, but his enemies are bitter and unreconcilable and it is extremely doubtful whether a weaker candidate at the polls could have been selected.

Helena, Mont.

Independent (Dem.): The people feel that the executive affairs of the nation are safe in Cleveland's hands. Of him it may be said he is courageous and honest; they know him as the standard-bearer of that banner which means legislative equality to all tariff reform. He will be elected in this person and his name needs no comment. He has had many trusts and has never proved faithless.

Journal (Rep.): The gold bugs foreclosed their mortgage on the democratic party at the convention and the silver States went down to defeat. Republican victory is now assured.

Herald (Rep.): Having accepted the nomination with a declaration of the dangers of second terms, the country will accept Cleveland's renomination. He secured it and led his party to a disastrous defeat. What encouragement the Democrats can find to expect any other result from his nomination is beyond the scope of an ordinary vision.

Denver, Colo.

News (Dem.): This result has been inevitable for some time and we have no doubt it will be received with profound satisfaction by an overwhelming majority of his party in all parts of the Union. Republicans now can derive no benefit either from supporting a third party candidate or sulking in their tents. In the first place every vote so cast would tend to throw the election into the House which is overwhelmingly Democratic with the certainty that Cleveland will be chosen. Not voting at all would be half a vote in his favor.

Omaha, Neb.

Bee (Rep.): No well-informed man will pretend that Grover Cleveland is stronger before the country now than he was four years ago. There is not a valid reason for assuming that he can carry any State in 1892 that he lost in 1888. The policy of which Mr. Cleveland is the most conspicuous representative was freshly submitted to the people in 1888 and was overwhelmingly rejected.

World-Herald (Dem.): Cleveland is a known quantity. The other candidates were more or less unknown. The soundness of the man, his well-known calmness in times of excitement, his firm principles, the fact that he always has an opinion on every subject which he has investigated, and that he does not have prejudices on subjects about which he knows nothing hold him firmly in the respect of the people.

Portland, Ore.

Oregonian (Rep.): Cleveland represents the only issue on which his party now can come before the country and his nomination was a logical necessity.

Telegram (Dem.): The nomination of Cleveland by a two-thirds vote settles the question of his availability. Cleveland has the confidence of the country, and no one would feel bad over his election.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Wisconsin (Rep.): In the renomination of Grover Cleveland the Democratic party has decided to move for a new trial of the case which has been once decided adversely to it by the verdict of the people.

Journal (Dem.): It is not always the unexpected that happens. Occasionally the people speak in such thunder tones that there is no mistaking their purport, and then woe to the politicians who place themselves before the car of popular judgment.

News (Ind.): He must be elected, if elected at all, by Democratic votes. Such being the case there is much cause for questioning the policy of his nomination in the face of former defeat, the opposition of Tammany, and the fact that the enemy is stronger today in many respects than it was four years ago.

Sentinel (Rep.): Thanks to the nerve, skill, and money of the new Democratic boss, ex-Secretary Whitney, the considerable opposition to Mr. Cleveland was entirely routed. The belief of the experienced leaders that Cleveland cannot be elected is real and well founded, and beyond any doubt many who came to Cleveland's support still have grave misgivings. The candidate for Vice-President is the notorious headsman of the Cleveland Administration, at whose celerity as an executioner the mugwumps were wont to shudder and protest.

Herold (Rep.): The nomination of Mr. Cleveland will be welcome news to many Democrats, and especially among the German-American Democrats, as well as to the Republicans. It vouchsafes as did Mr. Harrison's nomination a clean campaign, free from personalities, and as to the issue the Republican party can with much more confidence than four years ago look forward to a splendid victory in November next.

Des Moines, Ia.

Register (Rep.): The nomination of Grover Cleveland at Chicago determines the campaign of 1892. It means that the fight will largely be one of tariffs. It will be protection and reciprocity against free trade. Four years ago Cleveland was defeated. He is not any stronger now than he was then.

News (Ind. Pro.): The nomination of Grover Cleveland was a victory of the masses. Tammany has been squarely defeated, and its representatives submitted with fairly good grace to the will of the majority. Whether they will be faithful to the ticket is extremely doubtful.

Leader (Dem.): Other men in the Democratic party are as good tariff-reformers as Cleveland, but the very name of Cleveland means tariff reform, and he was nominated by so overwhelming a majority of the delegates in the Chicago convention as to leave no doubt as to the temper of the people who sent them there. Cleveland is the choice of perhaps three-fourths of the Democrats of the country, and the Democrats comprise about five-eighths of the people. He comes near being the first choice of a majority of all the people.

Cincinnati.

Enquirer (Dem.): The representatives of the Democratic party, assembled at Chicago, have completed their ticket. Both candidates are well known to the land. The will of the National Democratic convention is sovereign as its party. Questions of propriety and availability may go into discussions, but they cannot enter into the campaign. In the latter there's but one issue, but one effort—to elect the ticket. It is to be a contest of giants; and yet we have such faith in the people of this land, such faith in their convictions for the party of the people, as to firmly believe that against all obstacles the Democracy will grandly win.

Times-Star (Rep.): We desire to congratulate the Democracy upon the nomination of Grover Cleveland. It is a source of thorough satisfaction to know that the National conventions of both parties were controlled by public opinion and that the political bosses were submerged utterly. Mr. Cleveland represents the best sentiment in the Democratic party. He is thoroughly courageous in his opinions and dares maintain them. He is sound on the silver question and for that reason alone the country is to be congratulated upon his nomination. The contest between the two parties resolves itself then into that of protection and free trade.

St. Louis, Mo.

Globe-Democrat (Rep.): No intelligent person will be surprised at the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The result has been foreseen. Though the strongest man his chances for success are hopeless. The confidence of the country is with the Republican party, and that is what elects a President.

Republic (Dem.): The nomination of Grover Cleveland means victory for Democracy against radicalism. The sectionalism of the civil war will be eradicated by his election. The power of money against men in government will be checked.

Post-Dispatch (Ind. Dem.): His nomination was made by them [Democrats] in the honesty of their hearts, and not by a gang of officeholders and representatives of plutocratic rapacity. The ensuing contest therefore is to be emphatically a struggle for supremacy between the tax-paying toilers of the land and the rich.

Chronicle (Ind.): Grover Cleveland is the Democratic party. What he has thought it has accepted. He leads it today, spectacularly and in reality, up a tree it is now notable that Blaine was not pitted against Cleveland in this campaign. The nasty personalities which disfigured the campaign of 1884 would not have been heard.

Memphis, Tenn.

Scimitar: With the Democratic party of the South it is a fight for liberty, their homes and firesides. The election of Harrison and Reid means the force bill with its long train of attendant evils—a general feeling of antagonism and unrest in the social, political, and business world, a lack of confidence at home and abroad.

Ledger: Cleveland's nomination should satisfy every one. Whether it will or not is quite another thing. Tammany pledged itself to vote solidly for and enthusiastically support the Democratic nominees, and there is no doubt but that the organization will do so.

Appeal-Avalanche (Dem.): The people have triumphed. Fresh from the hearts of the masses sprang that irresistible movement which, brushing aside all impediments, has once more made Grover Cleveland Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Democracy. The trenches are manned with cheering hosts, and the leader who has known but one defeat. The boys have taken new hope and they are ready to storm the heights and pull down the banner of the robber tariff.

New Orleans, La.

Times-Democrat (Dem.): The prospects were never brighter for Democratic success, and with a candidate of Cleveland's popularity victory may be looked upon as assured.

Item (Dem.): The South will certainly do its duty. We have faith that the North will supply more than enough votes to make victory safe for Democratic principles.

States (Dem.): We hold the nomination of Mr. Cleveland as an omen of good, as a prophecy of the fall of the party of force bills, public robbery under the forms of law, and of plutocracy.

New Delta (Dem.): Today Grover Cleveland stands as the embodiment of the Democratic idea of tariff reform, its chief article of Democratic faith, and is therefore the fit and proper champion to wage war upon the robber tariff.

Atlanta, Ga.

Journal: Either Cleveland or Harrison will be elected in November, or, if not in November, in January next. No independent or third party movement can prevent this inevitable result, for the throwing of the election into the House would no prevent it. It would be child's play, at folly therefore to throw away votes for others.

Constitution (Dem.): When all the facts are taken into consideration we are not afraid to be admitted that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago is one of the most remarkable events in our political history. A movement so strong enough to break down all the barriers of Democratic usage and to ride over all doubts and probabilities must have been a popular impulse strong enough to carry the Democratic party to victory.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Times-Union (Dem.): If the Hill leaders in the Chicago convention were sincere in their declarations of loyalty to the party in any event we may reasonably look for the Electoral vote of New York State to be thrown for Cleveland, thus securing his election. Of course the noisiest of Cleveland enthusiasts insist that he can be elected without the vote of New York, but clear-headed men who stake money on chances would hardly wager anything on such a contingency.

Evening Telegram: The Democratic masses undoubtedly demanded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. They can easily elect him.

Metropolis (Dem.): There was no checking of the popular tide which had swept over the country for weeks past. It was the demand of the people that Cleveland be nominated and right royally was it obeyed. While Cleveland was not the choice of every Southern delegation, the South will rally to him as one man and give him her full Electoral vote.

Louisville, Ky.

Courier Journal (Dem.): The National convention yesterday completed the ticket by naming Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and this selection will strengthen the ticket where it needs most to be strengthened. Mr. Stevenson is a native of Kentucky, now residing in Illinois. An able, earnest, and uncompromising Democrat, he has shown himself in public office and in private life worthy of any honor and equal to any station.

London.

Pall Mall Gazette: The nomination of Mr. Grover Cleveland by the American National Democratic convention is a satisfactory sequel to the nomination of Mr. Harrison by the Republicans. In both cases the professional politicians and wire pullers were defeated. The good sense and good faith of the American electors caused the best men to be chosen.

Graphic: The defeat of Tammany Hall is a gratifying demonstration in favor of the dignity and straightforwardness of American public life. Englishmen will watch Mr. Cleveland's campaign with cordial sympathy, for not only is his tariff policy in accord with the orthodox economic school of England, but his party platform wisely condemned the arrogant and irritating foreign policy of its opponents.

Chronicle: The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was one of the bitterest political fights ever waged in the United States. The outcome of "the convention is a repetition of the struggle of 1888; and, while the Democratic cleavage is as wide as it is now, the outlook certainly favors the election of Mr. Harrison.

Daily News: Mr. Cleveland's nomination was inevitable. He had no competitor of anything like equal weight. The Democrats denounce protection with vigor. This leaves nothing to desire. The net result is to make the issue of the two parties fairly on this vital point. We fail to see any great difference between them on the silver question. It is gratifying to learn that the campaign will be one of argument, not of personalities.

Standard: It matters little to Englishmen which party is victorious. The general outlines of American policy are too firmly fixed for either party to deviate materially from them. Canada regards Mr. Harrison's breaking of commercial relations as an electoral move. The Canadians understand better than we the amusing maneuvers of politicians.

Times: Mr. Cleveland had an easier victory than Harrison. It is probable that the Democrats hostile to Mr. Cleveland on personal grounds will fall into line and support him in November; at the same time it is impossible to deny that there are many elements of uncertainty in the situation. Some are due to changes introduced in the Democratic platform, and the Tammany tactics of 1888 may be repeated. But it is creditable to both parties that they have chosen candidates who are open and candid in their appeals for support. While there is little to choose on the silver question the tariff plank marks a distinct Democratic step in advance. The question is whether the Democratic party generally is prepared to go so far. It is difficult to predict, but we are inclined to think that Mr. Harrison's chances are slightly better and Mr. Cleveland's slightly worse than in 1888.

Berlin.

The papers here will have little to say on the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. The editors of the *Post*, *Vossische Zeitung*, *Borsen Courier*, *Tageblatt*, and other papers were interviewed on the subject. They all said that they had written so much in favor of Mr. Cleveland that nothing remained to be said. They all extolled Mr. Cleveland's honesty and hoped that his election would cause the repeal of the McKinley Tariff law.

National Zeitung: Mr. Cleveland's strength lies not only in his official record but in his popularity, which is sustained by his personal probity, straightforwardness, and manliness. His nomination, especially after he becomes reconciled with Senator Hill, will evoke the full Democratic vote.

WHAT PAPERS PRINT.

CONVEYING NEWS OF THE NOMINATIONS AND COMMENTS.

The Placing of Stevenson on the Ticket Is Pronounced a Strong Bid for Western Support—The Opinion Expressed That if Cleveland Cannot Carry New York No Other Democrat Is Equal to the Task—The Outburst of Enthusiasm and Its Effect as Seen by One Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special.]—Charles A. Dana has made up his mind at last what he intends to do about the nomination of his arch-enemy, Grover Cleveland. The *Sun* is going to support the Democratic ticket because Benjamin Harrison has a force bill in his pocket, and the *Sun* would rather hurrah for the devil than a Republican candidate whose election would mean the overthrow of the supremacy of the white people of the South.

The *Herald*, as was expected, throws cold water on the choice of the Democrats for the head of their ticket. It thinks that a big mistake has been made in nominating Cleveland in the face of his State's solid opposition to him. It believes that the Democrats will have an awful hard, uphill fight to gain a victory. It likes the platform.

The *Times* finds words inadequate to express its exultation. Cleveland is the greatest American that ever drew breath. There is an effort to soft-soap the New York leaders whom it has been raking fore and aft, but it cannot refrain from giving another gibe at Senator Hill, whom it advises to rub his sore head against Mr. Dana. The *World* sings Cleveland's praises and says that the Tammany chieftains must bury their tomahawks and hold a love feast with anti-snappers and mugwumps.

NEW YORK HERALD

The *Herald's* headlines are:

DEMOCRACY'S LEADERS ARE CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.

In Spite of the Terrific Efforts of His Opponents the Ex-President Is Again Made the Standard-Bearer of His Party in a National Campaign.

Illinois Honored with the Vice-Presidency.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General, Is Given Second Place on the Ticket in Place of Gov. Gray of Indiana.

Features of the Great Fight.

In the Early Morning the Ballot Was Taken, and for the First Time a Candidate Was Chosen Over the Protest of His Own State.

Bourke Cockran's Appeal.

In the Name of the New York Delegation He Asks That a Distasteful Candidate Be Not Thrust Upon Them, and "Roasts" the Mugwumps.

The *Herald's* introduction is:

The Democratic convention which this morning at twenty-two minutes after 3 o'clock nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency for the third time finished its work this afternoon by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice-President. Mr. Stevenson was Assistant Postmaster during Mr. Cleveland's administration and gained great distinction in that office by the way he turned out fourth-class Republican Postmasters. His selection, instead of ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, was one of the surprises of the convention, and was partly due to the wish of the anti-Cleveland men to punish the Hoosier leaders for failing in the move to nominate the ex-President on the ground that he should be given a place on the ticket. Gray's defeat and Stevenson's nomination was the one substantial victory of those who have been working so hard to save the party by naming as its leader a man who would not be handicapped in the race.

The *Herald* editorial is:

Mr. Grover Cleveland was nominated at Chicago just before sunrise yesterday morning as the leader of the Democrats in the campaign of 1892. We have not favored this nomination and have given ample reasons for our opposition. Whether the country will favor it or whether it will be shown that the Democrats have thrown their opportunity away and invited defeat remains to be seen. Gov. Abbett declared in his nominating speech that he (Cleveland) will receive the support of every Democrat in the land. If this is true nothing more is left to be desired. If it is not true the party may find a good many things to regret. Mr. Whitney's forces were well organized and carefully disciplined. They fought with dash and determination, with audacity which ignored facts and an enthusiasm which preferred the temporary success of their favorite to the permanent good of the party.

The running mate of Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Stevenson of Illinois. He is not unknown in politics, and wherever known is respected. He will strengthen the ticket, and may be able to wheel his own State into line when the pinch of circumstances is felt. The Democrats have chosen to take unnecessary risks with the owner of Gray Gables. That they have not been wise is pretty generally admitted, but it is too late to mend matters, and there is nothing left except a fight which will tax their utmost energy and courage. The platform is squarely representative of Democratic principles. It is right on the tariff, right on silver, and right in its denunciation of Republican extravagance. It has already commended itself to the good sense of those who have carefully read it, and will still further commend itself when we get into the thick of the battle. Together, it may be said that we are on the verge of a debate which will be well worth listening to, for the advocates on both sides are men of ability and experience. Whatever else we may have, we shall look forward to a hand-to-hand fight quite worthy of our steel.

The Sun.

The *Sun* headlines are:

THE TICKET COMPLETED.

Cleveland for President and Stevenson for Vice-President.

A Fight for Second Place.

New York Casts Her 72 Votes for Stevenson.

The Convention Half Again Drenched with Rain and the Proceedings Interrupted by a Series of Thunder Storms—Meantime the Delegates Sang "Grover, Grover, for Four More Years," and the Band Played Popular Airs—The Gray Men Sore Over the Defeat of Their Favorite and Charge Bad Faith—The Scene in All the Night Session of the Convention—The Mob in the Galleries Tried to Ruin Things, and Chairman Wilson was Utterly Incapable of Providing Order—Bourke Cockran's Remarkable Speech.

The *Sun* introduction is:

The first great episode was the eight-minute-and-a-half Cleveland yell upon the mention of that statesman's name by Leon Abbett in the course of nominating speeches. This habit of devoting long periods of the National conventions to more idiotic and useless riot of voices is a thing that ought to be stopped. It has grown to be a custom of holding conventions in the largest halls that can be found. The delegates take litter part in this vociferous dueling. It is rather a rivalry of the cliques with which the politicians pack the halls.

The idea that a hysterical young woman should break in upon the deliberation of the dominant party of the Nation to hinder the work for thirty minutes while she exhorted a multitude of heelers to rend the air with yells and catcalls, is preposterous. The fact that yesterday the deliberation of the oldest and most dignified party in America should be halted time and again while a mob of human beings with empty brains and distended lungs howled like Cherokees for Cleveland, and then for Hill, and then for Boies, would seem incredible did not the *Sun* report it to be a fact.

The *Sun's* editorial is:

There is one question depending on the election of the next President which in its momentous importance and vital imperativeness must seem to every philosophical observer to exceed every other political question that the people are not called upon to determine. All differences of opinion respecting administrative reform, or free silver, or free-trade, or protection, or the personal qualities or antecedents of candidates, in short, the whole ordinary array of Electoral controversies are, in comparison, of inferior, indeed of almost trivial, moment.

We mean the question whether the Southern States, which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of their white citizens, shall, by Federal laws and Federal military force, be subjected to the political domination of negroes to negro Legislatures, negro Governors, and negro Judges in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men as now.

Now, it makes no difference who may be President—whom the Republicans elect—since Mr. Blaine is now permanently out of the line of power. That party is by its nature and traditions under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effect will put the negroes in control of several of the Southern States. There will be some unwillingness on the part of the minority among the Republicans who will revolt at the consequences of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail.

The necessity of the situation will suppress all such resistance. A force bill is the first and the inevitable result of a sweeping Republican victory in November. On the other hand and by the nature and necessity of the ideas involved, the success of the Democracy is death to the force bill project. Killed in this election, it can never be revived. In this view of the contest, what conscientious Democrat can hesitate about his duty? Better vote for the liberty and the white government of the Southern States, even if the candidate was the Devil himself, rather than consent to the election of the respectable Benjamin Harrison with a force bill in his pocket.

The World

The *World* headlines are:

A. E. STEVENSON.

The Illinois Leader Is Made Cleveland's Running Mate.

Gray Was His Most Formidable Opponent in the Fight.

Anti-Cleveland Men Took Revenge Upon the Boodler.

Tammany's Braves Returning Home Disappointed and Sad—But Promising to Work Loyally for the Ticket—They Feel Bitter Only Toward Gorman and Gray—The Former They Charge with Cowardice, the Latter with Treachery—The New-Yorkers Made a Gallant Fight Against Odds.

The *World* introduction says:

Masses of brilliantly-colored clouds were piled high in the eastern sky at 4 o'clock this morning. To those of the 10,000 or 12,000 who came out upon Michigan avenue from Convention Hall after the nomination had been made this splendid sight which the heavens furnished seemed most auspicious.

Work done and the various things that happened in the wigwam loved a large and intimate connection with the weather, and before the story is finished various things about electricity, thunderbolts, wicked green skies, floods of rain, and other matters of meteorological disturbance will appear in this column and what may follow.

The *World* says, editorially:

The Democracy of the Nation has displayed the pluck of its preferences and the courage of its convictions. It wanted Grover Cleveland as its leader and it has placed its standard in his hands. It believed him to be the strongest candidate and it has nominated him.

That the convention was obliged to do this against the protest of the New York delegation was unfortunate. But it was unavoidable unless forty States were to give way to one. Grover Cleveland is a Democrat. By birth, instinct, education, habit, and conviction he is a Democrat. There is no principle or policy of Democracy, no cherished tradition or deep present purpose of the party to which he is not devoted. The only objection to his nomination was that he could not carry New York. Because some people like him and other people do not, it was said that he cannot carry New York, the Empire State. This is not a juncture in the history of the Democratic party when it can afford to fail. Grover Cleveland must have the Electoral vote of New York.

The New-York Times.

The *Times* headlines are:

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.

Two Strong Leaders for All Democrats to Follow.

The Convention Completes the Ticket by Adding Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois—Both Candidates Were Selected on the First Ballot—End of a Contest Characterized by Much Earnestness and Some Bitterness.

The *Times'* introduction says:

Grover Cleveland will again lead the Democracy of the United States as candidate for President. At daybreak today, in the presence of the greatest convention audience that ever witnessed such an event, after a contest characterized by intense earnestness and patriotism and by little bitterness on the side of the opposition, the confidence in the great leader of the Democrac

FAREWELL TO SCHOOL

THAT IS WHAT MANY YOUNG CHICAGOANS ARE SAYING NOW.

A Large Number of Commencement Programs Rendered in the Public Educational Institutions—The High Schools Turn Out Extensive Classes of Bright Young Men and Women—Names of the Winners of Prizes, Medals, and Special Diplomas.

A large number of Chicago schools held commencement exercises yesterday during the morning, afternoon, or evening. Excellent programs were provided, particularly in the various high schools. The graduating classes were of good size, and the attendance upon the exercises was of the usual order on such occasions—made up almost entirely of mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters and friends of the graduates. The successful contestants for prizes, medals, and special diplomas bore away the symbols of their triumph with pride written in every line of their intelligent and ambitious faces. The large number of girls compared with the number of boys graduated is particularly noticeable.

WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL.

A Class of 178, of Which Only Thirty-five Are Boys, Is Graduated.

Commencement exercises of the West Division High School were held last night in the assembly hall of the school building at Congress street and Ogden avenue. The graduating class this year numbers 178 and only thirty-five of them are boys. The exercises began at 8 o'clock, and the large assembly hall was crowded. Franklin H. Head delivered the address of the occasion. The commencement program follows:

Come, Merry Comrades All.....Class
Address.....President Samuel A. Etterson
Class History.....Harriet C. Jackson
"Waltz of the Blackberry Gatherers".....Class
Class Poem.....Maud E. Ellis
Class Oration—"An Ideal Citizenship".....Edwin S. Hutchins
The Lark.....Class
Address.....Franklin H. Head
"Voices of the Woods".....Class
Class Prophecy.....Bertha Spink
"Civil Service Reform"—Valedictory.....Francis B. Tracy
Conferring of Lawson medals and Yerkes prizes.
Class song.

The Yerkes prizes were awarded as follows:

Senior class—First prize, Francis B. Tracy, $150; second prize, Dorothy M. Sass, $100; third prize, Samuel Unger, $75; fourth prize, Samuel A. Etterson, $50; fifth prize, Ida M. MacDonald, $25.

First year class—First prize, Edna Carle, $50; second prize, Anna E. Dammarell, $30; third prize, Orrin K. Earl, $20.

A full list of the class follows:

A. D. Jackson, Wallace Atwood, Edwin Hutchins, Theodora Willard, Frank B. Tracy, Willard B. Cook, Frederick C. Foster, John W. Conner, Bodie McDonald, Jennie Marr, David Holmes, Maud Otis, Henrietta Plaiser, Amy Rau, Belle Smith, Ida Strech, Margaret White, Kittie L. Robinson, Grace H. Root, Mae Sass, Addie E. Skinner, Edward P. Ford, Mabel Stark, Peter Yezierny, Laura M. Warren, Evelyn Weed, A. L. Yerbury, Jennie Edwards, Arthur Dwight, Samuel Etterson, Frank E. Harkness, Charles Rudolf, Charles Soelke, Alice M. Billings, Addie Burleson, Sadie B. Crawford, Genevieve Dodd, Emily Edwards, Johanna O. Kelley, Bella A. Penman, Mary Rutherford, Harriet F. Lill, Nellie C. Sullivan, May Tyrell, Nettie Watt, Hattie Fayette, Ada Anderson, Margaret Cagney, Etheleogn Charles, Laura M. Fisk, J. Winifred Johnston, Mary C. Lincoln, Alice Loomis, Catherine E. McCaskey, Annie Moore, Anna S. Nilson, Kate O'Grady, Ella M. Ottaway, Maud Ellis, Blanche A. Finn, Millie A. Foley, Emma Galagher, Minnie Goring, Kittie Griffin, Ella Hack, Emily F. Edwards, Mary L. McCarthy, Annie M. Hardie, Anna S. Balousek, Tillie Burfield, Elizabeth Cagney, Mary M. Carr, Louise Clark, Fanny Darvean, Marie Duffy, Grace Edmondson, Nora Felsenthal, Hattie Goeber, Louise Haesman, Clara Hirsch, Kate Hughes, Marion Jenkins, Mary M. Kolar, Leone M. Krembs, Marion Leskie, Paulina Young, H. C. Jackson, Arthur Brookshank, R. B. Paul, Fred N. Requa, Samuel Unger, Albert E. Foley, Ralph Preble, F. I. Andruss, Elizabeth Looney, Margaret McDonald, Josie McKuska, Mollie O'Brien, Elizabeth Owen, Lizzie Ramm, Frances Rosenthal, Bertha Spink, Maude Ward, Ethel Powers, Cora E. Roche, Mable M. Sampson, Isabella E. Schultz, Sara H. Standart, N. L. Starwood, Jessie Tonnkey, Lulu T. Vandercook, Mabel D. Weaver, Lena Wills, Ethel Wilson, Arthur Cox, L. D. Elliott, William Gilbert, Ira Hilford, Walter Wines, Agnes Ball, Agnes A. Bowier, Jessie Chandler, Maud Dimnent, Harriet M. Eastman, May Eisenberg, Bessie C. Olson, Addie Prehle, Mary J. Sauer, Anna Smith, Olive Thomas, Annie Watt, Harriet McDougal, Waldemar Eberhardt, Grace Burbank, Frances Cannon, Anna Hicks, Mary A. Gilford, Frank A. Hudson, Gertrude Lewis, Frances E. Linnington, Catherine L. Mable, Ida M. McDonald, Emma Moss, Jean I. Odell, Georgia Ostrom, Carrie Pain, Jennie Everingham, Annie P. Finney, Ada S. Foote, Bessie Gibbs, Hattie Gould, Frances Gutteman, Luella Hamil, Sara R. Hoban, Nellie McLaren, Emma J. Achsnuth, Margaret L. Burns, Mary A. Breman, Anna E. Cahill, Helen Cavener, Bessie Connor, Annie Dolan, Agnes Dunne, Hannah Felsenthal, Luella Fitzgerald, Hanna McLaughlin, Julia Hershamn, Ida Hirsh, Ida Irman, Bessie N. Adams, Charlotte Kozel, Augustie Lange, and Lizzie Wolf.

FROM THE HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL

A Class of Forty-Eight Graduates with Interesting Exercises—Award of Medals.

Forty-eight students were graduated from the Hyde Park High School last night. The exercises were held in the Kenwood Evangelical Church, Greenwood avenue and Forty-sixth street. As usual the graduating class was greeted by a large company of those who take pride in the Hyde Park High School and in its graduates. The floral decorations of the church were brilliant and the program was excellent.

The exercises opened with an organ voluntary by Prof. J. N. Brown, organist of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. P. Hale and Miss Eva Morris delivered the salutatory, speaking from the class motto "Dux Femina Facti," especially appropriate in view of the fact that forty-one of the graduates were young women. After a solo by Miss Overman, Miss Isabella Milner read an essay captioned, "Russia, Past and Present." "A Nearer View," was Miss Annie Franklin's subject. A solo was then rendered by Mrs. J. Allen Preisch, and James C. Russell delivered an oration on "A National Episode." Miss Blanche Hartman's subject was "Education the Cheap Defense of Nations." Mrs. Smith sang a solo, and Miss Josephine Lowell delivered an eloquent valedictory address, "The Parting of the Ways."

Assistant Superintendent Leslie Lewis made the presentations. The Civics Gold medal, presented by C. Frank Aldrich, was awarded to Marguerite Jenison and the Victor F. Lawson medals were meritoriously won by Mary Davis and Daniel Ahern. The members of the class of '92 are:

Clara Louise Arms, Cornelia Barbour, Mabel Barker, Anna C. Campbell, Harriet Cullom, Gail Comstock, Lena Marie Cooper, Henrietta Darby, Mary Alice Davis, Mary Santha Elliott, Maud Rowenna Ferris, Anna Eliza Franklin, Mary Louise Hamill, Mary Louise Hannan, Blanche M. Hartman, Cora Marcia Haseltine, Ruth Hill, Marguerite Jenison, Isabella Adeliade Johnstone, Mary Josephine Johnstone, Nellie Evelyn Kenyon, Theresa Veronica McKittrick, Maud Ella Leonard, Adella Josephine Lowell, Bertha Willis Mathes, Clifford Masteford McGillvray, Caroline Menge, Isabella Southerland Miller, Eva Byington Morris, Anna Piatt, Florence Alvina Riedel, James Clayton Russell, Mat Edgar Schellinger, Hattie Schoonmaker, Maria Louise Seaverns, Harriet Anna Sinclair, Morris Trumbull, Lillian Vent, Carolyn Ward, Charlotte Wightman, Anna Eleanor Young, Mabel Bird, Charles Francis Drake, John C. Eigenman, Gecke Frank Greenleaf, Grace Olcott, and Blanche Mae Freeman.

SOUTH DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL.

Some Bright Histories Are Read—Names of Prize Winners and Class Members.

With history, prophesy, and song the members of the class of '92 of the South Division High School celebrated the completion of their four years' course of study at the school building, Wabash avenue and Twenty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon. The class President, Harry W. Stone, and the Valedictorian, Miss Alice Van Vliet, were honored with seats upon the platform. Marguerites, the class flowers, and the class colors, gold and white, were strewn promiscuously about the room. Following is the program:

Piano solo.....Joseph Friedman
Salutatory.....Miss Moore
History, Room 3.....Miss Carr
History, Room 1.....Mr. Pike
Song.....Miss Underwood
Class poem.....Miss Gatzert
Prophesy, Room 2.....Miss Dore
Prophesy, Room 1.....Miss Williston
Valedictory.....Miss Van Vliet
Piano solo.....Clarence Randell

The history of the wanderings of the class in rooms 1 and 2 by Miss Carr and Mr. Pike was enthusiastically received. Nearly every member of the class was remembered in the recitals. Miss Gatzert's class poem was applauded. Miss Dore's and Miss Williston's prophecies portrayed in grewsome shades the future of the class. After the exercises were over the students sat down to a banquet.

The winners of the Yerkes prizes are:

First prize, Alice Van Vliet, $150; second prize, Anna P. Gerding, $100; third prize, Helen E. Padgett, $75; fourth prize, Grace Barbour, $50; fifth prize, Lydia Zeller, $25.

Of the Freshmen prizes Marion Van Vliet won the first prize of $50, Walter Evans the second of $30, and Clara Brown the third of $20. The Lawson medals were won by Stella Barnes and Amy Redfield.

The class members are:

Clara Adams, Leon Alschuler, Emma J. Barrett, Florence E. Bigelow, Anna G. Boyle, Lizzie A. Carr, Mattie C. Danner, Ella E. Dixon, Alfred Fellows, Mathilda Feisenthal, Mary E. Fitzgerald, Joanna Foster, Blanche Gatzert, Anna P. Gerding, Blanche S. Glaser, Marion Grimes, Lottie H. Gild, Julia L. Haydc, Mary E. Hayes, Hattie Hirsch, Helen Honkromp, David Johnston, Helen Klein, Lutie V. Malory, Lizzie V. Man, May McDermott, Margaret H. Miller, Katie A. Murray, Hannah Nusbaum, Olive L. Onderdonk, Helen E. Padgett, William B. Perrine, Clarence A. Randall, Emma J. Ryder, Clementine M. Smith, Katherine A. Tuley, Isabel Ulrich, Mary Walsh, Horace W. Black, Clarence S. Pike, Alice Van Vliet, Raymond C. Dudley, Valentine Hunt, Adelaide S. Alexander, Grace R. Barbour, Marian L. Beaver, Ida Binswanger, Celia Brown, Gertrude K. Colby, Clara Davis, Mabel Dore, Mary L. Fellows, Julia T. Fitzgerald, Marie J. Fischer, Josiah L. Friedman, Kittie Geary, Ellen E. Gibbons, Rose Greenfelder, Esther A. Gritzner, Jessie M. Hardy, Mary G. Hayden, Kittie P. Hendrie, Christie C. Holbrook, Edward A. Iverson, Jennie Kats, Elizabeth MacDonald, Mary Markham, Isabelle J. McDermott, Katherine A. McInerney, Julia M. Moore, Jennie A. Nilsson, Nellie O'Malley, Fannie L. Ottenheimer, Mabel A. Pennington, Ida S. Polak, John Rogers, Emily A. Seig, Charles H. Strawbridge, Isabelle L. Underwood, Annette Walker, Harry D. Wolf, Henry L. Clarke, Harry W. Stone, Fannie G. Williston, and Lydia Zeller.

AT THE LAKE VIEW HIGH SCHOOL.

The Exercises in Which the Pupils Took Part, and the Prize Winners.

The commencement exercises of the Lake View High School were held in the school at Graceland and Ashland avenues at 7:30 o'clock last night. The platform was draped in the colors of the class, canary yellow and pale blue, and potted plants curtained the front of the stage. The program was as follows:

Prayer.....The Rev. Charles H. Krays
Salutatory.....Bertha Sutter
Oration—"The Typical American, the Coming Man".....Robert Emmet Turney
Theme—"Child Labor".....Bessie B. Williams
Cornet solo.....Helen M. Ross-Lewin
Solo.....Miss Katherine Willard
Oration—"The Development of the Mississippi Basin".....William B. MacHarg
Theme with Valedictory—"It Is Not in Our Stars but in Ourselves; We Are Underlings".....Bessie Truman
Music.....Miss Katherine Willard
Presentation of Diplomas.....Principal James H. Norton
Address.....D. C. Cregier
Awarding of prizes—S. H. Kerfoot, Thomas C. Moulding, R. E. Preyer, and Prof. A. F. Nightingale.

The prizes were taken by the following: Yerkes prizes—Bessie Truman, $150; Dora Wilken, $100; Bertha Sutter, $75; Louisa Buhre, $50; Grace Alfeld, $25. Yerkes first-year prizes—Anna McDonald, Sadie Taylor, and Abbie Sulzer. Kerfoot medal, Anna McDonald; Thomas Moulding prize, $25, William Hartman. Bessie Truman's average of scholarship for four years was 95.82.

The graduating class consisted of:

Grace I. Alfeld, Mary A. Behan, W. H. Bennett, Georgia A. Brauckmann, Louisa R. Buhre, Lucy E. Creighton, Lucinda D. Eckstorm, F. F. T. Eckstorm, Alice C. Fitzgerald, Sadie V. Gibbons, Clara O. Hanson, Grace Hendley, Christine P. Hoist, C. R. Howard, Ida T. Kreuser, C. L. Leesley, W. W. McGrath, W. B. MacHarg, Mabel E. Manchester, Nina B. Paddock, Helen M. Ross-Lewin, F. G. Smith, Edward Smith, Julia Sulzer, Bertha Sutter, Bessie Truman, R. E. Turney, Bertha Louise Wernecke, Dora Wilken, and Bessie B. Williams.

GRADUATION AT THE BROWN SCHOOL.

An Interesting Program, Including a Spirited Debate, Is Rendered.

The graduating exercises of the Brown School took place yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. A pleasing program was carried out by members of the cinss of '92.

After the class song Nathan McChesney eulogized Charles Sumner in a well-written oration. Jenner Nonamaker next recited "Being a Boy." The piano trio by Misses May Bingham, Grace Slosson, and Silvia Singer was followed by an essay on "Art" by Miss Martha Tucker.

The question in debate was:

Resolved, That the Czar of Russia should be held responsible by the civilized nations of the earth for the sufferings of his subjects.

This was handled by Rollo Snow and Herbert Vanzwoll for the affirmative and Carl Davis and Frank Emery for the negative.

The class next gave a song, and Miss Carrie Gilman recited "The Legend of Bregenz," which was followed by a vocal solo—"Slumber Song"—by Miss Velna Skeer. Miss Amy Orvis then gave the amusing recitation, "The Schoolmaster's Guests."

The class poem was written in a taking way and well rendered by its author, Miss Alice G. Nevers. The song entitled "The Happy Millers" was given by the girls of the class. A violin duet by Misses Lillie Singer and Grace Winter was followed by the essay and valedictory of Miss Frances Crawford. She took for her subject the class motto, "Light, More Light." The closing number of the program was the class song, written by Miss Mabel Fish.

One of the exercises was made up of graceful posings by three little girls from the primary department, representing among other things the star, the cross, Marie Stuart, a tombstone, watching, and caution.

The patriotic medals were awarded to Miss Gilman and Master Hilton. The graduates are 134 in number.

BANCROFT SCHOOL EXERCISES.

A Fine Program Presented—Names of the Members of the Graduating Class.

The class of 1892 of the Bancroft School held its exercises at 8 o'clock last evening in the assembly hall of the school, on Maplewood avenue, near North avenue. The exercises were under the management of S. R. Meck, the principal. The program follows:

Song.....Class
Salutatory oration, "Patriotism".....John Cameron
Essay, "Bancroft".....George Eastwood
Recitation.....Olga Brindleson
Recitation.....Hedweg Fuog
"Speak, Only Speak".....
Emma Fuog, Bertha Geewe, and Anna Reiser
Recitation.....John Davis
"The Rival Orators".....
Samuel Hunter and Willie Clarke
Reading.....Sylvia Haavind
"Mermaid's Evening Song".....
Maude Crawford, Inga Danielson, and Anna Reiser
Declamation.....Clair Erdal
Recitation.....Ella Ellingson
Calisthenics.
Instrumental Duet.....
Jennie Paulson and Blanche Cox
Declamation.....Damar Goodmanson
Recitation.....Janet Turnbull
"Night".....Chorus of Girls
"What a Little Girl Said".....Blanche Cox
Class Prophecy.....Edna Cowing
Flower Song—Emma Schmidt, Huldah Miller, Nellie Scown, and Emma Johnson.
Class Motto and Valedictory....Camille Richards
Awarding of Medals.....John Meyer
Presentation of Diplomas.....A. R. Revell
Class Song—Composed by Janet Turnbull and Olga Brindleson.

The class was made up of the following members:

Guy R. Ainsworth, Olga C. Brindleson, Blanche Cox, John M. Cameron, William A. Clarke, Edna M. Cowing, Maude E. Crawford, John R. Davis, Inga E. Danielson, George Eastwood, Ella C. Ellingson, Dagmar H. Goodmanson, Bertha A. Geewe, George Hand, Samuel T. Hunter, Hedwig Fuog, Emma Fuog, Clair A. Erdal, Sylvia M. Haavind, Emma H. Johnson, Ernest Liebke, Huldah L. Miller, Lillie L. Miller, Jennie M. Paulson, Camille R. Richards, Anna L. Reiser, Emma Schmidt, Walter Sameit, Millie M. Scown, and Janet B. Turnbull.

The first Lawson medal went to Anna L. Reiser and the second to Maude L. Crawford. Camille B. Richards captured the first Foster medal and John M. Cameron the second. In the various other rooms exercises were held in the afternoon. They were largely attended by the pupils' parents.

EXERCISES AT THE THORP SCHOOL.

Joint Program Presented by Rooms 1 and 2—What Room 3 Provided.

The principal exercises at the Thorp School, South Chicago, were given by rooms 1 and 2, jointly, and by room 3. Both programs were presented to large companies of interested persons at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rooms 1 and 2 presented the following exercises:

Recitation.....Margaret Jones
Recitation.....Mary Williams
Recitation.....William D. Rowan
Recitation.....Adeline J. McDougal
Recitation.....Frank Weil
Physical exercises.
Recitation.....Daisy Thomas
Recitation.....Emma Karlson
Recitation.....Mathilda Nygren
Recitation.....Sadie Jackson
Presentation of Thorp gold medal.....
Our parting song.....

Room 3 presented the following program:

Recitation.....Tura Andeson
Solo.....Lily Lewin
Recitation.....Mabel Pender
Concert recitation.....
Harry Peterson, Jerry O'Neil, Frank Allman
Song.....Hattie Colehouse
Recitation.....Lily Owens
Calisthenics.....School
Recitation.....John Crotty
Solo.....Ellie Swenson
Dialogue...Henry Westerdahl and Hilma Karlson
Song.....School
Recitation.....James O'Hallahan
Recitation.....Kate Jones
Concert recitation.....School
Recitation.....John Irwin
Recitation.....Fred Broderick
Recitation.....Kate Doerr
Recitation.....William Draper
Recitation.....Mamie O'Halloran
Concert recitation.....School
Recitation.....Ella Mann
Recitation.....Jennie Jackson
Song and March.

VON HUMBOLDT SCHOOL GRADUATION.

Parts Taken in the Program by Different Members of the Class.

The immense assembly room of the new Northwest Division High School, on Lincoln street, near Division, was almost filled yesterday afternoon at the closing exercises of the Von Humboldt School. The program follows:

Salutatory.....Oscar A. Rochlitz
Motto Oration.....George A. Ritter
Class Poem.....Hattie A. Morton
Piano Duet..Alice H. Blum and Lillie D. Midling
Class History.....Simon A. Hansen
Recitation.....Sarah A. Klawans
Vocal Duet..Dora Bartholdy and I. Nina Rygaard
Physical Exercises.....Boys
Physical Exercises.....Girls
Valedictory.....Veva M. Sloan
Presentation of Diplomas.....A. H. Revell
Class Song.....
The first Lawson medal was awarded to Ada M. Lanquist, who also captured one of the Foster diplomas. Gilbert Maxon of the Seventh grade got the other Lawson medal. Other winners of Foster diplomas are Veva M. Sloan, Beatrice Howe, George A. Ritter, and Hulda J. Hanson.

The members of the class are:

August Anderson, Dora Bartholdy, Herman Bauer, Katie M. Beehan, Alice H. Blumm, Ellen E. Carlson, Dawn W. Corbett, Henry C. Fittopherson, Ella E. Dedrickson, Louisa de Rome, Samuel Dryfuss, Helen L. Picken, Clara Isabel Finn, Frederick W. Gross, August F. Halverson, Gertrude J. Hauser, Hulda J. Hanson, Simon A. Hanson, Beatrice Howe, Gorena Isaacson, Harry G. Jansen, Eleanor A. Kindig, Sarah A. Klawans, Ada M. Linquist, Hannah W. Lundberg, Amanda J. Lundberg, Nannie E. Mack, Margaret E. McMeekin, William Madsen, Lillie D. Midling, Hattie A. Morton, Hulda L. Nelson, John Neilson, Albert Norman, Carl L. Olson, Martha E. Prohle, Fritz Rautert, George A. Ritter, Oscar A. Rochlitz, Albert Runsten, I. Nina Rygaard, Erick O. Setton, Veva M. Sloan, Oria L. Somerville, Anna L. Sorenson, Eleanor D. Wichman, Delia V. Winters, and George A. Wolff.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises and a Banquet Given by the Class.

The attendance yesterday at the commencement of the Cook County Normal School was unusually large. The exercises were held in the assembly hall. The program opened with prayer by the Rev. R. A. White. He was followed by the school singing "The Heavens Are Telling." Helen M. Hughes delivered the salutatory, the subject being "Preparing to Teach." Gudrun Nielsen read the chronicles and the class rendered "Seek Ye the Truth," the words of which were by May E. Andrews. The valedictory, "The Teacher at Work," was delivered by Mina P. Scheurer, and the program closed with the class music, "The Morning Dawns." Addresses were delivered by James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools of Toronto; Supt. O. T. Bright, R. A. White, and Prof. Parker. The diplomas were presented by Supt. Bright. The graduating class gave a banquet at 2 o'clock in the Students' Hall. Miss Emma Giffin officiated as toastmistress. The graduates are as follows:

Mary E. Andrews, Anabel Battelle, Ida M. Becker, Cornelia A. Benedict, Agnes Benson, Mary L. Bergen, Lizzie M. Bishop, Hattie M. Burke, Rannie S. Burroughs, Anna R. Campbell, Bertha M. Cayzer, A. H. Chamberlain, Gertrude Chapman, Mary N. C. Close, Mary A. Condra, Jennie Curtis, C. A. Dike, Edna L. Eddy, Emma K. Giffin, Gertrude T. Giffin, Elizabeth W. Granbery, Jessie F. Green, Clara B. Harden, Margaret A. Harvey, Helen Hughes, Kathryn Hughes, Irene Ish, Florence Jacobson, Bertha J. Kallum, Una G. Kenyon, Louise Klonze, Fannie L. Lawrence, Isabel Lees, Henrietta M. Lilley, Ruth L. Longman, C. F. Lowrie, Harriet B. Lyons, Jennie E. Mathews, Flora J. Manchlin, Ellen F. McCarthy, Edith M. Morse, Jessica D. Montgomery, Valeria Naly, Gudrun Nielsen, Jennie M. O'Hair, Mabel E. Olcott, Charlotte E. Petersen, Nathalie B. Pollard, Willie A. Reis, Carrie C. Robinson, Sarepta E. Ross, Rose A. Ressel, Edna B. Satin, Mina P. Scheurer, Bertha Scheurer, Flora J. Schmohl, Florence A. Sessions, Mary Shawver, Libbie Smith, Katherine M. Stilwell, Grace V. Sapatia, Marie de Verdier, Fanny T. Wagner, Alice Warren, Annie M. Watters, Belle Whyte, Henriette C. Wigand.

GRADUATED IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

High School Scholars Receive Medals and Diplomas—The Program.

Closing exercises of the South Chicago High School were held in the school last evening. The Victor Lawson medals were presented to Miss Margaret Evelyn Thompson and Miss Laura Thompson. The following program was rendered:

Salutatory and Oration, "Labor and Capital."
.....Clarence Victor Jones
Essay, "Courage".....Grace Lillian Beatrice Barr
Essay, "Influence of Women".....
.....Catharine Theresa Coombs
Violin Solo.....Hjalmar Nelson
Oration, "Sunday and the World's Fair."
.....Hugh Owen Jones
Oration, "What Is Man That Thou Art Mindful of Him".....Lewis Lake
Cornet Solo.....Philip Chapleau
Class Chronicles...Daisy Worthington Henderson
Oration—"Free Silver".....
.....Sidney Bradford McCloud
Solo.....Anna Davidson
Music.....Harriet Aurelius
Class Poem.....Elizabeth Loring Pratt
Essay—"Chicago and 1893".....Ella Smith
Class Prophecy.....Helen McCloud Evans
Music.....Anna Davidson
Valedictory and Essay—"The Bullet and the Ballot".....Anna Evans
Class Address and Conferring of Diplomas and Medals.....Alfred Kirk, Asst. Supt. Schools

The class of '92 consists of Clarence Victor Jones, Grace Lillian Barr, Catherine Teresa Coombs, Hugh Owen Jones, Leta Lake, Daisy W. Henderson, Sidney B. McCloud, Helen McCloud Evans, Ella Smith, Elizabeth Lorin Pratt, and Rena Evans.

PROGRAM AT THE ANDERSON SCHOOL.

Names of Those Who Took Part and of Those Who Secured Medals.

The mother of every graduate seemed to be present at the seventh annual graduation of the scholars of the Anderson School held yesterday, for the assembly-room was crowded and many persons were not able to get in. The exercises were held at 2 o'clock under the direction of the Principal. The program was as follows:

Entrance March.....
Lillian Aaron and Nannie McGrath.
Pilgrims' Chorus.....
The Class; accompanist, Clara Torgeson.
Essay, "Our Foreign Relations"...James Strange
German Dialogue.....
Annie Larson, Amanda Muellard, and Elmer Lange.
Vocal Solo, "June, Bright June".....
Annie Arvidson, Mary Mealey, Molly Downing, Ida Edler, Mattie Greiner, and Nettie Hilt.
Essay, "Gothic Architecture".....
Edgar Uihlein; illustrations by Albert Guth.
Chorus, "On to the Battle".....
The Class; accompanist, Olga Uihlein.
Essay—"Bridges".....Nora Helland
(Illustrations by Elmer Lange.)
Calisthenics.....Girls of the Class
Essay—"Greek Architecture".....Helen Nelson
(Illustrations by Fred Lunde.)
Piano Duet.....Della Keller and Carrie Doe
Essay—"Conquest of the Lea."
(Illustrations by Albert Guth.)
Wand Exercise.....Boys
Review—"Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal"
.....Louise Carll
(Illustrations by Edgar Salmonson.)
Foster Award of Medals and Diplomas—
.....A. H. Revell
Presentation of Diplomas.....Edward G. Wihlein
Parting Song.....The Class

The features of the program were the illustrated essays. The first Lawson medal went to Nora Helland of the eighth grade and the second to Raymond Carter of the seventh grade. Foster diplomas were awarded to Louisa Carll, Della Keller, Lucy Klein, Ida Lepthein, Helen Nelson, Freda Schroeder, James Strange, and Ella Swanson.

Sheldon Primary School.

The closing exercises of the Sheldon Primary School were held yesterday afternoon at the school building, State and Elm streets. Each of the twelve rooms was decorated with plants, flowers, bunting and flags, and the blackboards were covered with drawings in colored crayons. Principal Dennis and his corps of teachers had arranged for separate exercises in each of the rooms. These consisted of speaking and singing by the pupils, calisthenic exhibitions by the classes, dialogues, and tableaux. The parents of many of the little ones were present; and also A. H. Revell of the Board of Education and Miss Hartney, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. The Yates-Sheldon prizes were awarded as follows: Gold medal for best scholarship, John Batterman of Room No. 1; etching for room showing greatest punctuality in attendance, Room No. 5, Miss Maher, teacher; engraving, "March to the Sea," for room showing best progress in penmanship, Room No. 2, Miss Donaghue. A. H. Revell made the presentation speeches.

Ogden School.

The hall of the Ogden School was filled yesterday morning with guests and schoolmates of the seventh grade class. The graduating exercises of the eighth grade class will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Locust street and La Salle avenue. The following program was rendered yesterday:

Piano duet.....Flora Adler and Emma Breitake
Recitation.....Albert Akerlind
Class recitation.....
"The Army and Navy"
Maud Cook, Etta Tifft, Leo Koretz, and Louis Gerlinger.
Class song.....
Recitation.....Rosa Stern
Class recitation....."The Nations"
Nine girls.
Recitation.....Ella Goldzier
Solo.....Flora Adler
Debate...."Is Education a Blessing or a Curse?"
Five boys.
Recitation.....Alma Anwerda
Tambourine drill.....Class
Double quartet..."Welcome to Greet with Song"
Recitation.....
"Legend of Bregens"
Emma Davis.
Recitation.....
"Pickett's Nell"
Ernest Hudson.
Duet.....
"Home to Our Mountains"
Flora Adler and Florence Gardner.
Recitation.....
"The Whistling Regiment"
Ottalie Edsall.
Class song.....
"Come, Sweet Evening"

Kinzie School.

The closing exercises of the Kinzie School were held yesterday morning. The Hesing German prizes were awarded to Celia Berlitzheimer, Charles Peipho, Louise Zawatsky, Freida Hermanns, Flora Marubis, Mary Doyle, Herman Greebasch, Amelia Muehlenfeldt, Paul Peterson, and Annie Roessler. The following program was presented:

Organ solo.....Lillie Cunes
Dialogue.....Five pupils
Chorus.....Girls
Recitation.....Annie Baring
Chorus.....Boys
Recitation.....Lewis Liddy
Chorus.....Girls
Mandolin solo.....Louise Zawatsky
Dialogue.....Four boys
Vocal solo.....Hulda Pichart
Dialogue.....Two girls
Chorus.....Girls
Recitation.....Paul Petersen
Vocal solo.....Louise Mosso
Recitation.....James Boope
Accordion solo.....Puntual Fabbrini
Dialogue.....Seven girls
Vocal duet.....Two boys
Recital.....Annie Bourne
Chorus.....Girls
Recitation.....Dora Hanisch
Harmonica solo.....Puntuale Fabbrini

St. Xavier's Academy.

The forty-sixth annual commencement of St. Xavier's Academy was held yesterday afternoon at the academy building, Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue. The program was long. The entrance march was rendered by an orchestra composed of three violins, two guitars, two harps, two pianos, and a banjo, all played by pupils of the school. There were six essays as follows, by the graduates: "Golden Deeds," Miss Mary O. Sica; "The Ideal Woman," Miss Mary Sanders; "Freedom," Miss Anna Clowry; "The Light of Home," Miss Annie Sandmeyer; "Tempus Edax Rerum," Miss Maggie Bowen; Valedictory, Miss Susie Bonfield. The program was filled out with musical numbers.

Douglas School.

The closing exercises at the Douglas School were held yesterday morning. Lambert Kennedy and Grace Erichberg were the recipients of the Lawson prizes and the Foster diplomas were awarded to Charles Reigelman, Sidney Smith, Charles D. Halsey, Hugo Hartman, Rena Welley, and Isabella A. Wilkins. The program was as follows:

Essay.....Roy Frazer
Carol—Sadie Israel, Maude Barnes, Alice Reddy, Marie Pratt, Stella Gork, Ora Wickware, Rose Regenstein, May Landener, Cora Florshiem, and Rose Walker.
Essay.....Anna Okeson
Calisthenics.....Boys of class
Essay.....Edwin Davis
Dialogue—Grace Nohr, William Dixon, Celia Spiegel, Benjamin Josaphat, Carrie Smith, Charles Reigelman, Inez Shepard, Horace Hyers, Meta Lillenfeld, Irving Reigelman, Alice Reddy, Robert Hare.
Essay.....Alice Thayer
Essay.....Augustus Dwiggin
Calisthenics.....Girls of class
Joint essay...Clarence Harvey and Arthur Harvey
Presentations.

Beale School's First Graduation.

The first commencement of the Beale School was held at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The school was opened last March. Eleven boys and girls were graduated. May Wilcox was awarded the Foster diploma, and the Lawson medals went to May Wilcox and Helma Nelson. The program was as follows:

Salutatory.....May E. Wilcox
Recitation.....Daisy Brindley
Recitation.....Alfreda Bacon
Class history.....Bessie Thomson
Recitation.....Will Christie
Declamation.....Josie Rathburn
Class prophecy.....Hilma Nelson
Song—Nellie McGirr, Bessie Thomson, and Charles Miller.
Declamation.....Gottfried Bernstein
Zither duet.....Mrs. Poppenburg and Ella Kruse
Calisthenics.....By Room No. 1
Presentation of medals—The Rev. Myron W. Haynes.
Song.....May Edwards
Valedictory.....Ella Shuchardt
Presentation of diplomas—Principal, John W. May
Vacation song.....

Montefiore School.

At the Montefiore School Rooms Nos. 1, 2, and 3 united in joint closing exercises yesterday afternoon. The program was as follows:

Recital.....Maud Shirington
Dialogue.....Four boys
Song.....Eight pupils
Dialogue.....Two girls
Recitation.....Gus Seeger
Duet.....Agnes O'Shanness and Walter Ebbert
Recitation.....Martha Olson
Dialogue.....Four boys
Song.....Irene Ford
Recitation.....Alexander Sandaker
Solo.....Walter Ebbert
Wand Drill.....Twelve boys
Recitation.....Annie Boman
Dialogue.....Three boys and four girls
Recitation.....Pauline Peterson
Dialogue.....Eight girls
Play.....Ten girls
Dialogue.....Six boys
Flag Drill.....Twenty-four girls
Dialogue.....Two girls and three boys
Tableau and song.....

Tilden School.

The eighth-grade class of the Tilden School gave its final exercises in the assembly hall last night at 8 o'clock. Ella Weaber received the Lawson silver medal and Nettie Tanner the bronze medal. Foster diplomas were awarded to Nettie Tanner, William J. Currie, and Annie Heiskovitz. The program was as follows:

Salutatory.....Ella Weaber
Piano solo.....Tillie Richards
Recitation.....Lilly Woods
Vocal solo.....Nettie Tanner
Recitation.....Myrtle May
Solo and chorus.....Jessie Harding
Vocal solo.....Edna Burroughs
Physical culture exercise.
Piano solo.....Howard Woodhead
Recitation.....Budd Corbus
Vocal solo.....Jessie Harding
Valedictory.....Nettie Tanner
Vocal solo.....Ella Weaber
Presentation of prizes and diplomas.....Class
Chorus.....

Longfellow School.

The Longfellow School held its closing exercise yesterday forenoon. Each room had its own program, and all were excellent. Rooms 1 and 2 presented the following program:

Vacation song.....Class
Dialogue.....
Fanny Mayer, Emma Pospicil, and A. Stadnek
School ways.....Flora Lavin
Calisthenics.....Class of boys
Tableau.....Greek characters
Recitation.....Willie Cuddy
Calisthenics.....Class of girls
Recitation.....Francis O'Connor
Tableau.....Apollo and the Muses
Farewell song.....Class

Bowen Grammar School.

The commencement exercises of the Bowen Grammar school were held at the school yesterday. The *News* medals were presented by Chester D. Pratt. The silver medal went to Frank Lester Bennett and the bronze medal to Miss Nora Blanche Swartzell. Charles L. Parker, principal of the high school, presented the diplomas. The Foster diplomas went to Annie L. Connery and Mary Ellen Dardis.

RAGED FOUR HOURS.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND, RAIN, AND HAIL STORM AT GALESBURG.

Creeks Become Rivers and Houses Are Soon Surrounded—Sheds Carried Away and Houses Unroofed—Bridge Washed Away at Galena—Trains Tied Up—River at Elgin Rises Four Feet and Is Still Rising—Water Mains Broken at Independence—Damage in Many Places.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this morning the severest storm of the season struck this city. It came from the north and in appearance was ominous. For two hours the storm raged. The lightning flashes were incessant and the din of the thunder deafening. The rainfall was remarkably heavy and is estimated at four inches.

Cedar Fork and Court Creek were both soon swollen beyond their banks. Ten houses along Cedar Fork were surrounded by water, Keefe's lumberyard was all afloat, the brick factories in Court Creek Valley were in great danger, the fires in two of the kilns of two of the factories were put out, and the dry-house of one was damaged by the explosions caused by the generation of steam. The roof of the kiln of another was blown off by steam.

North of Lake George the rainfall resembled a cloud-burst, and such a flood of water was poured into the lake that the dam was overflowed. A force of men was hurried to the

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STAR LINE.
ness Men intending to visit
STEAMERS VIA ANTWERP,
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Unsurpassed. Rates low
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Send $1.25, $2.10 or $3.10
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ers C. F. GUNTHER,
213 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
THE INTERIOR, WASH-
20, 1892.—Sealed proposals
department until 1 o'clock p.
1892, for furnishing and put-
or operation in the Pension
ne hydraulic freight elevator
e also. Bidders will examine
nish their own specifications
estimate for the whole work
ed to "The Secretary of the
envelope." Proposal for de-
g. For further informa-
of the Department.
OHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

SCHAACK IS IN LUCK.

HE IS AWARDED A DIAMOND STAR FOR HIS POPULARITY.

It Is Given by the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum Fair Management—How the Recipient Is Said to Have Worked for His Prize—Two Men Badly Burned by a Gasoline Explosion—Mrs. Hannah Hammond Found in a Dying Condition in a Depot—Other Local News.

Inspector Schaack won a diamond star in a contest for "the most popular Police Inspector" at the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum fair at Battery D Armory. The polls closed Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. Inspector Alexander S. Ross was the only other competitor. Everybody says Inspector Schaack put in as much work to win as the Cleveland managers in the convention, but he won by as large a majority.

It is a rule of the Police Department that officers shall accept no presents. The diamond star which Inspector Schaack will wear, as soon as it has been engraved, does not exactly come within the letter of the prohibition. Moreover it was all for "sweet charity's sake," so the members of the force did not scruple to work for votes for one or the other candidate. Votes cost 20 cents each. When the count was finished Schaack's votes numbered 18,882 and Ross' 8,025, making the total amount to be turned over to the asylum $1,381, out of which $300 probably will be taken for the cost of the star.

"We were beaten because it was a scheme gotten up by Schaack's friends, and they had been working on it a week before the contest began," said an officer friendly to the losing candidate. "We didn't do any work for our man to speak of. We had something else to attend to."

It is said that one-half is a low estimate for the number of officers in Inspector Schaack's district who hustled like ward strikers for a week to secure the "honor" for their superior. The force of hustlers was furnished with lists of persons to be visited and asked to contribute. The saloons came down handsomely, it is said. The name of a Clark street saloonkeeper who was intending to contribute $50 to swell Schaack's vote was repeated yesterday by a supporter of Ross. A friend of Ross learned of the saloonkeeper's intention and told him he ought to contribute to Ross if to either candidate. Whereupon the saloonkeeper concluded to keep his money.

Wednesday night Battery D was the scene of much excitement. It is said that but for the greater attraction at the wigwam Battery D would not have contained the crowd. The center of interest was the contest for the diamond star. Schaack was there and as much excited as if he had been one of the candidates whose names were being shouted in the wigwam by thousands of voices.

The last quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock voters were allowed to deposit secret ballots. A voter could put a large sum of money into the box and no one could tell who was his choice. A policeman who wanted Ross to win secured $500 in small bills, a large part of it "ones" and "twos," and sought out one of Schaack's most devoted henchmen. "We have raised $4,000 to be voted for Ross," he said. Then he took the roll from his pocket and put it in the box. Consternation reigned in the Schaack ranks. The polls would close in five minutes, and there was no time to be lost. Schaack's friends made a rally. Friends of Ross claim that Schaack himself must have put up $500 of his own money to secure the prize.

The count showed that the last rally was not needed at all. It was only a ruse of the friends of Ross to make Schaack's friends go down deeper into their pockets. The friends of Ross admit that they knew they were beaten, but were resolved to make their antagonists pay roundly for their victory. Contributions were received from the Police Department, of course. A few days ago at roll call in some of the stations a notice was read of the contest, and the officers were notified that they were at liberty to contribute. If money was not solicited from any but members of the force, when a superior officer is to be benefited, the public would not be so much interested, because policemen are generally considered capable of looking out for themselves. But members of the police force are employed, it is reported, to solicit subscriptions among the people. A man who was a victim of the practice and who contributed a small sum said:

"Certain policemen are going around collecting money for diamonds for two big policemen, Schaack and Ross. They call it charity, but when a policeman pulls a paper on you, you had better buy whether it is for charity or a ball or a picnic ticket. If you don't it's likely to go hard with you. Why don't they buy their own diamonds, and let the little policemen do their own duty if they have any?"

SMOKED NEAR A BENZINE CAN.

Two Men Badly Burned by an Explosion—Other Accidents.

Louis Cohn and John Tobin, partners in the dyeing business at No. 484 North Wood street, were badly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of benzine. Cohn was smoking a cigarette and a spark is supposed to have dropped into the can. He was badly burned about the head and body. The burning fluid set fire to the house and it was damaged slightly.

Frederick Bressen, a porter in the employ of the Iroquois club, was killed in the elevator at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Bressen's head was caught between the elevator car and the landing on the sixth floor, and his neck was broken. Bressen was 26 years old and roomed at No. 225 Randolph street.

Clarence Carr, 26 years old, was thrown from a Madison street grip-car at Leavitt street yesterday afternoon and was badly injured internally. He was taken to his home, No. 901 West Madison street.

DYING IN A RAILWAY DEPOT.

Mrs. Hannah Hammond Found by the Matron—She Had Taken Poison.

Mrs. Hannah Hammond, a woman claiming to be from Kenilworth, Ill., was found yesterday morning at the Rock Island depot in a supposed dying condition.

Mrs. S. T. Stewart, the matron at the Rock Island depot, found Mrs. Hammond in the ladies' waiting-room with her head resting against the iron side-arms of the depot chairs and moaning piteously. The matron carried the woman to her own quarters at the depot and summoned a physician from the surgeons' staff of the Rock Island road. The physician found Mrs. Hammond to be suffering intensely from the effects of some narcotic poison. Officer Shimrock, who had assisted the matron to carry the woman to her room, had in the meantime slipped out and summoned the police ambulance. Mrs. Hammond was taken by the ambulance to the County Hospital and placed in Ward No. 8.

She refused to make any statement further than that she had taken poison half an hour before discovered by the depot matron. At midnight she was reported from the County Hospital to be out of danger.

CASE OF SMALL-POX DISCOVERED.

A German Immigrant Suffering from the Evil Disease—Precautions Taken.

Small-pox was found yesterday at No. 35 West Thirteenth street. John Triemort, 63 years old, is the victim. Triemort left Bremen for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, May 21, as a steerage passenger. Before the ship had been many days at sea he says small-pox developed. He asked to be vaccinated, but the physicians told him it was not necessary. The Saale reached quarantine station, New York, May 29. The passengers were delayed four days and then sent to their various destinations. Triemort reached Chicago June 4. He went to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Tenner, No. 35 West Thirteenth street, and remained until yesterday, when he was removed to the pesthouse.

Symptoms of the disease appeared last Saturday. Tuesday Dr. Charles J. Stamm was called. He pronounced the case measles, and not until yesterday noon did he suspect small pox. Word was sent to the Health Department, and Dr. E. Garrett diagnosed the case as hemorrhagic small pox, and predicts a fatal termination.

The house was sealed and disinfected. Drs. Montgomery, Wells, Weiner, Cary, Spalding, and Smith, armed with vaccination points, visited the neighborhood and vaccinated every person had been exposed.

Health Commissioner Ware is inclined to disapprove the action of New York authorities in letting Triomert pass. He says cities in the interior are almost at the mercy of the New York authorities.

GILBERT CONSULTS HIS ATTORNEY.

The Sheriff Trying to Determine What Action He Will Take.

Sheriff Gilbert yesterday spent considerable time consulting with his attorney, E. R. Bliss, as to what action he should take in regard to the injunction sworn out by J. Harley Bradley, President of the Citizens' Association, restraining him from drawing money on his April and May dieting bills, Treasurer Kern from paying them, and President Green of the County Board from signing the vouchers.

The plan of action was not divulged, but it is probable that they will insist that the contract made by the County Board to pay 25 cents per diem was valid, and as it was not rescinded until after those two bills were contracted under the contract the board cannot escape payment. Mr. Gilbert believes the injunction was the work of President Green, although he does not say so in as many words. The Sheriff bases his opinion on the fact that John R. Hamline, the attorney of the Citizens' Association in this case, is also President Green's lawyer. Mr. Green denies that he is the instigator of the injunction, but expresses his joy that it was sworn out. It will bring into court the question of the board's right to contract with the Sheriff and thus settle the dieting business for all the time under the present law.

Smoke Cost Money.

Violators of the smoke ordinance were tried in Justice Glennon's court yesterday and fines were imposed as follows: The Garden City Packing and Provision company and the Chicago Arc Light and Power company, $50 and costs each. Montgomery Ward & Co., $5; the National Printers' Ink and Dry Color Company Perry Wighman, and Busch & Epps were discharged upon payment of costs. The followed cases was continued until June 30; S. P. Richards, Black Brothers, George A. Wise, Zangerle F Petersen, Bushnell Planing Mill company, the Western Light and Power company, Fred Griesheimer, F. C. Wells, Snow & Webb, F. K. Stevens, W. C. Frot, the Aeromotor company, Webster Manufacturing company, Linseed Oil company, Standard brewery, George Thomas, Oakland Hotel, George H. Hess & Co., Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company, and Charles Schotte.

Meadows-Dally Nuptials.

Miss Maria Austin Dally, daughter of Mrs. Mary Dally, was married yesterday noon to Samuel Henry Meadows of Milwaukee at the residence of J. P. Peabody, Ravenswood. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham performed the ceremony in the presence of a small company of intimate friends of this city and Milwaukee. The bride was given away by her brother, B. V. Dally of Milwaukee. She was attired in white silk and wore bride roses. Among those present were B. V. Dally and B. H. Da'ly, Robert Meadows, and Mrs. Atkinson of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Meadows will be at home in Milwaukee after a two months' tour in Europe.

Received a Gold Headed Cane.

The New York friends of ex-Congressman John Quinn of New York gave him a reception at the Alhambra Hotel Wednesday night, and ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, in behalf of the company, presented Mr. Quinn with a gold headed cane. Among those present were James Spearing, Charles Farren, Charles McDonough, and James Boyle, all of New York, and many men of this city.

Orders Them to Stop.

Complaints have been made that garbage contractors are using the foot of Twenty-seventh street as a dumping ground. Health Commissioner Ware yesterday ordered them to quit the practice. Police officers will be stationed on the ground to enforce the rule.

Items.

The man killed Wednesday night while attempting to jump on the north end of the Clark street bridge while it was being opened has been identified as George Rusaide.

Henry Miller of No. 723 Southport avenue died suddenly yesterday in Dr. Lenker's office, No. 397 North Wells street, while awaiting treatment. Death is supposed to have been the result of heart disease.

The man picked up unconscious Tuesday afternoon from the sidewalk at Belmont and Western avenues and taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he died, was identified yesterday at the inquest as William Neuendorff of No. 652 Center avenue. The verdict gives congestion of the brain as the cause of death. Neuendorff had been a sufferer for eight years from the effects of a sunstroke, which was indirectly the cause of death.

NINE SMALL FIRES IN CLEVELAND.

The Number Has Convinced the People—Incendiaries are Active—Other Blazes.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—[Special.]—For ten days past the City has been in a state of uneasiness on account of numerous fires, many of which occurred in the lumber yard district along the Cuyahoga. It was discovered that at least some of the fires were incendiary, and it was feared that there might be a terrific conflagration. Today there were nine fires in quick succession in the central part of the city. The office building of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, the Central Police Station and a furniture factory were among the buildings damaged by the flames. In no case was the damage great, but the alarming feature is that several of the fires are believed to have been incendiary. Director of Fire, Gardner tonight issued a proclamation to the public urging that precautionary measures of every possible kind be adopted.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"Wagner and soloists' night" at the Bendix summer-night concerts attracted to the Armory last evening an audience which was surprisingly large, the wretched weather being considered. Mr. Bendix and his men did work superior to that done at any previous concert and won deserved approval of their interpretation of a trying program. Wagner was represented by the Vorspiel and the "Preislied," from "Die Meistersinger" and the "Abendstern" and the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser." Mr. Gebhard was the trombone soloist in the familiar "Abendstern." His playing revealed a pure tone, impressive in its splendid sonority, and his interpretation of the romanze was delightfully free from the exaggerated sentimentality so often infused into this selection by soloists. The program contained of other orchestral works, the "Fidelio" overture of Beethoven, the Andante from Schubert's C major Symphony, Dvorak's "Slavonic Dances," Mendelssohn's "Melusine," Saint-Saens' "Night in Lisbon," and the "March Heroique," by Massenet. Mr. Bendix merits high praise for his reading of all these works, the Schubert Andante and the "Melusine" overture being especially satisfactory—but it was in the Dvorak Dances and in Massanet's brilliant March that he surprised his auditors by the vigor, intensity, and splendid breadth of his interpretation. It was in many respects a remarkable proof of his undoubted abilities as an orchestra conductor.

The other soloists of the evening were L. Marum, the concertmeister of the orchestra, and Mr. Rodenkirchen, the first cornetist. Mr. Marum played the David Introduction and Scherzo with a confidence, a technical finish and interpretative power superior to those revealed by him on any previous occasion since he came to Chicago. Mr. Rodenkerchen did excellent work in the solo part in an arrangement for orchestra and cornet of the Inflammatus from Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

This evening will be the second "popular night" of the season. The following program has been arranged:

Wedding March	Mendelssohn
Suite Peer Gynt	Grieg
Parapruase—"Lorelei"	Nesvadba
Polonaise No. 2	Liszt
Overture—"Flying Dutchman"	Wagner
Ave Maria	Schubert
Hungarian dances	Brahms
Facceltanz	Meyerbeer
Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini
Loin du Bal	Gillet
Gavotte	Schubert-Liszt
March—"Hongroise"	

Jasper Grisim Loses His Suit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—[Special.]—Judge Johnson decided the Grisim case in favor of the son today. The case has been on trial several days and a large number of witnesses were examined. The suit was brought by Jasper Grisim to set aside a deed which he had executed to his son on the ground that it had been wrongfully obtained and that a contract on which it was executed had not been carried out by the son. Judge Johnson's decree is that the son shall pay $10 a week for the maintenance of his father for the remainder of his life, and shall give a bond with two good sureties for the faithful performance of the trust. When this is done the deed is to become absolute.

Also Produces Revolutions.

The soil of Hayti is very fertile. Corn is easily grown and three crops can be raised annually.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

MARQUIS DE MORES ENDS THE LIFE OF CAPT. MAYER.

Result of the Anti-Semitic Agitation in France—Further Meetings Possible with Every Jewish Officer in the Army—De Mores May Be Arrested—Female Missionaries in Foochow Bring Trouble Upon Themselves—How Spanish Telegraph Operators Managed Their Strike.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 23.—The anti-Semitic campaign has been the cause of the death of a brave officer of the French army, Capt. Mayer of the Engineer Corps and a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique. Capt. Mayer fought a duel this morning with the Marquis de Mores and received a wound in the chest. He died this evening. I cannot yet say what will be the result of this duel. According to some, every Jewish officer in the army intended to challenge the Marquis. According to others, De Mores will be arrested tomorrow. The last supposition is less probable, but he will certainly be brought before a jury. The punishment is from two to five years' imprisonment. In any case it will be necessary for a series of duels to finish the matter. It looks as if we had returned to the times of religious wars, for between Capt. Mayer and the Marquis de Mores there was no other subject of dispute.

Universal Exposition at Paris.

The *Figaro* this morning publishes an important article proposing that Paris ought to have a Universal Exposition in 1900. The article, which is plainly inspired by the French Government, lays special stress on the need for France to prove that it wishes peace. Following is the chief passage reflecting the ideas of the present ministry:

In giving to the powers a rendezvous at Paris in 1900, does not France prove its desire to live at peace with all the world? Could any one again accuse it of being a mischief-maker? Will not this fete give proof of the peaceable spirit that animates it? Is it not manifest that an exposition of this kind would have a healthy influence on all kinds of business, and, if so, are there any reasons why such an impetus should not be given to commercial enterprises, if the promoters are now in a hesitating mood? Even from a purely French point of view, is it not clear that the works necessary for the Exposition would furnish employment for several years to all branches of national industry? Force of circumstances will compel us to make the Exposition grander than the preceding one, and in that case should we not all do our best to rid ourselves of animosity and work with unusual zeal for the common welfare?

I am assured that all necessary steps have been taken to secure the rapid realization of this project. Among the first to receive an invitation will be the United States, and the old friendship and the common love of liberty which bind the two countries together are a satisfactory assurance that the invitation will be accepted. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Two Weddings of Americans.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Hayes, daughter of J. H. Hayes of the firm of Drexel, Hayes & Co., bankers, to Charles Waddington was celebrated Thursday, at the Eglise de l'Etoile, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, in the presence of a large gathering of the American colony and the French fashonable world.

Count Reventelow of Holstein, and Miss Mary Cameron of St. Louis, were married today in the American church at Berne.

Archbishop Ireland to Sail Wednesday.

Archbishop Ireland took luncheon yesterday with President and Mme. Carnot. He will start for London Sunday next, and will sail from Liverpool for New York Wednesday.

BROUGHT IT UPON THEMSELVES.

Women Missionaries Dressed in Native Costume and Did Not Heed Advice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—The steamship China arrived here this morning, twenty-one days from Hongkong and thirteen days from Yokohama. Advices are that a Foochow dispatch to the *North China Daily News*, commenting on the Chingo and Kienning riots, claims that the women missionaries drew much of the trouble upon themselves. They dressed in native costume against better advice, and went to the city to which they had been particularly warned not to go. They remained in the mission-house long after they should have taken opportunity to escape, though the magistrate had sent sedan chairs and repeated messages for them to come away, and when they left the magistrate's court to go to the boat they refused the escort of soldiers which the magistrate thought necessary for their escape. The correspondent says the missionaries might help the Chinese Government much if they were more judicious in carrying on their work.

The troubles at Raub between the Malays and Chinese resulted in the murder of three Chinese May 1, one of the number being the opium farmer of Raub. Dr. Williams and his Sikh escort were attacked on the road between Raub and Trus and two Sikhs killed. A number of isolated murders of Sikhs by Malays are also reported.

Lee Yuk, collector for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of Hongkong, absconded May 26 with between $10,000 and $15,000.

A large body of Chinese soldiers arrived at Soochow May 23 to stand guard over the missions there.

A dispatch from Temerloh, near the scene of the Pahang uprising May 19, states that 500 of Sultan's Malay forces at Lubek Trus had gone in pursuit of ex-Orhang Jayah and 400 of his followers who had escaped into the jungle. A number of volleys were exchanged between the contending forces without result.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE ARRANGED.

Operators Remained at Their Keys but Their Calls Were Not Answered.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 23.—All the details of the telegraphers' strike in Spain were arranged beforehand so there should be no hitch. The government suddenly found all communication by wire stopped. The operators did not leave their posts, but when asked to send messages they signaled as usual and informed the officials that there was no response to their calls for the distant offices. The report of passive resistance puzzled the officials. It was part of the plan of the men arranged beforehand that no operator should answer when his office was called on the wires.

When it was found that telegraphic communication between Madrid and the provinces was cut off, there was almost a panic on the Bourse and in official circles. Rumors of revolution began to fly about. The first dispatches which the government was able to send to the Provincial Governors were put through by the courtesy of the railway officials, over the wires generally devoted to train orders. The railway operators were in sympathy with the strikers and would not handle the government's messages, but some of the railway officials, who are practical telegraphers themselves, manned the wires and transmitted the messages, which consisted of warnings to the Governors to prepare to oppose a deal between the Carlists and the Republicans, as it was rumored that these factions were to combine in a revolt against the government. There are grave fears lest troubles break out in Barcelona, which province has hardly quieted down from a series of dangerous labor disruptions. The seditious and anarchical leaders are likely to take advantage of the situation to renew their activity.

The operators struck because their appeals for the redress of a number of long-standing grievances were disregarded. The immediate cause was the appointment of a postal officer of only three years' service to the office of director of the central office in Madrid over the heads of officers of thirty years' service.

MADRID, June 23.—The government has decided, in view of the confusion and delay in official and private business arising from the strike of telegraph operators, to dismiss all the civilians belonging to the telegraph staff. Henceforth all the telegraphing in Spain will be done by military operators.

TARIFF QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Matters Considered in a Conference of the Empire Trade League.

LONDON, June 23.—The Empire Trade League held a conference today. The Right-Hon. James Lowther presided. He said that Lord Salisbury sympathized with the desire of the league that preferential rates be established, but he wanted the constituencies educated before undertaking to legislate on the matter. Mr. Lowther said that in his Hastings speech Lord Salisbury had shown that he no longer ignored the essential elements of the commercial situation in Great Britain. Though Lord Salisbury did not precisely indorse the fair trade principles the League advocated, he said in his Hastings speech enough to show that he did not entertain the narrow prejudices with which the subject was too frequently surrounded in ministerial utterances. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England, urged that the government should place a duty of five shillings per quarter on American grain, and that Canadian wheat should be admitted free. The Agents General of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope spoke in favor of the establishment of preferential duties.

REBELLION AGAINST THE AMEER.

Fifteen Hundred of the Government Troops Killed—Soldiers Deserting.

SIMLA, June 23.—Advices received here from Afghanistan show that the rebellion among the Urgaghan Haxtras against the Ameer is assuming formidable proportions. Of the 5,000 regular troops and the 5,000 irregulars sent against the rebels, 250 of the regulars and 1,200 of the irregulars have been killed in the various engagements that have been fought. The Ameer's soldiers have been dispirited and many of them are deserting.

Legislation in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—The House passed the bill for a railway loan, but the bill for the Government purchase of private railways was rejected. The Railway loan bill was to enable the government to purchase private railways.

Count Matsukata, Minister of Finance, has been ordered to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, as the resignation of Count Soyeshima, who was appointed Privy Councilor, has been accepted.

A representation relating to the total abolition of the export duty has been submitted to the Diet. Rumors continue regarding the resignation of various Ministers.

Bismarck Leaves Vienna.

VIENNA, June 23.—Prince Bismarck and party left this city today. The Prince was in excellent health. The party was accompanied by the Hoyos family.

No Reciprocity with Ecuador.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, June 23.—British Minister Haggard has filed a protest with the Ecuadoran Government against the proposal of reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Haggard alleges that under the treaty with Ecuador Great Britain is entitled to any favor that is extended to other nations. It is not probable that Ecuador will make the treaty with the United States.

COL. GEORGE CLARKE LAID AT REST.

The Funeral Services Held at the Family Residence, Morgan Park.

Col. George Clarke, the evangelist, was buried from his late home in Morgan Park yesterday afternoon. On the lid of the black covered casket was: "Col. George Clarke, died June 21, 1892, aged 65 years 2 months and 3 days." About the casket were floral tributes. At the head were a crown of white roses and a sheaf of wheat with sickles. At the foot were a mound of roses and carnations, a wreath of lilies, a broken wheel of white roses, a wreath of white carnations from H. W. Williams, a wreath of roses from his old business partners, Joseph A. Davel and W. B. Keene, and a wreath of carnations from his former associate, George C. Walker. According to Col. Clarke's wish the services were of the simplest and most informal character. They were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Campbell of the Morgan Park Congregational Church.

Having read scripture passages from St. John, Mr. Campbell called on the Rev. D. Cooley for prayer. Harry Monroe and Evangelist George Miller then sang a duet, "My Jesus, I Love Thee." The Rev. J. M. Campbell then spoke, taking as his theme the two texts, "Moses, My Servant, Is Dead" and "Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled." The Rev. Morton told of the Colonel's sympathy and encouragement in his early Christian life. The Rev. Mr. McLean faltered and sobbed as he told of his kindly words and helping hand. The Rev. Mr. Patterson spoke feelingly of the gap that this death made in his life. George Wilson and Harry Monroe told of their conversion by his instrumentality. During the services a choir from the mission, under the direction of Harold Sayles and George Miller, sang Col. Clarke's favorite hymns, "On Christ the Solid Rock I Stand" and "Beyond the Silent River," the last composed by Col. Clarke. After a short prayer by the Rev. J. M. Campbell the Doxology was sung and those present filed by the coffin. During this ceremony the choir sang "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" and "There's a Land That Is Fairer than Day."

At 3 o'clock the pall-bearers, W. B. Brayton, W. W. Washburn, D. C. McKennon, J. P. Pierce, R. P. Layton, and W. E. Wilson, carried the casket to the hearse, whence the funeral proceeded to Mount Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family vault.

The work of the mission will be carried on by Mrs. Clarke, with Mrs. Monroe as Superintendent and B. Ashton and W. Evans as assistants. It is the intention of the Pacific Garden Mission to hold a memorial service shortly, probably Saturday night.

Among those present were:

D. W. Potter, Malcolm McNeil, E. V. Bliss, H. G. Smeade, S. W. Whittle, Harry Monroe, B. Ashton, C. E. Whittle, of the City Mission; the Rev. C. S. Kirk, Fourth Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. Alex. Patterson; the Rev. C. E. Morton, Railroad Chapel; the Rev. L. McLean, the Rev. I. B. Hyde, Moody's Church; Mrs. Morris, Preceptress Baptist Missionary School; Miss May Decker, Church Missionary of the Central Baptist Church; Mrs. Flora Lockwood, Pacific Garden Mission; the Rev. A. B. Wagner, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Englewood; the Rev. Dr. Cooley of Morgan Park, and ex-Ald. Young.

Col. Clarke's two brothers, B. F. Clarke and G. W. Clarke, of the city, were present; so were his brothers, John M. Clarke and Charles C. Clarke, of Wisconsin; his sister, Mrs. Lafayette Cooke, of St. Paul; his daughter, Mrs. John C. Black, and his old business partners, George C. Walker, Joseph A. Davel, W. B. Keene, and George Keene, Jr.

Thomas R. Cobb.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—Thomas R. Cobb died at his home in this city today, aged 65 years. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1856 to 1866, was a delegate to the National convention that nominated Mr. Tilden, was a member of Congress from this district from 1876 to 1888, and as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress attained considerable notoriety as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands by introducing a bill forfeiting the lands of railroad corporations for nonfulfillment of contracts, thus saving to the people many millions of dollars.

TO BE INSPECTED AT THE GROUNDS.

The Method of Administering Customs on World's Fair Goods Settled.

The question of administering the customs at the port of Chicago on goods imported for use at the World's Fair, which has been under consideration by the officials at Washington, was settled by the adoption of the policy suggested by Collector John M. Clark, who received a communication to that effect from Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding yesterday. Provisions will be made for the inspection of goods at the grounds by the World's Fair Directory, who will give a receipt to the Collector of Customs describing the goods, their nature and place of deposit, and at the close of the Fair returns will be made accordingly. Exhibits will be received duty free, and what shall constitute an exhibit will be decided by the Fair Directory. Goods which are to be sold on the grounds will be stored in warehouses on the grounds, and duty paid as goods are purchased. Exhibits sold subject to delivery at the close of the Fair will have duty collected when the purchaser takes possession. "Exhibits" are to be immediately placed in their proper department and kept there. This method, it is thought, will do away with the trouble experienced at Philadelphia, where the customs authorities collapsed entirely, from having neglected to draw a distinct line between exhibits and dutiable merchandise.

The threatened strike of ironworkers at Pittsburg, Chief of Construction Burnham said yesterday, will have no effect on World's Fair contracts. The iron for all the big structures except the Manufactures Building is practically in place. Fifteen of the twenty-two great trusses are up and the iron for the smaller ones is on the ground. The Edgemoor Bridge company of Pittsburg has the contract for the main trusses, and Mr. Burnham said it had about all the necessary material here.

E. R. Meeker's steam launch Isabella was put through a ten-hour test at the park yesterday. Is made the round trip over the 3,200-foot course, including two landings, in a little over ten minutes on the average.

MONTH OF STORMS.

[Continued from first page.]

"that business-men should expect us to take engines out of service and leave the town at the mercy of a fire that might start to save them $100 or some such sum. I am perfectly willing to help them as much as I am able, but this is a fire department primarily and a water department only in a secondary sense."

The first complaint received was from the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the word came that the cellars were flooded with two or three inches of water. After this the reports came in rapid succession. Among those reported were Marshall Field's, Mandel Bros., Gore's Hotel, Saratoga Hotel, *Inter-Ocean*, Willoughby, Hill & Co., Reid, Murdoch & Co., North Chicago Street railroad company's office at Division and North Clark streets, and a whole row of buildings at Forty-seventh and State streets.

MAILS DELAYED BY THE STORM.

Extensive Washouts Necessitate the Sending of Pouches Around Flooded Districts.

The mails arriving in the city yesterday from the Northwest were delayed from three to ten hours by the extensive washouts on the Northwestern west of Clinton, Ia.; on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, between Milwaukee and La Crosse; and on the Northern Pacific in Montana. The washouts necessitate sending the mail around flooded districts, or where this cannot be done the holding over until damages to the roads are repaired. In the mountainous regions of Montana there have been veritable landslides, and traffic will be suspended until the tracks are cleared of the débris.

The Northern Pacific road has suffered the most from the recent storms. As fast as repairs are made in one place the work is undone in another. Mail that should have left this city last night had to lay over until this morning before being sent out. All mail to points west of Montana is being sent over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Union Pacific roads, as the roads north are unable to handle it. Last night Supt. Montgomery at the Postoffice said:

"Until today we have not been very much inconvenienced by the washouts, but today the service has been very irregular, and if the weather continues stormy for a few days longer it will result in a total disorganization of the service forthwest. The mail over the Milwaukee division of the Northwestern, which ordinarily arrives at 7:30 a. m., did not reach us until after 5 o'clock this evening."

M'MARTIN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Banker Charles Secures His Arrest at Toronto—Denies That He Is Guilty.

TORONTO, Ont., June 23.—[Special.]—John MacMartin, a Canadian who returned from Chicago on Monday last, was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with forgery. The complainant is W. W. Charles, a private banker, whose office is No. 1218 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. He arrived in the city today and learning that his man was here promptly went to police headquarters and swore out the warrant. According to Mr. Charles' story he has been victimized by MacMartin to the extent of $500 or $600 through discounting forged promissory notes. One of these notes bears the name "Robert Hughes," and is for $101.32, another "C. W. Ryckert" for $87.42, and another "J. J. Zeller" for $42.45. The last of these was discovered on Friday. When the Hughes note was presented at the bank the teller refused it, at once declaring the signature to be false. The other notes were then found to be forgeries also. As a reference MacMartin named John Holden, a former resident of the Dominion, who is now the Superintendent of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. It now transpires that Holden had but a passing acquaintance with the man. MacMartin indignantly denies that he has been guilty of any international wrong, and it is understood he is willing to refund the money and will not resist extradition proceedings if his proposal to compromise is not accepted.

Not Much of a Mistake.

Road Agent (stopping a funeral)—"Hold up yer hands! I want all th' money ye've got!"

Chief Mourner—"Bless me! Here's the undertaker's bill collector already."—*Life.*

First Class Excursions from Chicago to New York and Return.

For all regular trains—except the Limited—as well as for special trains leaving Chicago on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, agents of the Pennsylvania Company will sell at a rate considerably less than the regular fare one way first class excursion tickets from Chicago to New York and return, over the Pennsylvania Short Lines, good returning for forty days, or until August 15th. J. H. LUCE, at 248 Clark street, Chicago, will tell you all about it. Please address him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As a dressing and color restorer Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Buck & Rayner secure all the latest and best in manicure goods.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Forecast for Friday:

The area of high pressure is central over North Dakota, and the cool wave extends eastward to the upper lake regions and southward over Iowa, Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado. The barometer continues low over the eastern portion of California and the southern plateau regions. Secondary depressions are reported from Kansas and Illinois.

It is cooler in the west of Mississippi and in New England, but the temperature remains abnormally high from Texas northward to Kansas and Missouri. It is generally warmer in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. The temperature is rising in the extreme Northwest.

The temperature is generally fair in the interior of the Southern States and showers reported on the coast and in Texas. Showers are also reported generally throughout the Northern States.

Cooler weather and local showers are indicated for the central valleys Friday or Friday night.

For Indiana and Illinois, showers, variable winds, shifting to north, cooler except in extreme north portions of Indiana and Illinois.

For Lower Michigan, local showers, north winds, warmer in northwest portions.

For Upper Michigan, local showers, north winds.

For Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, local showers, northeast winds, cooler in south portion, slightly warmer in northwest portion.

For Wisconsin, local showers, north winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, local rains, followed by fair weather in west portion of the Dakotas, slightly warmer, north winds becoming variable.

Rivers—The Ohio (except at Cairo), the Cumberland, the Missouri, and the Mississippi between St. Paul and Memphis will rise, the Tennessee, the Mississippi at St. Paul and below Memphis, the Arkansas, the Red, and the Savannah will fall.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation for 24 hours.
Abilene, Tex.	29.86	86	90	S. E.	Clear.	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.02	50	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Boston, Mass.	29.98	66	76	N. W.	Cl'udy

WHOSE NINTH DERBY?

TOMORROW'S GREAT RACE WILL BE RUN IN DEEP MUD.

List of the Probable Starters, with Their Weights and Jockeys—Zaldivar Will Be Favorite—Bashford, Cicero, Azra, and Gulinda Have Good Chances—Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston Won Yesterday's League Games—Harvard Beats Yale.

Tomorrow's American Derby will be run in a track deep in mud. No amount of heat or wind can possibly make the going any more than safe. While this is to be deplored, interest in the race will not be lessened in consequence. The American Derby has come to be regarded as the classic turf fixture of the West. No unfavorable conditions can detract seriously from it.

For two years past the track has been heavy on Derby day, but there was no lack of enthusiasm in consequence. The race is almost certain to bring a large field to the post, and fully ten horses will respond to the bugle call. The starters will be found among the following colts and fillies:

Horses.	Weight.	Stable.	Rider.
Azra	127		Clayton.
Bashford	123	Bashford Manor.	Britton.
Carlsbad	122	R. A. Swigart	
Cicero	115	E. Corrigan	Overton.
Chief Justice	122	W. A. Hopkins	Allen.
Faraday	125	R. T. Halloway	Ray.
Gulinda	122	Santa Anita	Barnes.
Salonica	117		Stanford.
Julius Saxe	122	T. M. Brown	Hoggatt.
Newton	127	Ireland Bros	R. Williams.
O'sullivan	110	M. Keegan	
Rob't Wellbrec	115	Carlisle & Shields	Feeny.
Umatilla	117	W. J. Widener	Thorpe.
Zaldivar	122	M. F. Smith	O'Hearn.
Prince of Dark's	122	W. E. Applegate	L. Jones.

The California colt Zaldivar is likely to go to the post favorite for tomorrow's event. The steady and consistent backing he has received in the ante-post books would indicate that a rush of public money will make him the actual favorite. The colt may win, but on actual form there is no reason why he should be favorite. The mad rush to back him recalls the wild plunge made on Nero in Corrigan's Derby last spring a year ago. The common race run by Nero should prove a warning to those who follow California form with such blind confidence. True the Californians have captured the majority of American Derbys run, and may do the trick this time, but there is nothing in Zaldivar's record which should warrant making him favorite over some of the well-tried colts in the race.

He has run but three times this year, and has gone but a mile and a quarter in public. He won at this distance, but with sixteen pounds off his weight for age, and in by no means impressive style. He took up 124 pounds, however, the next day and won at a mile and an eighth over a heavy track, but with nothing behind him of any class.

The last race he ran he took up 126 pounds, and was beaten three lengths in a mile handicap won in 1:43 2-5, and that, too, over the San Francisco track, which is notoriously fast. Zaldivar's races would stamp him as more than useful, but he has yet to demonstrate that he is a sensational colt. Azra and Newton are the only colts in that have gone the Derby route, and Azra's race was easily the better of the two, Newton only beating Millionaire Fleischmann's $8,000 folly Ronald.

Azra has shown his ability to go the route—and that, too, through sticky going—and possessing the bulldog courage for which the Reforms are famous he must be rated as a potent factor in the race. He has a five-pound penalty to take up, however, and the stable may depend on Bashford to do the trick. The colt is class enough to win if meant instead of Azra.

As a 2-year-old he held Faraday, Chief Justice, Julius Saxe, and others in tomorrow's race safe, and it would seem that a colt that could give away weight to Yorkville Belle, and carry an equal impost with Merry Monarch, Lew Weir, Tammany, Osric, and others and finish in front of them as he did in the Junior Champion Stakes of last year deserves the most profound consideration from followers of form. The Bashford Manor Stable seems to hold the winning hand. There are those who say that Bashford cannot negotiate the mud. This has yet to be proven.

Carlsbad has been much touted, and that he possesses a great turn of speed there can be no question. Still, never in his career has he taken up his weight for age and won. He has never shown form to warrant the belief that he can take up his weight and go a mile and a half. True, he beat Yo Tambien at St. Paul last year, but she was giving him two pounds in actual weight, and then was miserably messed by Hazlett.

Bob Wellbrec has been so lucky in winning American Derbies that whatever he sends to the post will have a following always. In Gulinda this year he has a rare good colt, one that has shown an unmistakable ability to go a distance, and whose chances cannot be lightly passed over. He has an unmistakable chance and will bear watching.

Cicero's race last Saturday may have done him a world of good, or it may have taken something out of him, as the effort of a grueling race like that on a colt cannot be told until he has been tried again. That the stable has tried him and well there can be no question, but Mr. Corrigan has a praiseworthy way of holding his own counsel. He had backed the colt heavily for tomorrow's Derby before Saturday's race, and while he must have been flattered by the colt's burst of speed up the backstretch in a way which Overton staggered in the stretch would not indicate that a mile and a half course is to his liking. Still, as said before, the race may have been what he needed.

SALISBURY TROTTERS ARRIVE.

A Formidable Californian Stable in Chicago —Its Horses and Engagements.

The famous string of trotters and pacers owned by Monroe Salisbury and trained by George Starr arrived in Chicago yesterday in a special car. They go from here to Grand Rapids, where the season's campaign begins July 4. In the stable are Homestake, 2:14¼; Monbars, 2:16¾; Little Albert, 2:17¾; Steve Whitmire, 2:20; Directum, the 3-year-old Director colt, and the three pacers, Flying Jib, San Pedro, and Killarney Maid. When the horses reach their quarters Direct, 2:06; Alfred G., 2:08¼; Vic H., 2:13¾; and possibly others will join the string. The following is the list of engagements: Grand Rapids, July 4-7; Saginaw, July 11-15; Detroit, July 18-23; Cleveland, July 25-29; Buffalo, Aug. 2-6; Grand Rapids, Aug. 9-13; Chicago, Aug. 15-20; Columbus, O., Aug. 22-26; Independence, Aug. 29-Sept. 2; Fort Wayne, Sept. 6-9; Richmond, Sept. 13-16; Cambridge City, Sept. 20-24; Terre Haute, Sept. 26-30; St. Louis and Belleville, Oct. 3-8; Lexington, Oct. 11-14; Nashville, Oct. 17-21; Columbus, Oct. 27-31; Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 9-19.

ALL THE LEADERS WON THEIR GAMES.

As a Result the Standing of Clubs in the League Remain Unchanged.

By virtue of not playing yesterday the Chicagos pushed up ahead of New York and within 1 per cent of Washington. If it rains here today the local team may be in sixth place by night. There were no other changes in the standing, the leaders all winning their games. The Chicago-St. Louis and Louisville-Pittsburg games were prevented by rain. The record is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	57	40	17	.702
Brooklyn	55	34	21	.618
Philadelphia	56	34	22	.616
Cincinnati	55	32	23	.582
Cleveland	57	32	25	.561
Washington	57	27	30	.474
Chicago	55	26	29	.473
New York	56	26	30	.464
Pittsburg	57	27	30	.458
St. Louis	55	22	33	.400
Louisville	57	22	35	.386
Baltimore	56	18	41	.268

Today's games will be: Philadelphia at New York, Louisville at Chicago, Boston at Baltimore, Brooklyn at Washington, Cincinnati at Pittsburg, Cleveland at St. Louis.

Boston, 13; Baltimore, 6.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—Boston completely annihilated the Orioles today. Weather fair. Attendance, 911. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Shindle, 3b	1	4	1	2	1	McCarthy, rf	3	3	2	0	0
Van H'it'n, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Duffy, cf	2	4	0	0	0
Whistler, 1b	1	2	13	0	0	Long, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Shoch, lf	2	0	3	0	0	Kelly, c	0	3	4	1	1
Welch, cf	2	1	3	1	0	Tucker, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
McGraw, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	Nash, 2b	2	3	3	4	5
Stricker, 2b	0	2	1	4	0	Quinn, 2b	2	3	2	4	0
Robinson, c	0	1	8	0	0	Lowe, ss	2	0	2	2	0
McMahon, p	0	0	0	2	1	Stivetts, p	3	4	0	2	0
Totals	6	10	24	13	2	Totals	13	17	27	12	4

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6
Boston	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	3	*	—13

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 6. Two-base hits—McGraw, Shindle, Kelly, McCarthy, Tucker, Stivetts. Home runs—McCarthy, Stivetts. Stolen bases—Baltimore, 11; Boston, 2. Double play—Lowe-Quinn-Tucker. First on balls—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 2. Struck out—By Stivetts, 4. Passed ball—Kelly. First on errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Boston, 7. Time—1:50. Umpire—Sheridan.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 2.

NEW YORK, June 23.—New York was beaten today simply through slovenly playing. Attendance, 1,265. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Hamilton, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Connor, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
H. Lyons, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	0	6	3	1
Ewing, 1b	0	1	6	0	0	Thompson, rf	2	2	1	0	0
D. Lyons, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	Delehanty, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Richards'n, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Cross, c	0	1	2	1	1
Boyle, c	0	1	6	3	1	Allen, s. s	0	1	3	4	0
King, p	0	0	0	1	0	Reilly, 3b	0	0	0	3	1
Fuller, ss	0	1	2	3	2	Carsey, p	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	2	6	24	8	3	Totals	5	5	27	13	4

New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	*	—5

Two base hits—Richardson, Thompson. Three base hit—Allen. First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Ewing, Fuller, Thompson. Double play—Hallman-Connor. First base on balls—Off King, 4; off Carsey, 5. Hit by pitched ball—D. Lyons. Struck out—By King, 6; by Carsey, 5. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Wild pitches—Carsey, 1; King, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Emslie.

Brooklyn, 9; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Brooklyn fielded perfectly and batted hard, winning easily. Weather cloudy. Attendance, 1,412. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, rf	1	1	0	1	0	Ward, 2b	3	4	3	5	0
Dowd, 2b	1	2	1	3	0	Joyce, 3b	2	1	1	4	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	2	1	5	0
Larkin, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Burns, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Milligan, c	0	1	3	2	1	Bro'th'rs, 1b	1	4	16	0	0
Duffee, lf	0	1	3	0	2	Griffin, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Rich'd'n, ss	0	0	4	4	0	O'Brien, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Killen, c	0	1	0	4	1	T. Daly, c	0	0	1	1	0
Robins'n, 3b	0	1	2	2	1	Haddock, p	1	0	0	1	0
Foreman, p	0	1	1	1	0						
Totals	3	10	24	19	6	Totals	9	15	27	16	0

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Brooklyn	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	*	—9

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Brouthers. Three-base hits—Ward, Home runs—Joyce, Foreman. Stolen bases—Dowd, Ward 2, Griffin 2. Double plays—Joyce-Brouthers; Ward-Brouthers. First base on balls—Killen 1, Haddock 3. Hit by pitched ball—Daly. Struck out by Killen 3; by Haddock 2. Passed ball—Milligan 1. Sacrifice hits—Hoy 2, Richardson, Burns, Obrien, Daly. Time—2:00. Umpire—Lynch.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Yesterday's Games Cause No Shift in the Positions of Teams.

The standing of clubs in the Western League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Columbus	50	36	14	.720
Milwaukee	41	25	16	.610
Omaha	45	23	22	.511
Toledo	40	20	20	.500
Kansas City	46	22	24	.478
Minneapolis	36	16	20	.444
Fort Wayne	41	16	25	.390
Indianapolis	37	10	27	.270

Today's games will be: Minneapolis at Columbus, Kansas City at Indianapolis, Fort Wayne at Toledo, Omaha at Milwaukee.

Columbus, 13; Minneapolis, 1.

COLUMBUS, O., June 23.—Columbus used up two pitchers today, knocking Easton and Corbett all over the field. Clausen was invincible. Attendance, 700. The score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Walsh, ss	2	2	3	2	0	Newman, cf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	2	3	1	1	0	Carroll, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Campau, if	3	3	2	0	0	West, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Lally, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Katz, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Welch, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Farrell, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Br'k'r, 1b	3	2	10	1	0	Munyan, c	0	1	5	2	0
Abbey, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Sum'lck, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Vanhaltren, c	0	0	1	0	0	Graham, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Clausen, p	1	1	2	3	0	Easton, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Corbett, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	13	14	27	10	0	Totals	1	4	27	14	2

Columbus	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	6	0	—13
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Columbus, 7. Home run—O'Rourke. Two-base hits—Breckenridge, Abbey, West. Double plays—Clausen-Walsh-Breckenridge. Bases on balls—By Easton, 3; by Corbett, 3; by Clausen, 3. Struck out—By Clausen, 5; by Easton, 4; by Corbett, 1. Left on bases—Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 6. Wild pitch—Corbett. Passed balls—Munyan, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Zerad.

Milwaukee, 4; Toledo, 1.

TOLEDO, O., June 23.—Milwaukee won an easy game this afternoon, outbatting Toledo. Weather threatening. Attendance 550. The score:

Toledo.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Ely, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Wards, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Nichols'n, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	McGarr, ss	2	2	1	3	1
Cameron, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	Kreig, 3b	0	1	4	3	1
Gettinger, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Twitchell, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Nicholl, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Earl, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Newell, 3b	0	1	4	1	0	Henry, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Armour, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Donahue, c	0	1	5	1	0
Darling, c	0	0	0	1	1	Hamb'rg, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Dewald, p	0	1	0	4	0	Ferson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	6	24	9	1	Total	4	6	27	15	2

Toledos	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Milwaukees	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	*	—4

Hits—Toledo, 6; Milwaukee, 9. Errors—Toledo, 2; Milwaukee, 2. Earned run—Toledo, 1. Two-base hits—None. Double plays—Ward to McGarr. Ward to Earl, Newell to Cameron. Struck out—Dewald (3), McPherson (5). Time—1:45. Umpire—Guenther.

Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 23.—Opportune work with the stick in the eighth inning gave Indianapolis a lead that the cowboys could not overcome. Indianapolis led in the errors. The score:

Indiana'lis.	R	B	P	A	E	Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E
Letcher, cf	3	2	4	0	0	Manning, 2b	1	0	2	2	2
Berger, s. s	1	1	1	3	1	Sunday, 3b	1	1	0	3	1
Sery, lf	1	1	1	0	0	M'Mahon, cf	0	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	0	1	18	0	0	Carney, 1b	1	2	13	0	0
Crp'nt'r, 3b	1	0	0	4	2	Lake, c	2	3	6	3	0
Irwin, c	0	1	4	2	0	Eitelgeorg, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Madden, rf	0	1	1	1	1	Mayer, lf	0	2	3	0	1
Sullivan, p	0	0	0	6	0	Alberts, ss	0	0	1	3	0
La'vce, 2b	0	1	0	4	3	Hughes, p	0	0	0	3	0
						Payne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	7	7	27	21	7	Totals	6	11	27	14	6

Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	—7
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	—6

Base hits—Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 10. Errors—Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 6. Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Kansas City, 1. Two-base hits—O'Brien, McMahon. Three-base hit—Sunday. Home run—Seery. Sacrifice hits—Berger, Payne. Stolen bases—Carpenter, Madden. Struck out—By Hughey, Quinn, Lawrence, O'Brien, Sullivan, 2. Hit by pitcher—Eitelgeorg. Manning. Bases on balls—Off Sullivan, none; off Hughey, Madden, Berger, Quinn. Wild pitch—Hughey. Time—2. Umpire—Snyder.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE STANDING.

Rockford and Terre Haute Neck and Neck in the Race.

JOLIET, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—The official standing of clubs in the Illinois-Iowa League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Rockford	7	4	1	.750
Terre Haute	6	4	2	.667
Aurora	7	4	3	.571
Rock Island-Moline	6	3	3	.500
Joliet	7	3	4	.429
Jacksonville	7	3	4	.429
Evansville	7	3	4	.429
Quincy	4	1	3	.250

The games scheduled for tomorrow are: Joliet at Quincy, Aurora at Terre Haute, Rock Island-Moline at Jacksonville, Rockford at Evansville.

W. S. MCCAULL, Secretary.

Joliet, 6; Quincy, 5.

QUINCY, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—The Joliets defeated the Quincys today. The feature of the game was the timely hitting of the visitors in the tenth inning, when they scored four hits in a bunch. The score:

Quincy	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Joliet	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—6

Batteries—Wittrock and Summers; Jones and Mahoney. Errors—Quincy, 2; Joliet, 4. Earned runs—Quincy, 2; Joliet, 2. Base hits—Quincy, 5; Joliet, 9. Home run—McVicker. Passed balls—Summers, 3. Wild pitch—Wittrock. Time—2:05.

Aurora, 5; Terre Haute, 3.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 23.—[Special.]—Terre Haute's errors tell the story today. The score:

Terre Haute	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Aurora	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	*	—5

Batteries—Terre Haute, Sowders and Terriet; Aurora, Gragg and Trost. Errors—Terre Haute, 5; Aurora, 2. Base hits—Terre Haute, 7; Aurora, 5. Two-base hits—Hemp, 1; Laroque, 1. Passed balls—Trost, 2. Wild pitch—Sowders. Time of game—Two hours.

Rockford, 5; Evansville, 4.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 23.—Rockford beat Evansville a good game today. The score:

Evansville	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Rockford	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	*	—5

Hits—Evansville, 6; Rockford, 11. Errors—Evansville, 5; Rockford, 2. Home run—Kurtz. Batteries—Callighan and Briggs; Underwood and Snyder.

WISCONSIN-MICHIGAN STANDING.

The Clubs Well Bunched and a Pretty Race to the End Likely.

The standing of clubs in the Wisconsin-Michigan League to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Oshkosh	13	9	4	.692
Marquette	18	12	6	.667
Ish. Manistee	19	11	9	.550
Menominee	17	9	8	.529
Marinette	18	6	12	.333
Green Bay	18	5	13	.278

Today's games will be: Oshkosh at Ishpeming-Negaunee, Marinette at Green Bay.

Green Bay, 14; Marquette, 10.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 23.—[Special.]—The Green Bays defeated the Marquettes in a loose game today. The features of the game were one-handed catches by Hagerman and Ryan and Dobynes' batting. Marquette threw away the game by horrible support given Hughes. The score:

Marquette	0	3	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	—10
Green Bay	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	*	—14

Batteries—Hughes and Dixon, McHale and Kennelly. Errors—Marquette, 13; Green Bay, 7. Earned run—Marquette. Base hits—Marquette, 10; Green Bay, 12. Two-base hits—Ryan, Dobynes. Three-base hit—Dobynes. Passed balls—Dixon, 1; Keanelly, 1. Time of game—2:15.

Menominee, 2; Marinette, 1.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 23.—Schaicker's wild throw in the seventh inning lost today's game for the home team. The score:

Marinette	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Menominee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	*	—2

Batteries—O'Neil, Schaicker; Stapley, Vogel, and Whalen. Errors—Marinette, 4; Menominee, 2. Base hits—Marinette, 2; Menominee, 6. Time—1:40. Umpire—Cavanaugh.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

TAMMANY IS BEATEN.

SNAPPER GARRISON'S CARELESS RIDING DID THE TRICK.

Charade's One Burst of Speed Was Enough to Win—Old Man Hayward and Madstone Beat Major Domo—The Other Coney Island Winners Were Willie L., Hammie, Warpath, and Watterson—Illume and His People Queerly Reinstated —Gov. Brown Wins at St. Louis.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special.]—Surprises were as plentiful as peas in a pod at Sheepshead Bay today, and at the close of the afternoon, when only two favorites had won, the bettors were a tired, disgusted lot of people. There were three stake events on the card, but they did not bring out a very large crowd, not more than 5,000 being present.

Charade's victory in the Tidal Stakes for 3-year-olds was unquestionably the greatest surprise of the year. The talent remembered that Trainer Matt Byrnes had said after Tammany won the Withers Stakes at Morris Park in a gallop, beating Yorkville Belle, Patron, and others, that the colt was as great a thoroughbred as Salvator. Today he had only Patron and Charade to oppose him, and he was an overwhelming favorite at 1 to 3. Thousands upon thousands of dollars were bet upon him as if it was impossible for him to lose. Patron had a very few supporters at 2½ to 1, while Charade was absolutely friendless at 20 to 1. The race was run to suit Charade, whose only forte is a single burst of speed. He lay behind the others, Patron leading to the head of the stretch, up to which time the pace had been very slow, none of the three being forced to extend himself. Tammany moved up to Patron and soon had the latter in trouble. Garrison on Tammany seemed to think it was all over and began to ease up on his horse, when suddenly Sims rushed Charade up to him, sending Garrison to the whip. It was a driving finish, Charade holding Tammany all the way and winning by a short half length. Patron was beaten off.

The Surf Stakes for 2-year-olds, at five furlongs, furnished another upset. Don Alonzo was favorite at 1 to 2, the talent seemingly thinking that the colt's second to Lady Violet Tuesday entitled him to unlimited support. Mike Dwyer played his colt Hammie very heavily at 3½ to 1 to beat the popular selection and, thanks to Taral's superior riding, won a lot of money. Hammie got the start of the start, but Taral hustled him to the front and kept him there all the way. Don Alonzo challenged him fifty yards from home, but was beaten out by a short head. Corduroy was third, two lengths away.

Plunger Dwyer Lost on Banquet.

What Dwyer won on Hammie he lost on Banquet in the Bay Ridge handicap at a mile and a half. Dwyer's money made Banquet favorite at 1 to 2, Warpath second choice at 3 to 1. Warpath was sent to the front the moment the flag fell and was never afterward headed, winning a terrific finish with Banquet by a head. Masterlode was a bad third. Banquet was seriously handicapped by his headstall slipping as he turned into the homestretch.

Willie L. and Watterson, winners respectively of the first and last races on the card were the only successful favorites. Willie L. was backed down to 1 to 2 in the seven furlong scramble, Hamilton, who ranked second in the betting, being quoted at 7 to 1. Willie L. waited on the others until the last turn was made and then he easily came away and won in a walk by a length from Dr. Ross, who beat Stephron three parts of a length for the place.

Watterson, favorite at even money, won the mile race on the turf track by a head after a hard drive with Entre, who was a length and a half before Vardee, third.

Hayward's riding of Major Domo in the handicap at a mile and a furlong was one of the most suspicious performances of the meeting. Major Domo, on the strength of his good run in the Suburban he all but won, was made a tremendous favorite at 2 to 5. Madstone being quoted at 13 to 5, and Bolero, the only other starter, at 7 to 1. Major Domo, who is one of the most free running horses on the turf, was kept under a choking pull for a mile, Bolero racing with him and Madstone lying behind. When Madstone moved up in the last furlong, Hayward rode a masterly finish and Major Domo was beaten out by a short length. Bolero almost beat him for the place. Major Domo always performs best when he is permitted to romp along in front, and any restraint has always beaten him. Hayward rode him today in just the style to defeat him.

Summary of the Races.

First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, weights twenty-four pounds above the scale, allowances, seven furlongs—Willie L., 128 pounds (Fitzpatrick), 1 to 2, won; Dr. Ross, 121 (Taral), 15 to 1, second; Stephron, 113 (Littlefield), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾. Hazelhurst, 97 (Sloane), 20 to 1; Westchester, 126 (Hayward), 12 to 1; Hamilton, 121 (Moser), 7 to 1; and Kingsbridge, 126 (Sims), 40 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:29 1-5.

Second race, the Surf Stakes, for 2-year-olds, penalties, five furlongs—Hammie, 118 pounds (Taral), 3½ to 1, won; Don Alonzo, 118 (Murphy), 1 to 2, second; Corduroy, 118 (Garrison), 7 to 1, third. Extra, 118 (Littlefield), 15 to 1; Elsino colt, 118 (Sloane), 25 to 1; Beatrice colt, 118 (Hamilton), 60 to 1; Sandown, 118 (Moser), 80 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:02 2-5.

Third race, the Tidal Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile—Charade, 122 pounds (Sims), 20 to 1, won; Tammany, 123 (Garrison), 8 to 5, second; Patron, 122 (Hayward), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:41 1-5.

Fourth race, the Bay Ridge Handicap, for all ages, one and a half miles—Banquet, 118 pounds (Taral), 3 to 1, won; Banquet, 114 (Taral), 1 to 2, second; Masterlode, 110 (Bergen), 5 to 1, third; War Duke, 90 (Gemoules), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 2:36 3-5.

Fifth race, handicap, for all ages, one mile and a furlong—Madstone, 116½ pounds (Garrison), 13 to 5, won; Major Domo, 130 (Hayward), 2 to 5, second; Bolero, 95 (J. Lambley), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:56 2-5.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, weights 14 pounds below the scale, one mile and a furlong on the turf—Watterson, (20 pounds (Garrison), even, won; Entre, 109 (Taral), 3 to 1, second; Vardee, 90 (Gemoules), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:54.

Seventh race, for all ages, penalties, Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile—Sleipner, 124 pounds (Sloane), 20 to 1; Westchester, 126 (Hayward), 12 to 1; Hamilton, 121 (Moser), 7 to 1; and Kingsbridge, 126 (Sims), 40 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:29 1-5.

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Gath Tells the Story of the Nominating Hours.

WEIGHTED GROVER DOWN

His Opponents Handicap Him in the Platform.

THAT FREE TRADE PLANK.

It Was Voted For by the Protection States.

REMARKS UPON THE SITUATION.

No political convention has been such a strain upon the delegates as this. To the last hour it has been a feat.

The two-thirds rule required in the present situation such sacrifices that both Illinois and Indiana were promised the Vice-Presidency for votes. The enemies of Cleveland rallied to the side which would do him the most injury, and Stevenson supplants Gray, whose Indiana friends have gone home irate.

Boies was saved by his friends, who dared

GROVER CLEVELAND.

anybody to put him into the Vice-Presidential race.

It is supposed that Palmer, for turning the Illinois delegation over to Cleveland, got his reward in defeating Gray and nominating Stevenson, for whom the civil service plank was made light, indeed.

The Gray men charge on Don Dickinson the principal treason, saying that he brought out his Michigan candidate with sublime selfishness after he had given his pledge to Indiana. He was called all sorts of epithets, I understand, by the Indianians on the floor of the convention. Bourbonism in Indiana stretched out Gray. Stevenson was nominated to equalize Harrison as a soldier.

The air is full of vengeance against Dan Voorhees, who came here like Gorman swearing against Cleveland, and then to get Gray supported Cleveland. Hence New York voted solidly for Stevenson under Croker's direction. In the West Indiana and Illinois antagonized each other, as in the East New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Whitney is not so much praised tonight as he has been. The debts he incurred to nominate Cleveland have brought him curses not loud but deep.

The convention, on the whole, shows how minor things, like the platform and the Vice-Presidency, are subordinated to the supreme passion to renominate a President who has had one term and two nominations. The platform is spoken of here as a mere subterfuge. The Vice-President is regarded as one of no consequence.

But the Cleveland men have left behind them at the last hour the impression of false play. Whitney, Dickinson, and others are tonight denounced. Mr. Cleveland has been compelled by the convention to stand on a platform he never meant, and there are planks in it which will plague him and require all his personal popularity to override them. Indiana, the Republicans say, has been given up, Iowa spurned in her new Democracy, and Illinois cajoled because she assisted Pennsylvania to nominate Cleveland. The campaign lies on the mugwumps.

How It Was Done.

No need to describe the enthusiastic and embittered scenes in the convention between 10 o'clock at night and daylight in this northern sky. The principal characters who controlled the convention were not heard; they selected the agents from other States, like Leon Abbett, to present Cleveland's name.

Abbett has presumedly been anti-Cleveland and is surely little like Mr. Cleveland in his ideals, but he is a fine speaker and as the inevitable nomination was to be made his connection with it should entitle him to the consideration of the administration, if it is to be. He woke up the Hill contingent in the galleries, however, for nearly every Irishman to be found in this quarter of the world is in favor of Hill, and they are the most demonstrative of races. The latter part of Mr. Abbett's speech, therefore, he might as well have thrown into the waste basket. The central sentence of his speech was that Cleveland had crystallized into a living issue—tariff reform. Mr. Abbett was raised in Philadelphia among the manufactories and lives close to Newark, perhaps the principal manufacturing suburb of New York.

During this speech Dan Sickles, some of whose encounters will never be forgotten, was going to annihilate the bearer of the Cleveland banner. Hill and Cleveland then got receptions sounding like defiance to each other, and actual fighting took place in one part of the hall during the better part of an hour when the Hill and Cleveland contestants were in an uproar.

"Billie" De Witt is something of a scholar, and his speech was a careful collection of figures, and his biography of Hill must be interesting reading for that gentleman. He used the phrase about the breweries in Iowa, that millions of dollars' worth of property were confiscated without any compensation. The manner of Mr. De Witt's effort was unequal in lives, for taxing the sunshine, etc. There was a good deal of horse talk in his speech, which was expected to be for Carlisle, but it turned out to be for Cleveland.

Watterson, describing Iowa as a rock-ribbed State, seemed to get deep into its geology. Louisiana followed Kentucky for Boies. Pat Collins made a short speech, and every speaker touched upon Cleveland and Hill with fear, for the proceedings were then interrupted every time by minutes of senseless howling.

There Were Many Speeches.

Missouri made a wild speech and Montana came in for Boies. South Carolina also seconded Boies' nomination, from Tillman, the Governor, and Hensel made the standard speech for Cleveland. He attacked New York, which is always good Pennsylvania doctrine, for Hensel is a Pennsylvania Dutchman from Lancaster. Some lightweights now undertook to speak, and Senator Daniel made no great impression. The little tin gavel was a fraud to keep order. Bourke Cockran called the galleries a ruffianly mob, but they were not a bit scared, and might on extreme provocation have cleaned out the convention.

In point of fact the oratory, the personal impressiveness, and picturesqueness were with the Tammany men from New York, who in spite of the current opinion that they have no letters among them possess in Fellows and Cockran two remarkable men; they might be called the Fox and the Burke of the American Democracy. Fellows is insidious and pleasing, and there is something snaky in his glittering blue eye and thin curls of auburn hair. He glides into the presence of the people, glides into his argument, and affects the hall like some tropical reptile, or one might almost think like the beautiful serpent in Eden, which charmed the woman to eat. How perfectly out of those lips would come the sentence, "Madame, thou shalt not surely die, but we, you and me, shall be like gods, when of this we partake." The woman who would then refuse the apple would call off on a new Easter bonnet.

On the other hand Cockran is highly suggestive of Daniel O'Connell in his most audacious days, when he led at the Disraelis and went on the dueling field. Raised in Ireland, a schoolteacher at a Catholic college just outside of New York, a politician from the outset, he has become somewhat proud and lofty from his success in this country, has a cold sort of bonhommie in which you see some preoccupation, and he is rather fond of looking across party lines and recognizing in the American element which runs the Republican party both genius and fellowship. He is a great admirer of Tom Reed of Maine, and not long ago called my attention to the propriety of exploiting Reed for the Republican nomination.

Reed and Cockran.

Reed and Cockran may be likened to each other without much resemblance. The bluntness of Reed comes from the dogmatic English nature in him, and the fixed ambition to be unpopular if he cannot be popular. The next to being President, in Reed's mind, is to be fierce.

So, Cockran has the aristocratic quality which is found in Ireland, perhaps, to be more excessive than in any really independent country. Conscious of his power of speech, which is not merely fine declamation, but rough, well-picked stones of words, Cockran is a perfect herald to be sent out by some little State of Irish kings to throw their gauge of battle at the king of the adjacent world. Speech is compensation to him for staying up all night. His head is physically somewhat swelled, his face swelled, there is a burliness about him indicative of high-living ancestors or a high-living personality. He is the conqueror of Fellows, for eight years ago he faced Mr. Cleveland in this city, and at once made a great reputation as an unflinching power in opposition. He rubbed out Grady, whom the Tammany men had previously thought to be their chanticleer. Cockran has scholarship, reading sense, and discards much of the Irish ornament. Out of his mouth might come the emphasis of Marmion in the midst of his foes:

If thou'st said I am not peer
To any lord in Scotland here—
Highland or Lowland, far or near—
Lord Angus, thou hast lied!

Lack the Moral Reach.

Why, with such abilities have the New-Yorkers fared no better?

It is because they had not the moral reach of the friends of Cleveland. The junta about Cleveland is old-fashioned American, in the main composed of lawyers, who rather disdain that which they must handle. There was no man in the country who was harder to get at when in office than Vilas. His name, indicative of something Norman, is borne out by the countenance of the surly chivalric sort, which likes the onset better than the applause. Bayard, if not of great abilities, has an old name, and to resent the contact of a man of common motives is nature to him, but such a person has a farther reach in this wide land than any talents afford. Whitney, the most natural and pleasing object in that State, still lives in the surroundings of a Prince in a house which is said to have cost a million, and which his brother-in-law endowed with a million that he might be well kept. Whitney resembles some feudal Prince who is too good-natured to quarrel with his King above, and on the whole likes to have the people around his castle and throughout his State enjoy themselves, and hopes they will not be too virtuous and stint their lord in his pleasures, but on the whole prefers to be in the swim with everybody. Yet even here, where the aristocratic element has too many foundations to require to be asserted, you somehow feel that an employer is around among the employed.

About Mr. Dickinson I know less. The Endicott end of the old cabinet has been sloughed off in Massachusetts, as knowing much more about Birmingham than Boston. After all, it is the Puritan who has founded this cabinet aristocracy; the self-esteem of the lawyer, the party manager, etc., is but an emanation of that old elect order which derived from God its republican austerity and patience. Vilas' family is from Vermont, Bayard is more Dutch than French, of the Calvinistic stock which hanged Leisler and Milburn and the Democratic leaders, and knelt only to the Prince of Orange; Dickinson and Whitney are of the New England stock.

Cleveland's Staff.

Surrounding Cleveland, these cabinet heads are like an Emperor's staff. The mere masters of wards, and cities, and of State Legislatures, gorged with profitable offices, fees and contracts, have no such moral hold upon the interior Democracy as Cleveland's men.

But the new Democracy is different from any Democracy ever previously known in this country. It takes from Cleveland austerity rather than cheerfulness; slights rather than assists; is aiming at the religious centers to identify itself with them. The hair-splitting Germans in the West are greatly delighted to find the grimness of Bismarck in the ex-President and the princely character of his military staff. Harrison is not named at all, except as the President, in the platform of these men, and then because his officeholders went to the convention. Suppose Cleveland's officeholders had kept out of the present convention; would the multitude alone in the galleries have been able to control its decisions? The fact is that the experience of governmental authority qualifies every man ten times over the common, ordinary man to conduct public matters to a result. Just as the sergeant and corporal carry out instructions, so does the fairly well paid and clean officeholder learn how to accomplish a concentrated task.

While the platform says something about monarchy coming over us, both the candidates for President are mental monarchs among their kind, and both have had the experience of next to absolute power. Harrison is older than Cleveland as a campaign orator but not as an officeholder. Released from the environment of these conventions, we shall now see Harrison and Cleveland face to face. Their characters, their administrations, their enemies, their friends, will be the subject of inquest.

The Search for Votes.

While the Democrats will be cultivating the farmers in the West, the Lutheran preachers, etc., the Republicans will be sweet with Tammany Hall, with Hill, etc. Let it not be forgotten that Hill plumes himself on being an admirer of Harrison. He said to me not long ago when I remarked that he had done the President proud when he came to Albany: "Yes, I looked right into his eye on the public platform, and I said to him that I welcomed him not only as our Chief Magistrate but as an upright, able man."

The Democratic platform bids fair to meet the principal shock of Republican attack, as lately in Ohio the platform selected by John Sherman to make the breach defeated a bright, clean man like Campbell. The first and longest part of this platform is aimed at the colored people, whom Mr. Cleveland has been to a mild extent courting. This plank was made in obedience to the demands of the South, which has on the spot been whining about a Federal election bill in case New York is lost. Having got at the head of the committee a man from a late slave State, he puts in the first paragraph of his platform an attack on any Federal election bill. "Thus," said a conservative Democrat to me from the North, "the Southern men have fully made the issue which does not exist on the other side. Our party easily defeated the election bill, and would have done so again, but here Jones and the South have forced it up to the top of the platform, and it is the first thing we shall have to meet one way or the other."

The Tariff Plank.

The tariff clause at first presented in this platform belongs to the literature of straddling tariff platforms in both parties for years past. The most honest of such platforms was made in Cincinnati in 1872. As Charles Sumner remarked, "It recognizes the truth and says the truth." This truth was that "We find honest differences of opinion among ourselves on the tariff, and therefore leave that subject out of our platform."

Says the Cleveland platform: "It is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to protect their health and growth. Every change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital invested in manufactures; the custom-house must continue the chief source of Federal revenue; justice demands that the process of reform be circumspect." It is asserted that Cleveland himself either framed this plank or that it was submitted to him, and hence his opponents saw a chance to attack him and wound his feelings and self-pride of authorship, while at the same time dragging into their column those ultra-free-traders whose reason had taken fire from Cleveland's rhetoric.

Most of the remaining portions of this platform favor expenditures which must leave the tariff very high. The building of the navy is one of the greatest sums taken out of the Treasury, but Mr. Whitney claims to have commenced it, and the platform demands a big navy. At the same time it views with alarm any spunkiness in the Federal Government. The immigration clause is an attack on immigration under cover of desiring to protect it. The fact is that different races of immigrants hate each other more than the Americans dislike either. The platform takes no step against the pension system, which Mr. Cleveland used for a football whenever his quill had been freshly sharpened. Not only is a large navy and a full pension list indorsed, but all the rivers of the republic are proposed to be improved, including the Mississippi, which is merely the Whig platform of Henry Clay's times. The Nicaragua Canal is indorsed, and we must protect it against foreign control.

The World's Fair.

Congress is called upon to give a big appropriation to the Chicago World's Fair. The public school plank consists of advice to the States, while dodging the subject of Federal appropriations for education, for 7,000,000 of black men have no adequate schools. The Lutheran question was largely the motive for this curious educational exploiting. All railway operatives are taken under Federal wetnursing, a tremendous step in the direction of making the railways Federal wards instead of State lines. Yet, another part of the platform denounces the centralizing power at the Federal capital. It has not been usual for national platforms to give so much advice to State Legislatures and direct that advice at Congress. Hence the labor question is thrown over to the States. What lunatic wrote the plank which reads as follows without any paragraphing, and which Mr. Vilas read as if he thought the whole plank was in the same grain: "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed; public office is a public trust."

Here ends the paragraph. Manifestly this last sentence belongs to the next plank, but the Jones method of reading proof is peculiar. Mr. Vilas comes from Wisconsin, in which State Alexander Mitchell & Co. for years before the war maintained their private currency in opposition to the State bank notes of every description. Mr. Mitchell's son is now in Congress and he has sometimes been referred to as a possible Democratic candidate for President. Was it this connection which caused the platform to take the momentous step of abolishing the greenback and the national bank note, for the uniform currency of the United States is only made so by this 10 per cent tax on all other issuances. Nothing survived the Civil War of more utility than a fixed and stable currency. Under it the savings banks have become full. The American bank note is exchangeable anywhere in the world at par. They are passable in Africa, in Spain, in Paris, in London—everywhere. This plank in the Democratic platform properly says. "the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues;" because prohibitory we have only one currency in this land and no longer require a counterfeit detector. Country bankers of the Simon Cameron class cannot, upon $40,000 cash capital, issue $400,000 in notes and send them among the lumbermen at the head of the Susquehanna or among the Winnebago Indians, whence hardly 10 per cent ever returned, but in the end are lost, strayed, or stolen and not redeemed. The intention of this plank in the Jones platform was probably to slur the national banks, but this plank condemns the greenback as well, which until of late a portion of both parties has demanded a much larger issuance of.

Civil Service Plank.

The civil service clause is another of Mr. Cleveland's decided positions which is barely referred to, no step forward being asked for that policy, but four times as much space is taken to refer to Harrison's employés and beneficiaries being at the late convention. The gentleman who read this plank was an unconscious picture of advice emanating from a man who took in the slack at the other end. He who gave all the postoffices away under Cleveland and perhaps expects to do it again denounced the usurpation of conventions.

If the former Cabinet expected to leave the tariff out of the discussion this year their enemies were ready for them, and have put the fight on scientific, unqualified free trade. There is no constitutional power to impose and collect duties except for revenue only. The plank omitted is the criticism from the candidate of the plank he must stand upon. In the Cleveland-Vilas plank justice to the manufacturer, his investment, and his laborers is demanded. In the plank which is inlaid within this platform such investments, labor, etc., are put outside of the Constitution. Both sides were juggling with the manufacturing system and its laborers. The compromise side accused Morrison and Watterson of having straddled in the same way when Cleveland was first brought out in 1884.

Unable to defeat Mr. Cleveland, the malice of his opponents was wreaked upon the platform. Persons who saw Tammany Hall rising to its feet and cheering for ultra free trade had not forgotten that Gov. Hill, their leader, only a short time ago declared that he was opposed to free trade and also remember that Tammany Hall has been a protectionist institution; its constituency is engaged in the infinite manufactures which are covered by the tariff; the tobacco and cigarmakers, the tailors and cloakmakers, shoemakers, and cabinet men, are too valuable to Tammany Hall to abandon their interests except under the provocation of sheer malignity. Was it the intention of the pro-tariff men who voted for this razing free trade plank to weaken Cleveland for election, or only to make him mad so that he might not run upon this platform? Thus, while the candidate is obnoxious to the South, the platform is almost a reiteration of the Confederate Constitution on the subject of the tariff. It was said by an eminent Southern statesman, the late Justice Campbell, that although Andrew Jackson appeared to destroy John C. Calhoun that subsequently the young men of the South grew up Calhoun and not Jackson Democrats in principle. Above this convention was a portrait of Calhoun. In his earlier days he was a protectionist, and his speeches were often quoted against his consistency. This platform denounces the constitutional power of protection even incidentally. But other parts of the platform call for expenditures which make the phrase "limited to the necessities of the government" absurd.

The Anti-Free Trade Vote.

Note, however, the pretty strong vote against adopting the Neal or free trade plank; there were 342 votes, or more votes than had the opposition to Cleveland. While Ohio, with her coal and manufactures, was forced to go free trade pure and simple, and New York, every city of which is brimming with factories, took the same course, and Massachusetts threw twenty-six out of thirty votes the same way, though Connecticut cast every vote against the Neal plank, as did Rhode Island, and Vermont, and all the other New England States, Indiana had the sense to straddle the ordeal evenly, as did Louisiana with her sugar and Virginia with her coal and iron, standing eleven to eleven. The Wallace men in Pennsylvania, who hate Cleveland, got in the fact that there were fifteen of them coerced by Hensel, who nevertheless threw his sixty-four votes for the tariff, offsetting the seventy-two votes of New York. Chicagoan, which is filling up with factories, finds fifteen votes for the compromise plank to thirty-three for hard free trade. Iowa goes solidly for free trade, Kansas solidly for low tariff, with justice to investors and laborers. Tennessee, with her new coal and iron, was overwhelming for the compromise plank, Georgia was divided, and Alabama stood nearly even. But States without factories, like Arkansas, Kentucky, with Louisville omitted, South Carolina, and Texas voted for the full free trade. Thus the West Virginians, who numbered the Chairman of the convention among them, voted solidly that there was no constitutional power to protect any kind of manufactures, which abound in that State, as at Wheeling, Parkersburg, Charleston, and everywhere. California was shrewd enough to throw her eighteen votes nay, for she has ship factories, cable factories, and many other things. The State of Bayard, which has more than half its population in its head, at Wilmington, cast every vote no. Maryland, which has had no end of trouble on this tariff question from the large factories about Baltimore and on the mill streams, went nine for protection and seven for free trade, just enough to bother the party this year. The big milling interest of Minnesota voted no. New Jersey went solidly for tariff. The Territories, seven in number, voted for full free trade, excepting the District of Columbia and Alaska, in the latter of which are canning factories and in the former a variety of factories.

It must be understood, however, that in order to save their composition from degradation Mr. Vilas and other cabinet men got the support of Wisconsin, Minnesota and some other places. What was the meaning of Bourke Cockran actually standing on his chair and waving his hat at this declaration of a free trade he has never professed? It meant that if they could not strike Cleveland down in the body they would label him with disabilities. The fine hand of Whitney finished its work in naming Cleveland and had not one word to say about the platform. Where David B. Hill lives, at Elmira, they depend upon the factories, for Binghamton by factories alone has passed Elmira in population within the last few years. Ed Murphy of Troy, which is surrounded with shirt, collar, and other factories, put Calhoun free trade on Cleveland's head. Sheehan of Buffalo, who has just seen the big tunnel made down the Niagara River for manufacturing purposes, gleefully voted the ultra free trade platform, with Canada just across the river.

I was not surprised in the gray of the morning to hear the drunken men around the Auditorium Hotel shouting that Cleveland would lose New York by 70,000 majority. Now and then collisions occurred which might have eventuated in a fight but for the fact that both combatants were as weak after their night session and potations as Sullivan and Smith in the continental prize ring.

Abused Each Other.

Pennsylvania and New York not only divided on the tariff plank, but subsequently abused each other, through the speeches of Fellows and Hensel, and ended as they have always been, in hostility. The fact patent to any unprejudiced on-looker was, that there was but one issue before the convention, and that was the purely personal one, whether Cleveland and his staff should resume the powers and patronage of the Democratic party. The platform was originally made to assist him to be elected, and was then warped by Cleveland's opponents joining an Ohio convert, who had a resolution hostile to the cabinet's. Unable to beat Cleveland his personal opponents stultified themselves by taking an advantage of an error of his friends, who supposed that he wanted to be a political economist and constitutional interpreter. And upon the personal popularity of Cleveland the campaign will probably be conducted, while the platform allows the Republicans to quote the rejected parts which Vilas, Jones, etc., presented against the amended plank which declares manufactures to be outside of the Federal pale, as much as Jefferson declared the navy to be when he was opposing John Adams. Here and there the manufacturing interests made their impression; beer, for instance, is monumentally installed in Milwaukee, and the milling machinery of Minnesota is made in Milwaukee. So, Wisconsin gets the protariff side. Unquestionably the hand of Mr. Vilas is most conspicuous in this platform, but there seems to be some reason to believe that an abstract of it was sent to Mr. Cleveland, if he did not express his views to those who made the document.

The silver men have had all their labor for their disappointment. Somebody may meantime have found out what the Minneapolis platform means on silver, but it was enough for the silver side that their special effort to modify the Vilas platform was a dead failure.

In 1888, as Mr. Wanamaker said to me, a respectable campaign fund was raised, largely in Philadelphia, at the request of Chairman Quay, upon Wanamaker's plea that the merchants ought to give nearly as much as they would pay to insure a good year's business with the goods and stock in hand on the shelves. But that year was only Mr. Cleveland's personal expression about the tariff and free trade which was on trial. This year, while Mr. Cleveland was apparently getting prudence from his defeat, some young hot heads who hold that everything that is true ought to be enforced have made his campaign and the attendent congress to stand upon a sweeping free trade dogma, like that of 1846 at Washington and that of 1830 in South Carolina. At Minneapolis the manufacturers were singularly apathetic, but after Chicago they may find that they must put their hands into their pockets.

GATH.

IOWA IS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT

Hawkeye Democrats Return to Their Homes Well Satisfied.

The Democratic party of Iowa went home last night. Or at least a good part of it did; and those who remain will pack their grips as soon as the work attending the final wind-up of their campaign here is finished.

Though defeated they do not feel disgruntled, and the dose that the convention compelled them to take does not leave any bitter taste in their mouths. They feel exceedingly proud of the fight they made for their Governor, and say that they have no reason, now that it is over, to regret having made it. One of the leading delegates, who was one of the strongest workers for Boies, said yesterday morning that while Iowa Democrats wished heartily for the success of their Governor, yet the success of Mr. Cleveland took away much of their regret, for Iowa Democrats are stanch supporters of Cleveland. He said that while he thought it was true beyond question that Boies at the head of the national ticket would have polled from 5,000 to 10,000 more votes than his party strength in Iowa, yet Iowa Democrats would not sulk because of their defeat, but would do their best to carry the State for Cleveland.

They have a twofold object in this. Not only their party fealty but their loyalty to Gov. Boies will impel them to more vigorous efforts to carry the State this year and next than ever, for they now have their hearts set on securing a majority in the next Iowa Legislature and electing Gov. Boies United States Senator. This consummation is the height of the Governor's political aspiration. And that this is so is no secret among Iowans. The successor to Senator Wilson will be chosen by the Legislature which meets in January, 1894. The members of the Legislature will be elected along with the Governor in November of next year. Gov. Boies is now on his second term as Governor and cannot expect a renomination.

Will Imitate Palmer.

He is, however, the most prominent Democrat in Iowa today, and if his party should gain control of the next Iowa Legislature there could be no Democrat found in Iowa with sufficient assurance to contest with Uncle Horace the election to the United States Senate. The Democratic party in Iowa has pronounced in favor of the nomination of candidates for United States Senator by the State convention as being next to an election to that office by a vote of the people. And so Gov. Boies will go into the campaign next year as did Gen. Palmer in Illinois, an avowed candidate for Senator. That he will make a strong campaign no one who has watched his work in Iowa politics for the last few years will deny.

It was the hope of succeeding in such a contest, together with the declaration of the Governor that he did not want second place on the national ticket, which led the Iowa delegates to take so decided a stand in opposition to the presentation of his name to the convention for the position of Vice-President.

It took a large amount of determination on their part, however, to prevent his name being placed on the list of candidates for second place. Not only were they urged by representatives of a number of States yesterday morning to permit his name to be considered, but by many of the Iowa people as well. The delegates had hardly got back to headquarters yesterday morning after the tedious all-night session before the Iowa men began to importune them. They argued that it would be better to take that than nothing, and that Gov. Boies' wishes should not be regarded, for, as they declared, he could not refuse if it was tendered him by a large majority of the votes of the convention. The discussion became quite animated at times, but the delegates were firm and announced that they would respect the wishes of the Governor and not allow his name to go before the convention for that position if they could prevent it.

At one time in the morning an Ohio man came into headquarters and began urging Boies for the second place. There were a lot of Iowa men in the room who were like-minded and a lively discussion ensued. A delegate who was present stated that a resolution had been adopted setting forth that the Iowa delegation had come to Chicago for Boies for first place and did not want any other.

"Who adopted any such resolution?" asked an excited supporter of the Governor for the second place.

"The delegates from Iowa adopted it," was the response.

"But the people of Iowa are more powerful than these delegates," shouted back the Boies man, "and the delegates better pay attention to what the people say."

The Ohio man got into the ring at this point and suggested that Boies should be put on the ticket to strengthen it.

"Who are you?" he was asked.

"I am an Ohio man who wants to see the ticket win," he replied.

"Well, don't come around here starting any Boies boom when the delegates from Iowa say they don't want it. If you want to boom Boies go somewhere else to start the boom."

By this time the room was crowded with people, and they began shouting for Boies. The delegate who had tried to pacify them stood in the middle of the crowd, and was gesticulated at wildly from all sides.

"For God's sake, gentlemen, Democrats of Iowa," he exclaimed, "don't disgrace the magnificent fight you have made for Gov. Boies for President by quarreling over this matter. I tell you that Horace Boies doesn't want second place, and we have got better use for him in Iowa than in the Vice-President's chair."

The Ohio man remarked that there was no better place for him. If he refused such a position, provided the convention saw fit to give it to him, he would be politically dead. This worked up the Iowans, and they made it so lively for the Ohio man that he was glad to get out of the room.

Besieged the Delegates.

One of the Boies managers who stands close to the Governor and is thoroughly informed of his wishes stated to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that the delegation had been besieged by a large number of people who urged that if Boies was nominated for second place and the ticket was successful that Iowa would be well served in the matter of patronage.

"That's the sort of argument some of those people make who don't understand what they are talking about," he said. "I believe the Democratic party in Iowa will be stronger without the patronage than with it. In the first place, as a rule, the men who are entitled to positions don't get them. Suppose seven men want a certain position. Six of them don't get it, and the man who does get it don't even say 'thank you,' because he assumes that he was entitled to it, and the other six men who didn't get it are continually grumbling and saying that they were just as much entitled to it as the one who did get it.

"And so it goes. If those who have industriously used this argument did but know it they were in reality arguing against their own proposition, for Gov. Boies and the delegates feel in regard to the patronage question just as I have expressed it."

Some of the Boies men expressed themselves as surprised at the success of the Cleveland people in forcing a vote Wednesday night. They said that they confidently expected an adjournment until Thursday morning and then they were sure that Cleveland would have failed to win on the first ballot. It was whispered around headquarters that on the second ballot all the other candidates were to have been dropped and the solid vote of the anti-Cleveland forces thrown to Boies. They also expected forty-four votes which went to Cleveland to have been cast for other candidates and it was assigned as a reason why the anti-Cleveland vote was not centered upon Boies on the first ballot that it was thought with several candidates in the field more votes could be drawn from Cleveland than with only one, and if the first ballot showed him some forty votes short, as was expected, the tide could be effectively turned towards Boies on the second ballot.

But the second ballot never came.

The Iowa folks feel grateful to Henry Watterson and cast their vote for him for the Vice-Presidency yesterday out of compliment for the work he had done for Boies. He, however, requested that they vote for some one else and so they changed to Stevenson. The Boies men are anxious for an opportunity to give him a vote at some time when it will count.

DR. MARY WALKER DISGRUNTLED.

But as She Cannot Vote the Democrats Do Not Seem to Care Much.

Dr. Mary Walker discussed the political situation with a crowd of delegates in New Hampshire headquarters yesterday afternoon who were drawn by curiosity to look at and listen to her. She said she did not think Cleveland was the proper man to be elected President.

"I live in Washington," she said, "and I have opportunities to inform myself upon subjects pertaining to the administration of government affairs. Mr. Stevenson I don't know much about. He may be a good man, but I don't think Cleveland is. Harrison will, I think, be elected."

One of her auditors interrupted her with the question: "Doctor, are you not a Democrat? You wear a Democratic badge."

"Well, if I do not think the Democratic ticket as good as the Republican, is that any indication that I am going to be a Republican? I don't think the Democratic platform a good one. It is very ambiguous, and I don't think the party did justice to itself in it. If the delegates had had an opportunity to listen to me from the platform of the convention I think the intelligent ones would have changed their views and voted against Cleveland."

An Indiana delegate present said that nine-tenths of the people of his State believed Cleveland to be a great statesman.

"Well, that's an unfortunate circumstance," observed the doctor. "I don't see why they should——" at this instant a policeman placed his hand on the doctor's shoulder and told her to leave the room. She expostulated but he picked up her silk hat, placed it on her head, and pushed her out of the room in no gentle manner.

"There must be some mistake about this," expostulated the doctor, "I am Dr. Mary Walker of Washington."

"Oi don't know ony thing about thot. They sint for me to take yees out and yees must come."

A crowd of people surrounded the officer and protested against his treatment of the doctor. He finally walked off and left her and said: "They wanted her out ov there an' I tuk her out, that's all."

Inquiry failed to reveal who the people were who ordered her expulsion from the room.

SHEERIN IS WELL SATISFIED.

But This Particular Sheerin Is Only 7 Years of Age.

Thomas Desale Sheerin, who was the youngest official in the big convention, returned to his home in Indiana last night. He was not in so serious a mood as were other Indiana Democrats. Thomas is the 7-year-old son of Secretary Simon P. Sheerin of the National Democratic committee. When he read in the Logansport papers of how much work his father had to do and the great army of ticket-seekers that besieged him, he determined to come to the rescue, and he did so, accompanied by his grandfather, Daniel Doherty of Louisville. Sergeant-at-Arms Bright issued credentials as an assistant to the little chap, decorated him with an official badge and assigned him to duty. And Thomas was the most popular young man on Mr. Bright's staff. He went home satisfied with the nominations but refusing to discuss the amended tariff plank.

Met to Ratify the Nomination.

Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio said: "The nomination of Mr. Cleveland has been made for many weeks. The convention simply met to ratify it. We were all for him, but some of us hesitated because of our doubt that we could carry New York. It was an honest doubt. But the developments of the convention remove that doubt, and now but one thing remains and that is to go to work in such a way that all trace of doubt is removed and victory becomes a certainty. Ohio goes home well pleased with its part in the convention. Were it not for its fourteen votes Mr. Cleveland could not have won. Mr. Neal won a victory for Ohio in his tariff plank and we made the first motion to make Cleveland's nomination unanimous."

Appreciate "The Tribune's" Liberality.

Monday evening, June 20, the Independent Democratic club of Lake View was organized, and the following resolution was offered and unanimously passed, it being the first resolution offered to the club.

Resolved, That as Democrats and citizens of Chicago, we appreciate the liberal and magnanimous spirit of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, as exhibited by the unrivaled decoration of its building in honor of the meeting of the great body of distinguished citizens of an opposite political faith in our midst.

Arkansas Is Grateful.

The Arkansas delegates held a final meeting at their headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night, Judge J. H. Rogers presiding. Col. S. W. Fordyce offered a resolution, which was passed unanimously, thanking John G. Willsden, Chairman of the Reception committee of the Iroquois club, for courtesies shown them, and through Mr. Willsden to the Iroquois club.

People Must Eat.

The railway dining-cars in this country earn more than the sleeping and baggage cars together.

GRAY IS SHELVED.

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson Is Named for Vice-President.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Delegates Repudiate Cleveland's Indiana Trade.

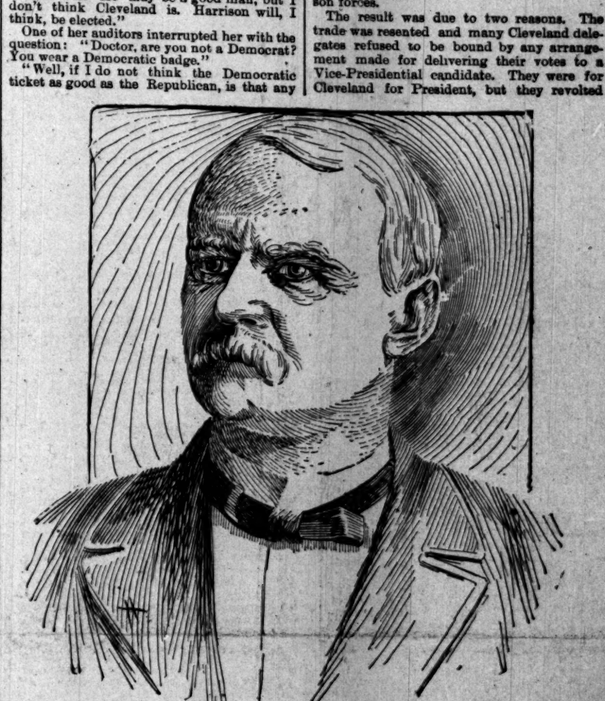
ILLINOIS PEOPLE PLEASED.

Patrick Collins Wants No More Mob Conventions.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE FALLS.

The Democratic National convention yesterday completed its work by nominating Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice-President on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. The contest was short and decisive. Whatever bargains had been made on behalf of Cleveland to get the vote of Indiana were repudiated, and ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray of that State went down ignominiously before the Stevenson forces.

The result was due to two reasons. The trade was resented and many Cleveland delegates refused to be bound by any arrangement made for delivering their votes to a Vice-Presidential candidate. They were for Cleveland for President, but they revolted



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

when it came to naming his associate on the ticket, and they did it with the same vigor that characterized them when they kicked over the straddling tariff plank and inserted an out-and-out tariff-for-revenue declaration.

A large majority of the delegates had come to Chicago determined to nominate Cleveland for President and with no other purpose. They did this, and then put him on a platform to suit themselves, and gave him a Vice-Presidential candidate to meet their own views. Gen. Stevenson's personal popularity had something to do with the outcome by which Illinois secured second place on the ticket. The anti-Cleveland forces greatly preferred him to Gray, and New York, by casting its solid 72 votes for him, practically insured his nomination. The convention ended its three days' session apparently well pleased with itself.

Want No More Mob Conventions.

Before the convention concluded its routine business Patrick Collins of Massachusetts mounted the platform and said the time had come when a Democratic convention ought to be a deliberative body and not ruled by an outside mob. What was the use, he said, in having 15,000 people present who could not see or hear, hindering the proceedings of the Democratic convention and preventing it from being a deliberative body. It was the danger of wrecking the convention that faced them and he said that he felt confident the people had reached the climax of absurdity in such matters. He then asked the delegates to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic National committee be instructed to provide for the next convention accommodations for the delegates, the alternates, the members of the press, the National committee, and no others.

Cries of "No!" came from the crowd. Collins turned to them and said: "You are here by our courtesy," and he wanted a call of the roll of States. Collins was hopping mad, and, in fact, so were a good many of the other delegates because they had been badgered about till their lives were made intolerable by outside influences.

An Electric-Light Wire Falls.

Before the roll could be called one of the electric lights right over where Tammany was seated fell to the floor, and in an instant a panic seemed imminent. The globe came near striking Roswell P. Flower on the head, and everybody feared injury from the electric wires that were dropping and falling all around. The Sergeants-at-Arms did their best to preserve order, and the policemen formed a cordon around the light which was lying on the floor, while a panic seemed inevitable. Several delegates were pushed over on the floor and trampled on, but not seriously hurt. Then it seemed as if everybody with one accord made a rush for the door, but the police took possession of the electric wire and forming a guard around it kept the outsiders away. Then a rope was thrown around the main wire and it was made secure. Dick Bright led the police in pushing through the crowd and taking action for the prevention of damage to life and person.

Then Atty.-Gen. Hensel of Pennsylvania said that it must be apparent to everybody that this convention was not proceeding with the deliberation due the Democratic party and moved that the recommendation of the Collins resolution be referred to the National Committee for consideration. The motion was put to a viva voce vote and declared carried.

At 4:55 o'clock, when the roll of States for nominations was finished, ex-Secretary Whitney hurried into the telegraph office and with law partner Bissell consulted by wire with Grover Cleveland, who was at the other end of the line.

THE DAY'S ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS.

How the Closing Hours of the Convention Were Occupied.

The convention was slow in coming to order in the afternoon, as many of the delegates and visitors had spent the few minutes intervening between the adjournment at 4 o'clock and daylight in parading the streets with bands and shouting for Cleveland. By 2 o'clock half were in their seats, but a half hour elapsed before the delegations began to show any appreciable effect on the floor. There was a

crowd among the seats apportioned to the delegates all the time, and the delegates, as they appeared, were buttonholed and importuned by friends of candidates for Vice-President until they were almost beside themselves. Edward Murphy Jr. was the first one of the New York delegation to come along, and with him was young Perry Belmont. It seemed as if everybody in the convention who had any acquaintance at all with either of the gentlemen rushed over to them to find out what Tammany was going to do. The answer was always the same: "Tammany accepts the inevitable, and will do her best to elect the ticket."

After a little time a brass band, preceding a delegation of the Gray club of Indianapolis, came in through the delegates' door and made a procession around through the hall. The members of the club carried great white plumes and pictures of Cleveland and Gray. Their appearance provoked great enthusiasm, except among the New-Yorkers, who were now slowly straggling in. The New York delegation did not take kindly to the suggestion of Gray's name, and declared openly that it would support Boies or Stevenson of Illinois in preference to Gray.

Chairman Brice had a long talk with some of the New York delegates. Senator Vilas was busy with his Wisconsin followers, working up the sentiment for Gen. Mitchell, the Milwaukee member of Congress.

Gen. Adlai Stevenson's friends were quiet, but they had their men out among the different delegations.

Young Gray Working on the Floor.

Perry Gray, son of the Indianian, was on the floor, explaining to the delegates his father's alleged "Knownothing" record, and striving to do away with the objections which were being urged. The fact about the situation was that a good many of the Cleveland delegates cared nothing for Gray and were not bound by any deal Whitney had made with the Indiana delegation, while the opponents of Cleveland felt pretty sore towards the Hoosier candidate for selling them out, as they said. If he had staid in they were sure they could have kept the two-thirds vote from Cleveland, and they were not anxious to have him get the Vice-Presidency.

When the friends of the different candidates began to move around they found that the Maryland delegation had gone home, leaving Barnes Thompson to cast its vote as he saw fit. A dead set was therefore made with Mr. Thompson by the friends of all the Vice-Presidential candidates.

It was an even five minutes to 3 when Chairman Wilson's gavel rapped the convention to order. Plenty of time had been given for the Vice-Presidential deal, and there was no reason why the convention should not go ahead with naming Grover Cleveland's running mate. The word was passed around that Illinois had decided to cast its 48 votes for Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, although there was no absolute assurance that he would not be slaughtered, as the New-Yorkers said they did not know what they were going to do.

The Rev. Mr. Green advanced to the front of the platform and said: "Will the delegates oblige me by taking their seats that I may offer the opening prayer?" The reverend gentlemen did not succeed in restoring order as the result of his first attempt, but again said: "Gentlemen, we are about to engage in prayer. Will you kindly cease conversation for a few moments?"

There was a respectful silence when the following prayer was offered:

We thank thee, Almighty God, for this another day vouchsafed to us. We pray that we may appreciate its possibilities and be true to its responsibilities, and as we come to complete the work that thou hast given us to do, we pray anew for thy direction and guidance. O thou God of battles, thou God of truth, thou God of humanity, may the right be mighty and prevail. Speed thou the people's cause. May the rule of oppression of class and of wealth be broken, and may the rule of humanity on the broad platform of the Carpenter of Nazareth be triumphant and prevail; and in this contest may that which is righteous be everywhere established. May those who are to be elected to preside over the destinies of this great Nation be true to our motto that "Public office is a public trust."

Applause During Prayer.

There was an attempt at applause at the utterance of this famous epigram by the throng in the galleries, but the impropriety was promptly suppressed by hisses and cries of "hush" from the delegates. The divine continued his invocation as follows:

May they reverence thee and serve their Nation. May they receive of thee that benediction that is above all benedictions, the love of benediction for duty rightly done. And so may the angels of charity and humanity brood over this broad land and bless it with the presence; and may the kingdom come and thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven; we ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

No sooner had the prayer concluded than Sullivan, Griesheimer, Cable, Winston, and Page of Illinois made their appearance on the floor and began working in Stevenson's interest. The convention protected itself and shut off a vast amount of oratory by promptly voting for a resolution offered by ex-Gov. Porter of Tennessee that nominating speeches for Vice-President be limited to five minutes and seconding speeches to two minutes.

The roll-call of States was then proceeded with, and the tall old Chairman of the Alabama delegation said that the State had no candidate to present, but desired that after roll-call was completed they be given an opportunity to express themselves. Arkansas waived its claims for preference in the presentation of candidates to Indiana. Then Editor Morss said that John E. Lamb would voice the sentiment of the delegation by presenting the name of its candidate.

John E. Lamb is the protégé of Senator Voorhees, and ordinarily would ably represent the ability and talents of the man who brings them out. Mr. Lamb is an exception to the general rule. He is as good a talker as Voorhees, and everybody who knows him thinks exceedingly well of him. He has a magnificent voice and a fine presence, and received the most careful attention of the audience and delegates. During his speech John A. King slipped down the aisle to where the New York delegation was sitting and had a little whispered consultation with Edward Murphy Jr.

INDIANA NAMES ISAAC P. GRAY.

His Nomination Said to Assure the Carrying of His State by the Democrats.

Mr. Lamb's speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: When I was elected as a delegate to this convention from my district I hoped to have the honor, as well as the pleasure, of casting my vote for an honored son of Indiana for the Presidency of the United States, but when I arrived at this convention we found that the majority had already decided that another than an Indianian should lead the contest in the coming campaign. [Cheers.] Yesterday leads to their judgment and united with the Cleveland Democracy. [Great applause.] Yesterday Grover Cleveland was the choice of a majority of the Democratic party, and unanimously the nominee of the Democratic party [applause]; and the question which confronts this convention is "Who shall it be that will have the honor to hold up the hands and the arms of the candidate who carries the banner of Democracy in this campaign?" [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Gray," "Gray."]

Where shall he come from? [Cries of "Indiana, Indiana."] New Jersey, God bless her, is always Democratic. Connecticut is surely safe, and when dawn broke upon us this morning after a night of struggle and of toil, the eloquent tongue of the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran [applause], whose name I love to honor, told this convention that New York was as rock-ribbed as Texas for any Democrat that could be nominated by this convention. [Applause.] That being true the thirty-six Electoral votes of New York are solid for that prince of Democrats, Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] I come from a State which is the center of the political firmament of the great West; a State which has given to the history of American politics the immortal name of Thomas A. Hendricks. [Loud applause.] Whenever the Democratic party has listened to its advice, whenever you have honored the State of Indiana with a place upon your ticket, whether it was in the grand battle of 1876, the fruits of which victory were stolen from us, or in the grand battle of 1884 when you had Indiana on your ticket, you had Democratic victory. [Enthusiastic applause.] And now in behalf of that State which has never faltered, which has never sulked, which has fought every inch of ground, I desire upon behalf of the united delegation from Indiana to ask this convention to make fifteen votes in the Electoral College certain by placing upon your ticket the name of that honored leader who never lost a battle, the Hon. Isaac P. Gray. [Cheers long and loud.]

As to our candidate, he has been tried in the balance and never found wanting. [Applause.] In the great contest of 1884 he carried the State of Indiana for Governor by 1,000 more votes than Cleveland and Hendricks. What more can I say for him? The tongue of slander has never been able to pierce his Democratic armor. For twenty years he has fought the battles of Democracy. He will fight them again, whether upon the ticket or not. [Applause.] But, my friends, if there is a certainty of fifteen electoral votes for Grover Cleveland and Isaac P. Gray in the State of Indiana, nominate that ticket and we will deliver the votes. [Great applause.]

ILLINOIS PRESENTS ITS CANDIDATE.

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson's Name Receives a Whirlwind of Applause.

Colorado was called and the delegates said Colorado yielded its place to Illinois. A moment more and Nick Worthington came from the Illinois delegation and made his way to the platform. A cheer was heard in the gallery and cries of "Stevenson, Stevenson." Worthington's appearance provoked a round of applause and when it had subsided he struck right out from the shoulder. Illinois, he said, had presented no presidential candidate to this convention, and was going on with his speech, when a freight train cut him off. When this interruption ceased he said:

It has within its borders more than one favorite son whom it would have delighted to honor, and who are worthy of all the political honors that could be conferred upon them. But here in this great city of Chicago, in this great Commonwealth of Illinois, bordering upon the lake and the Mississippi, in the center of this great Republic, the Democracy, catching the vibrations of the ground swell that came from the South and the East and the West, put aside its favorite sons, for the time buried its state pride, and echoing back to Texas, Connecticut and California with forty-eight votes, shouted the name of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]

But for the Vice-Presidency, for the second highest place in the gift of the people, it has a candidate so fully equipped by nature and education that it feels that it would be a political fault to fail to urge his name for nomination before you.

I stand then here, gentlemen, to name as a candidate for that position a man who is known by every woman and child and voter that ever licked a postage-stamp, in every village and hamlet in the land [applause], a big-bodied, big-hearted, big-brained man; a man of commanding presence, of dignified mien, a man whose courtesy in his every day manners is rarely equaled and never excelled; a man who in the administration of his duties in the last Democratic Administration was the beau ideal of an honest, honorable, useful, and efficient Democratic officeholder.

Like his great leader who bears your banner, he believes that "Public Office is a Public Trust," but he believes also that the Democrats are the best trustees of this public trust. [Cheers.] Nor can the pride of office make him proud or haughty. I appeal to every Senator and Congressman who is here if ever he found the laughiness of office, the chilling indifference of a little brief authority in the atmosphere of the room of the Assistant Postmaster-General during Cleveland's administration. Gentlemen, we have nailed our banner to the mast. A Democrat never surrenders. We propose to make true what our Republican friends say of us—that we do our quarreling before the convention and our fighting against our enemies afterwards. [Cheers.]

We believe that every Democrat will put on his armor. We of the West here have been making a magnificent campaign of late years. We have been educating the people and the proud results are seen in Boyd of Nebraska, Boies of Iowa, and Peck of Wisconsin. [Applause.] They are seen in that grand old man who represents Illinois in the United States Senate. [Cheers.] They are seen in the reduction of the Republican majority from 60,000 to 13,000 in Illinois. They are seen in the election of a Democratic Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction now in this State. We propose in this campaign to attack the last citadel. We have a candidate for Governor who we are going to elect. Will you help us give the twenty-four Electoral votes to Grover Cleveland? If you will, vote for the man whose name I now present: a man who does not have to get a certificate from a labor organization to prove that he is a friend of the people. [Applause.] A man that we all love, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. [Prolonged cheers.]

The Chairman—The name of the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois is presented to the convention. The Secretary will proceed with the call of the roll.

SECONDING THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Connecticut Speaks for Gray and Kentucky Gets in a Word for Stevenson.

The Secretary continued the call of the roll. When he called Connecticut Mr. Vance, Chairman of the delegation from that State, arose and said:

The delegates from the State of Connecticut are firmly convinced that in the making of a ticket that shall go on irresistibly to victory next November, the wishes and desires and the hopes of the great State of Indiana should be considered. [Applause.] We think that the proper way in which to supplement the work that was done early this morning is to consider the wishes of that State, and, therefore I take pleasure in seconding the nomination that is given to Isaac P. Gray—if the motion is successful and the vote of Connecticut is in the majority—which will give us a ticket under which we will all fight, New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and the Democratic States in New England. Connecticut [cheers], under which we shall all fight, a banner on which shall be inscribed the names of Cleveland and Gray. [Great applause.]

Delaware reported that it had no candidate. Neither did Florida possess one. Idaho seconded the nomination of Gray. Illinois was called but no one responded. Indiana had spoken through the courtesy of Arkansas and made no response. The Chairman of the Iowa delegation said his State had no candidate to present. This announcement was something of a sensation, because it had been generally understood that Boies was to be brought out as a candidate. Cries of "Boies" were heard, a moment later the Chairman of the Iowa delegation got up on his bench and said it was the wish of Gov. Boies, and of the delegation, and of the Iowa Democracy that Gov. Boies be not nominated or named for the Vice-Presidency in the convention. This settled Boies.

A Kansas man who was loaded with a speech spoke of the growth of Democracy of his State and said that he believed that practical politics ought to be considered in this convention. The tenor of the young man's remarks showed conclusively that Kansas was going to vote for Gray. He so declared at the finish of his remarks. The big banner of a Gray Club was gotten within easy reach where the old dramatic play could be made at the proper time.

When Kentucky was called the Chairman of the delegation, Mr. Bronson, spoke as follows:

The State of Kentucky has no candidate to present for Vice-President. But in behalf of, and at the request of part of the delegation of Kentucky, the Hon. John S. Rhea, one of our delegates, will second the nomination of a gentleman already named before this convention.

John S. Rhea of Kentucky advanced to the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Convention: Hailing from that great commonwealth which is the birthplace of tariff reform and the home of the star-eyed Goddess, I come to second the nomination of the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

The Illinois delegation was on its collective feet at the mention of Stevenson's name, and a banner was elevated bearing the inscription: "A. E. Stevenson, Illinois' Favorite Son." This was greeted with prolonged cheers. The speaker resumed his address as follows:

Going back to that time when the iron prophets of tax reform were infants, mewling and puling in their nurserydom. Kentucky, through Elijah Hise and Lyon Boyd, dared to forge the lion in his den, the Douglass in his hall, and meet Henry Clay on his own battle ground, and declare the doctrine that it was the inalienable inherent right of every man to sell the product of his labor in that market which would pay him the greatest price, and spend its returns in that same market unrestricted by law, save, and except so far as might be necessary to raise money to bear the expenses of a government honestly and economically administered. [Applause.]

Kentucky takes her Democracy like she takes her whisky—straight. [Great laughter.] I come to this convention representing that continent which was fearful to follow the flag of Grover Cleveland, or the band wagon, because we believed we might follow the Democratic hearse in November. [Laughter.] But in the presence of this vast assemblage I have been overwhelmed by the enthusiasm that greets his great name, and I believe we are on the high road to Democratic success. I support Illinois' candidate because I understand he is a Democrat who believes that to the victor belongs the spoils. [Great applause.] Because he believes further that there are honest and competent men enough in the Democratic party to fill all the offices [cheers], and I warrant the assertion that if he be placed in this high position mugwumps and Republicans will stand no quarter at his hands.

Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts had no candidate to present.

GLOWING WORDS FOR A. B. MORSE.

Eloquent Speech Placing His Name Before the Convention.

When Michigan was called Don M. Dickinson said: "Mr. President: Michigan will present a candidate through the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl."

Mr. Uhl passed up to the platform and was introduced by the Chair as follows: "Gentlemen of the convention, I present to you the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl of the State of Michigan."

Cheers greeted Mr. Uhl as he made his bow to the convention, and when the delegates were ready to listen he addressed them as follows:

If my memory is accurate it was within a pistol shot of where this convention hall now stands that the great Senator from New York, in 1880, in addressing himself to the Republican National convention, said: "Any Republican can carry Michigan." He spoke with the knowledge that for twenty-five years the Peninsula State had given majorities to his party rising as high as 60,000. Not long thereafter, in 1885, the Senator saw that Republican column shattered by a Democratic lawyer who was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, the highest appellate tribunal in the State, by a majority of 30,000. That lawyer was the Hon. Allen B. Morse, its present Chief Justice. His adversary was the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, who, by common consent, had taken rank among the foremost jurists of his time and whose renown as such had passed the boundaries of the continent. Following that victory the delegates from my State on the floor of this convention came to the great council of the party as representatives of the triumphant Democracy in Michigan. They come with a State administration behind them solidly Democratic, with a Democratic Legislature pioneer in this generation in the enactment of an electoral law which brings the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation nearer to the citizens. They believe they can hold the citadel against the enemy. They are prepared to pledge to the national Democracy nine out of Michigan's fourteen Electoral votes. They offer more. Nominate here and now, as a candidate for the office of Vice-President Michigan's soldier Chief Justice, whom I have the honor, at the instance of my delegation, to present, and she will give the entire fourteen. They offer still more. Make that nomination, and thousands of votes will be secured for the national ticket in the doubtful States of the Union which will be lost by a nomination less wise, and which may decide the contest.

With no thought to detract a feather's weight from the just claims of the distinguished gentlemen who have been or may be named in connection with this nomination, I respectfully insist that Michigan's candidate has elements of strength superior to them all. He was a brave soldier. He carries an armless sleeve. This is much, but it is not all. He is an able lawyer, a wise legislator, and a profound jurist. He is in the full flush of manhood, just past the meridian of life. He is especially strong with the people; he is especially strong with the Grand Army of the Republic. From 1861 to 1865 he fought with dauntless courage to make certain an indestructible Union of indestructible States; but when the contest was over, when the integrity of the Union was saved from the wreck of war, he fought no more. Entering the service as a private in the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry he participated in every battle of the Peninsula campaign. He was in the fierce fire at Antietam under McClellan. He was with Pope at Manasses, he stood by Thomas the Rock at Chickamauga, fit follower of that leader of adamant. He was in the red storm at Mission Ridge as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Fourth Army Corps.

Fought with One Arm.

While leading his men he left an arm on those historic heights. Himself binding up his wounds with the one hand remaining, he did not quit the field, but fought on single-handed in the strict sense of the term to the close of that memorable struggle. With an arm torn away he remained in active service in the field to the close of September following, and upon his retirement received a most flattering testimonial from Gen. Sheridan as to his worth, both as a soldier and an officer.

Out of the galaxy of gallant heroes in the firmament of Democracy, which are sprinkled as stars in its depths, can you name me one of sterner stuff of cast in a more heroic mold? When the brave men who wore the gray, with whom he had on many a field crossed bayonets, turned back to their war-wasted homes, when once again from every roof-tree of the South there floated the flag of the republic, there was no bitterness left in his heart. He would obliterate rather the traces of the war with the same hand that smote; he would obscure the recollection of bitterness engendered in the hot blast at Gettysburg and Antietam, by the memory of the brave deeds which there gave new meaning to heroism on either side, and by the common glory of Bunker Hill and Yorktown. [Prolonged applause.]

Do you remember, my fellow-delegates, that there are yet surviving nearly 1,000,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic? Do you remember that they hold in highest esteem whomever, whenever opportunity presents, one who has taken his place in the ranks and fought his own way to position and fame? Can you fail to appreciate that the nomination of this man will light the torch of enthusiasm around every camp-fire of the Grand Army and add much strength to your ticket? I have said he is strong with the people. He is one of the people in the strictest sense of that term. He is near to the people, he knows their wants, their burdens, their hopes, their aspirations. He sympathizes with the people and they in turn give him their confidence and support in the fullest measure. Twice elected State's Attorney in a Republican district, elected State Senator by 2,200 majority in a district which gave Grant 2,700 majority over Greeley, elected Mayor of his city when every one on the ticket beside was defeated, receiving the highest number of votes of any candidate on the ticket as Attorney General, and finally elected Justice of the Supreme Court by a triumphant majority—these are the tokens given by which his strength with the people has been tested. He is a great campaigner, a vigorous debater who will bring converts to our cause and supporters to himself wherever he is heard. [Applause.]

Be assured his learning and ability are commensurate with the high duties of the office to which we would elevate him. To whatever position of duty he has been called he has always found fit for the largest service to the Commonwealth. Trained in the tenets formulated by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson and Cleveland, he stands for the equality of all citizens, for the reserved rights of the States, for the supremacy of the Federal Government within constitutional limitations, for the assertion of local self-government and home rule. Such is our candidate. We present the Hon. Allen B. Morse, Chief Justice of Michigan, for Vice-President. [Cheers.]

The Chairman—The Hon. Allen B. Morse is put in nomination. The clerk will proceed with the call of the roll.

WISCONSIN NAMES HER FAVORITE.

Gen. Bragg Presents Congressman John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

When New York was reached there was a buzz of expectation. Gov. Flower was seen working his lips and cries went up all over the hall, "Flower, Flower," but Flower was merely saying that New York had no candidate at present. North Carolina seconded the nomination of Gen. Adali E. Stevenson and Illinois felt good. When Ohio was reached there were calls for Campbell, but the Buckeye State kept silent. Neither North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, nor Rhode Island wished to present the name of a favorite son for the Vice-Presidential nominee. A delegate from Tennessee, Mr. Cunningham, played catamount by mounting his chair and seconding somebody, but the rain was coming down on the roof so steadily that nobody could hear what he was saying. It appeared afterwards he was seconding the nomination of Isaac P. Gray on behalf of a majority of the Tennessee delegation.

In response to the call for Texas Mr. Throckmorton of the delegation from that State said:

"On behalf of the Texas delegation, or part of it at least, I have the honor to second the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois." [Applause.]

Vermont, upon being called, through the Chairman of the delegation, seconded the nomination of Isaac P. Gray.

Virginia was then called and seconded the nomination of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. [Cheers.]

When the Secretary called Washington the Chairman of the delegation arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman: The State of Washington has not any candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, but she will cast her eight solid votes for a gallant gentleman from the State of Indiana who has been made the natural running mate of Grover Cleveland, the Hon. Isaac P. Gray." [Applause.]

West Virginia had no candidate to present. Upon Wisconsin being called Judge Lamoreaux of that State said:

"Wisconsin desires to have the privilege of addressing this convention through her eminent statesman and warrior, Gen. Edward S. Bragg." [Applause.]

Gen. Bragg came to the platform to present the candidate of Wisconsin. He was like a fighting cock as he cast one eye at the Chairman and the other at the audience. The way Tammany looked at him showed that the Wisconsin candidate presented by Gen. Bragg could depend on it that not one of New York's seventy-two votes would be cast for him. Some one in the gallery cried out "Louder, louder." Then Bragg got mad at once and said he was never in the habit of talking to the galleries but to the delegates, and he then went on to tell the somewhat ancient story that when Gabriel came to blow his trump pet somebody would call out "Louder." The joke was too ancient for even a Democratic convention and it fell flat. Bragg regained his good nature, and, ignoring the galleries, addressed himself to the convention. He made out that the candidate he was going to present was among other things a soldier. This was as far as he got because he could not be heard for the rain. So he sat down, and the band played a lively strain, which was circulated among the delegates. It was the baby song from the opera "Wang."

Grover, Grover, four years more of Grover;
In he goes,
Out they go,
Then we'll be in clover.

They had what the Indians would call "a heap good time" keeping time to the music, but the Tammany braves did not join in the chorus. In the disorder Mr. Ryan of Michigan advanced to the platform and addressed the Chairman as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: After sitting here in this building in an all-night session, with the rain pouring in upon us, I think, if possible, we ought to transact our business as rapidly as we can do it and adjourn to our homes."

When order was partially restored the Chairman requested Gen. Bragg to resume his address, which he did as follows:

At an early hour this morning, my fellow delegates, we closed the work which gave to the people their choice, that great tribune of the popular right, around whom centers the affection of the democracy, North, South, East, and West. Grover Cleveland, not of New York, but Grover Cleveland of the United States. [Cheers.] And now it comes to us to complete that ticket by placing upon it a second who shall be worthy of his chief, and upon whom his mantle may fall and like confidence rest in the minds of the people, upon his successor, if it must be, as upon his chief as it will be. Democratic Wisconsin presents to this convention for its support the name of the Hon. John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee. [Cheers.]

Eulogy for Mr. Mitchell.

He is a member of Congress from that district. Chairman of the National Congressional Democratic committee having charge of this campaign; a man whose character in private life is above reproach; who stands eminent in public life, and who, as a soldier, has his record written in the records of the Army of the Cumberland. Chickamagua, Stone River, and Atlanta all give the name of our candidate. Col. John L. Mitchell. Eminent in peace, brave in war, sound in his Democracy, trusted by all who know him, and worthy to be trusted by all those, even though they do not know him, but who claim the name of Democrats, I present his name for your consideration in behalf of Democratic Wisconsin, which expects to give and will give its twelve electoral votes for Grover Cleveland and John L. Mitchell, if you so complete the ticket. [Applause.]

The Chair—The name of the Hon. John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin is presented to the convention.

No response was heard from Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona or the District of Columbia.

When New Mexico was called, J. S. Fielder responded as follows:

"Mr. President: New Mexico does not cut much of a figure just now, and she has no candidate of her own to present. But when she shall have rolled up her six electoral votes for Grover Cleveland, we trust that we will have a more prominent position in the National Democracy than we now occupy. In the name of five of the six delegates from New Mexico to this convention, I desire to second the nomination of one of the best men and truest Democrats in all this world, Isaac P. Gray of Indiana." [Cheers.]

Oklahoma was called, and Mr. Haskins said: "Oklahoma rises, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of that matchless statesman, A. E. Stevenson of Illinois."

Utah had no candidate to present.

When Indian Territory was called the Chairman of the delegation arose and said: "At present we are not in it."

W. F. Vandivel of the Alabama delegation said:

Mr. Chairman, yesterday we had the storm-clouds and afterwards the calm. Later on we had what appeared to be a Democratic storm in a Democratic convention, and later on we had the calm. Mr. Chairman, a few years ago the dark clouds hovered over the North and South, but in a few years we had the calm. Now, Mr. Chairman, the old soldiers of the North and the old soldiers of the South have declared that forever the issues and storm clouds have passed away. [Cheers and applause.]

And, Mr. Chairman, if these issues are left entirely to the old soldiers of the South and the old soldiers of the North, no dissatisfaction or disunion in sentiments or principles can ever be recorded in this grand union of ours. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, as I look through this Alabama delegation I see those that were members of the grand old Southern army and I see the boys—now the men—that were sons of noble heroes in that cause.

The speaker here turned to Gen. Pettus of Alabama, and then to George P. Harrison of the same State, and placing a hand on the head of each, proceeded.

Mr. Chairman, I place my hand here on one of the oldest Generals in the Southern army, and here I place my hand on the youngest and declare that the vote of Alabama will be cast for the one-armed soldier and jurist of the State of Michigan. [Great applause.]

After Mr. Vandivel had concluded his remarks J. H. King of Alabama advanced to the platform and said:

I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of the one-armed hero of Missionary Ridge. [Applause.] With that grand and great apostle of tariff reform, with the statesman of Washington associated with the soldier, I think we can hear now the Moses and the Aarons leading the Democratic children of Israel out of the Egyptian house of bondage, and we can hear the tramp of the Republican hosts as they go down into the Red Sea of destruction. [Applause.]

This ended the nominat ons and seconds.

HOW STEVENSON WAS NOMINATED.

He Had a Majority on the First Ballot and Changes Rapidly Followed.

Chairman Wilson said:

Gentlemen, four names have been presented to the convention as candidates for nomination for the Vice-Presidency. They are the names of the Hon. Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, the Hon. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, the Hon. Allen B. Morse of Michigan, and the Hon. John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin. The Secretary of the convention will now call the roll of States and receive the votes of each delegation.

There was enough uncertainty about the strength of Gray, and Stevenson, and Mitchell to make the ballot decidedly interesting. Judge Morse was known to be in merely as an ornamental candidate.

Alabama made something of a sensation by giving its solid 22 votes for Morse. It was a neat compliment. Arkansas encouraged the Gray people by giving the Indianian 16 votes. California split evenly between Stevenson and Gray, casting the electoral vote Colorado gave Stevenson its solid 8 votes because its spokesman said they wanted a candidate who could take the party in out of the wet. Delaware joined the Morse complimentary procession by giving its 6 votes to the Michigan candidate.

Georgia was the first big State about which there was any uncertainty, but it did not end its uncertainty as it split nearly even, giving Morse 10, Gray 9, and Stevenson 7. It was evidently waiting to hear from the big States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania to get something of the drift.

When the State of Iowa was called Mr. Shields from that State was recognized by the Chair. He said:

"Iowa casts her 26 votes for a man who needs no introduction to the Democracy of the United States, nor any eulogy in a National Democratic convention—that Democrat of Democrats, that peerless son of Kentucky, Col. Henry Watterson." [Loud applause.]

This was a surprise and the convention fairly howled with delight.

When Kentucky was called there was a consultation between Mr. McKenzie and Chairman Bronson, Chairman of the State delegation. A member of the Illinois delegation sitting across the aisle urged Mr. Bronson to cast the votes of the delegation for Watterson, stating that the Illinois delegation would consent to such a vote, as they were "safe." The vote, however, was: Gray 12, Stevenson 12, Mitchell 2.

New York for Stevenson.

Louisiana encouraged Stevenson's friends by giving him 16 votes. Barnes Compton, as the trustee, turned over 12 of the votes of Maryland to Gray, as against 4 for Stevenson. Massachusetts gave a hint of its feelings by giving Stevenson 20 of its 30 votes, Morse and Gray dividing the others. Montana created a diversion by giving 5 of its votes to Bourke Cockran of New York and 1 to Judge Lambert Tree of Illinois. Minnesota cast 18 votes for Gray. New Jersey encouraged the drooping spirits of the Gray people by giving the Indiana candidate 19 of its 20 votes, the remaining 1 going to Stevenson.

New York set the convention nearly wild by plumping its 72 votes for Stevenson. It was known that they would not be for Gray, but Stevenson's friends had no knowledge of what New York would do in advance except that Tammany liked Stevenson. It looked as though these 72 votes might insure the Illinois candidate the nomination, but Pennsylvania was soon to follow with almost as many votes and no one knew where they would be plumped. The Ewings rose as one man and went on the floor when the New York vote was given. Calvin S. Brice dampened the hopes of the Gray people by announcing only 4 votes for Gray, 4 for Mitchell, and 38 for Stevenson from Ohio. Illinois was on the chairs again. It looked as though Gen. Stevenson had the convention. This gave Stevenson over 300 votes.

Pennsylvania plumped its united 64 votes for Gray, though there were seventeen delegates who if it had not been for the unit rule would have been for Stevenson. The Gray people took up this sign of encouragement and cheered wildly. They thought it meant that Cleveland's managers would hold enough delegates to carry out the deal and insure Gray a place on the ticket, though it was admitted it was mighty close figuring and Stevenson was ahead. South Carolina sent Stevenson stock up again by giving the Illinois candidate its 18 votes. Texas gave the Stevenson people another whirl of delight by giving him 26, as against 4 for Gray. Virginia plumped 24 for Stevenson and it looked as though the jig was up with Gray. When Wisconsin cast its 24 votes for John L. Mitchell some one yelled out, "John L. Sullivan, you mean."

Then They Commenced to Change.

When the call of the States and Territories had been finished Stevenson was ahead of all others, having over 400 votes, though not a majority. He was largely in the lead of Gray.

Before the result could be announced the Chairman of the Iowa delegation got recognition, withdrew its votes for Watterson, and joined the Stevenson procession by changing to the Illinois candidate. It now became a race to get into the band wagon, Clark of Montana changing that State's votes to Stevenson. Nebraska swung its five Mitchell votes to Stevenson, and also its five Gray votes. The whole Illinois crowd was circling through the delegation delirious with joy and urging everybody to get into the procession in time. Senator Brice got the Ohio strikers into line by throwing the solid vote to Stevenson. The Indianians saw that they could not stem the tide. They made frantic efforts to get out among the delegates and they talked sourly. Joe Rickey and Prather took Missouri by the ear and the delegates there who had been voting in the air came under the Stevenson banner.

Oregon changed 8 votes to Stevenson. Georgia changed her 26 votes to Stevenson, which caused a howl of excitement from the convention, which at this moment was scarcely better than a mob. Tennessee hastily followed in the wake of the other States and cast her 24 votes solid for Mr. Stevenson. Kentucky asked if her vote had been recorded for Stevenson, and upon the Chairman of the convention answering in the negative, that delegation recorded her 26 votes for the favorite son of Illinois. Texas came to the front immediately thereafter with 30 votes solid for Stevenson.

Made It Unanimous.

Then the changes followed so quickly that nobody could keep track of them. The complimentary business was ended, and Morse and Mitchell votes were resolving into Stevenson plumpers. The Indianians tried to hold what they could, but there was no show of keeping Stevenson from having two-thirds. Kansas came in under the wire late, but early enough to be classed with the winners.

At this point a tall, scholarly looking man with a black beard shouted louder than all the rest and attracted the attention of the Chairman.

The Chairman—What is the name of the gentleman?

The speaker said his name was "Cole of Ohio."

Mr. Cole of Ohio—I move you that the rules be suspended and that Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson be nominated by acclamation.

Loud applause greeted this motion and the delegates all over the hall seemed impatient that the question be put. In the midst of the excitement Mr. Heisel of Pennsylvania, who was standing on the platform in front of the presiding officer, seconded the motion made by Mr. Cole of Ohio.

The Chairman—The Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois having already received more than two-thirds the votes of this convention, it is moved by Mr. Cole of Ohio and seconded by Mr. Heisel of Pennsylvania that the rules be suspended and he declared by acclamation the nominee of this convention for Vice-President.

All in favor of that motion will say aye.

A great chorus of ayes greeted this invitation of the Chair, and the Chair at once declared the motion unanimously adopted.

The Ballot.

The vote, before the changes were made, was as follows:

States.	Stevenson.	Gray.	Mitchell.	Morse.
Alabama	22	..	..	22
Arkansas	16	..	16	..
California	18	9	..	..
Colorado	8	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	12	..
Delaware	6	..	..	6
Florida	8	6	2	..
Georgia	26	7	9	..
Idaho	6	..	6	..
Illinois	48	48	..	..
Indiana	30	..	30	..
Iowa	26	..	..	..
Kansas	20	..	20	..
Kentucky	26	12	12	2
Louisiana	16	16	..	..
Maine	12	7	5	..
Maryland	16	12	..	..
Massachusetts	30	20	5	5
Michigan	28	..	..	28
Minnesota	18	18	..	..
Mississippi	18	8	9	1
Missouri	34	16	10	8
Montana	6	6	..	..
Nebraska	16	6	5	5
Nevada	6	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..	..
New Jersey	20	1	19	..
New York	72	72	..	..
North Dakota	6	..	6	..
North Carolina	22	22	..	..
Ohio	46	38	4	4
Oregon	8	..	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	64	..
Rhode Island	8	..	8	..
South Carolina	18	18	..	..
South Dakota	8	4	2	2
Tennessee	24	8	14	1
Texas	30	26	4	..
Vermont	8	..	8	..
Virginia	24	24	..	..
Washington	8	..	8	..
West Virginia	12	4	4	4
Wisconsin	24	..	24	..
Wyoming	6	..	..	6
Territories				
Alaska	2	1	..	1
Arizona	6	5	1	..
Indian Territory	2	..	2	..
Oklahoma	2	2	..	..
New Mexico	6	1	5	..
Utah	2	..	1	1
Dist. Columbia	2	1	1	..
Total	910	402	343	45

Henry Watterson received 26 votes from Iowa; Bourke Cockran 5, and Lambert Tree 1 from Montana, and Rhea 1 from Tennessee.

Did Not Howl Long.

The band played "Hail to the Chief," and there was a universal howl from the crowd which, however, did not last long. Everybody seemed to be satisfied with the result of the ballot. Somebody scattered a lot of the new Grover Cleveland "Wang" song, and the Stevenson banner was raised by the Illinois delegation. Delegates all over the floor were up on top of their chairs. The band started to play the new Grover Cleveland campaign song, but it was stopped by the clerk, who read the following resolution offered by Brice of Ohio:

Resolved, That the National committee are hereby empowered and directed to fix the time and place for holding the next National convention, and the basis of representation therein be the same as that fixed for this convention.

This was carried with a shout in the midst of a good deal of confusion, probably not half the delegates hearing or knowing what was going on at the speakers' desk. The following resolution was offered by Norman E. Mack of New York:

Resolved, That the name of the Hon. W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Illinois delegation sitting across the aisle urged Mr. Bronson to cast the votes of the delegation for Watterson, stating that the Illinois delegation would consent to such a vote, as they were "safe." The vote, however, was: Gray 12, Stevenson 12, Mitchell 2.

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HE MAN WHO PUT UP STRUCTURE.

e Time to Do It in and Was in Every Way an Ex- filled Its Purpose, How- Builder Considers It a Suc- Is Already Being Torn e Lumber Will Be Used orld's Fair.

om 24, No. 161 La Salle gner and builder of the a novel undertaking, an ct in such a short time a structure with a seat- ing capacity for 20,000 people, the largest building devoted to such purposes in the world. His ideas were novel, but they have stood the test. The tests have been severe. The weather has been hot, the pouring rain- storms incessant.

Mr. Allen, who is a native of Pittston, Pa., came to Chicago and began the building business ten years ago. f the Illinois State Uni- years old, and has been erection of several notable known as a rush builder. St. Louis racetrack build- . He built the Corrigan es and did most of the ngs at the Garfield Park

an Experiment.

y: "It was largely an ex- staked my reputation on

ventilation, light, acous- able to see the actions of on the speaker's stand the house were the points onsidered. The ventilation ple were kept as cool as it to keep 20,000 persons in y such weather.

is satisfactory to every one. erties were splendid. The r could be easily heard at ram, except when the crowds me of the speakers could re than twenty feet. This off by the gallery ledges. called out to a weak-voiced ther lung!

hen the galleries were un- voice of a speaker of an voice could reach any part As to seeing the delegates orm from all parts of the rse, was hindered by the the canvas roof. That under that to- hen I replaced that by it became necessary ght posts. But these were ey did not materially ob-

must be considered in the t the structure is but tem- the wind and rain storms ally severe. Taking it all was a success. I staked t and am satisfied with the

o Four Hotels.

cost of the wigwam was usand dollars of this was e roof having to om canvas to wood. the structure. It work- (last night) to tear it down er in building four World's South Side for the Woman's ance Union. Their exact know. They will be on for the purpose by George y are for the accommoda- rls who will visit Chicago he girls, as I understand it, t for 35 cents a day. Mrs. ief of this hotel is Mrs. Lemuel n Temple head of the enterprise. ls will contain 1,000 rooms girls will be located there. housed the Democratic op will next inclose the re visitors to the Fair." ade by some of your em- ave not paid them their ere due?"

ut that. We worked night gain. The men knew they money Wednesday. They their cash Tuesday. It ble to close up the work Tuesday. I could not hold tic party of the nation at my boys on time. Those e. I am responsible. I that was owing them boys are all right. They It was their pay, but I could earlier than Wednesday. ns all right, my employés ow they are tearing down ill be soon building the r working girls, which, by able structures."

eamland.

I wandered through, d of sleep; of lovers true, to keep.

od of Dreams to rule ngdom o'er, nd wonderful, s bore.

d, loneliest among. ose love was bles- re he flung.

garment's floating hem, erly; ght is for them— ught for me!"

id him there my face, t's fold of air embrace.

a shadow flies, o flower fell'— as my lost love's eyes. arewell.

f Elevator Interests.

ne 23.—[Special.]—The Wi- f this city today purchased Co. of Dover, Minn., a two- line of elevators operated e remaining third interest T. W. Frick of Aurora, who ist in taking charge of the of twenty elevators with 0,000 bushels, together with elebrating elevator at Aurora ing-mill at Arlington, S. D.

wo New Volcanoes.

June 23.—Two prospectors in San Clara Valley, near nia, last Friday noticed two pting smoke and flame at n eruption, accompanied by d an occasional quiver of ed long enough to satisfy ble volcanoes had opened rm the report of volcanoes. s active as at first.

RICE'S
LICIOUS
voring
racts
FRUIT FLAVORS.
f perfect purity—
great strength—
conomy in their use.
avor as delicately
as the fresh fruit.

THEIR FINAL RALLY.

LAST STAND OF TAMMANY'S FORCES BEFORE DEFEAT.

Bourke Cockran Is Put Forward as Leader of the Forlorn Hope and He Makes an Eloquent and Persuasive Speech—He Declares That New York Democrats Would Be Loyal to Any Ticket, but That Cleveland Could Not Carry the State, and Attacks the Mugwumps.

Below is given in full the speech of Bourke Cockran of New York Wednesday night at the wigwam. It was printed in the extra editions of THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, but as it bids fair to be looked upon as one of the features of the convention it is reprinted for the benefit of all THE TRIBUNE'S readers.

New York had been passed on the call of the States for nominating speeches and after it had been finished Mr. Cockran was recognized.

Mr. Cockran then asked: "Does that complete the call of the roll of States?"

The Chairman—The Chair has just asked a gentleman who sat in previous conventions whether Territories are called or not.

Mr. Cockran—I understand that the State of New York has been passed, and my colleagues desire that I should now say a few words to the convention. [Cries of "Platform, platform."] I have a request to make to the convention and I am about to ask its indulgence. [Loud cries of "Platform, platform."] Pardon me. It is now 5 minutes to 2 o'clock. I am worn out physically. I think the convention is worn out. It will be a matter of great physical hardship to me to address the convention now. What I have to say to it, I think the extraordinary political condition of this campaign makes it necessary that I should say, say in all good faith, all kindness and all sufficient for this body. But I ask the indulgence of this convention that we may now take a recess to 10 or 10:30 o'clock tomorrow. [Cries of "No, no, yes, yes," and confusion.]

Mr. Cockran—There is objection, and I will therefore take the platform. Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman—I present to you the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of the State of New York. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Cockran then said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Our State being threatened with an invasion, and the invading force being of our own political household, my associates in the delegation have asked me to present to this convention before it proceeds to take final action upon the great question now before it a plain, quiet, friendly statement of the political conditions of this State. I make this statement to you, gentlemen, I will state in advance, in no spirit of unkindness to anybody, no desire to find fault with whatever has been the action of this convention. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] We are determined to promise you in advance that whatever your wishes may be the Democracy of New York could not be disloyal if they tried to be.

We have had the action of our State foretold for us, our loyalty pledged for us by gentlemen who are about to ask you to reject our advice, and by some gentlemen who have not hesitated to taunt us.

Gentlemen, we will be loyal, but our experiences in this body are apt to convince us that there may be such a thing as too much loyalty to one's personal comfort. [Applause.] It seems to me that the spirit in which this convention has approached this subject is the profession of the belief that New York Democrats are disloyal and how, and because they will be loyal they must be outraged by the party who depends on their loyalty. [Applause.]

Protest Against Cleveland.

We have come here to this convention, and notwithstanding that fate to which we are about to be led, we state to you that if it be decided to cast aside the precedents of a century and to violate every canon of State rights, as these notions should be entertained and cherished, and preached as articles of the Democratic faith, if it be determined to thrust down our throats a nomination against which we protest, if it be determined by this convention that contumely shall be heaped upon the heads of loyal soldiers—soldiers must still be loyal, no matter what outrage may be perpetrated against them by the party or the cause which they serve. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, while the members of this delegation in this convention, while the members of the great organization which we represent will be loyal to the action of this body, no matter what its action may be, there is in the State of New York a vote which cannot be controlled by political machinery, and that is not always the mugwump vote. [Applause.]

The distinguished gentleman from New Jersey who proposed the name of Mr. Cleveland, and some of the gentlemen who seconded the nomination seem to have reached the conclusion that the business of the Democratic party is to officer its convention, shape its policies and name its candidates in order to please an element that despises our party and derides its history and professes superiority to it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Chairman, it is said there is an independent element that will accept a certain candidacy and no other; that there is an element that will accept the candidacy because it is better than the Democratic party; that the candidacy is superior to the party from which he springs, and so they will support the man while they will continue to deride and denounce the party. If there be all this world anything better than the Democratic party I want to see it and to get into it. [Applause.] I have never known the Republican that I am not willing to welcome into the party if he professes a desire to be a Democrat. God forbid that this party of ours, whose growth is the hope of the Nation, shall close its doors against any man who is ready to profess its faith and enlist in its armies. But what we do protest against in New York is that our party shall be surrendered into the control of those who despise it and dislike it, that one man may be exalted and the Democratic hosts may be degraded.

Strong in Republican States.

Mr. Chairman, let me say to this convention in a spirit of entire candor, and in the same spirit of friendly discussion in which I hope to continue and conclude, that it is not surprising to me that Mr. Cleveland should be popular in other States. It is not surprising to me, above all, that he should be popular in Republican States. [Applause.] You gentlemen who live outside the State of New York remember him only as the last Democratic President, and the only Democratic President who ever administered the affairs of this nation within the memory of most of you. All your associations with him were pleasant ones; all your memories of him are probably grateful ones. He was the only man whose career brought you in close touch with the great Federal Government which you support by your taxes and which you would befriend with your lives if it were in danger.

For four years you have seen nothing of him. For four years he has passed off the stage, and except an occasional letter written to some friend upon some public question you have had no evidence even of his existence except these memories of which I have spoken.

But with us, gentlemen, in the State of New York, let me say it to you in kindness, let me say it unto you in no spirit of disparagement of him as a man or of his history or of his record as an administrative officer, of his patriotism as a man of his virtue as a citizen, let me say I repeat that in the State of New York for four years the forces that have invoked his name, the men who have assumed to speak of the Cleveland Democracy are the men over whose prostrate bodies the Democratic party has been compelled to march to victory. [Applause.]

We were told in the campaign of 1888 that the Democratic nomination for Governor was not up to the Cleveland standard, and men who are now here from New York State supporting his candidacy then headed a bolt against the Democratic candidate for Governor and called upon all men who made the Cleveland ideal of Democracy their standard to destroy and overthrow the Democratic candidate for Governor. Well, the people were not up to the Cleveland standard, but they were up to the Democratic standard by 20,000 majority. Ever since he vacated his office the Federal administration who filled in the State of New York, with one exception—and he was too busy to attend to politics—every Federal officeholder who drew salary from the Federal Treasury during his administration was arrayed against us in this same mugwump opposition which had for its aim and its purpose the turning over of the State of New York to the Republican party unless the Democracy would pay blackmail to the mugwumps.

Overthrew the Mugwumps.

We met their challenge and we overthrew them. We had marched by steadily increasing majorities from victory to victory, until as you were told by Col. Fellows tonight, the State of New York is as Democratic as Texas. [Applause.] But throughout all these four years these men who have assumed to speak of the Cleveland Democracy as their own especial property have been the foes of every Democratic measure which the Democratic party supported and which the Democratic party wrung from Republican hostility.

When the Legislature of the State of New York was won only last year and the vicious apportionment of thirty years was about to be wiped out, during the contest and struggle for the possession of the Senate, these same mugwumps abused us in the press, denounced us as public enemies, and when we finally succeeded they declared that we had "stolen the Legislature." [Applause.] Well, gentlemen of the convention, we did not think it became the Republican party to talk of contests of Legislatures or of Presidencies. We have forgiven him for getting that Legislature, and we trust under God we will never be deprived of the leader who is ready to take from the reluctant hand of the Republican enemy the plunder which he has withheld from the rightful majority for a quarter of a century. [Applause.]

In 1889 our State ticket was opposed because it was declared that that too was inferior to the standard of Democracy set up by the Cleveland adherents. In 1890 the State of New York, when we had passed a new electoral law under which the largest powers were invested in the County Clerk and Sheriff, those same men made a combination with the Republicans by which they took the nomination for Mayor and gave the nomination for County Clerk and Sheriff to the Republicans, and tried to elect the ticket by a campaign of slander, outrage, and contumely leveled against the regular Democratic organization. [Applause.]

They denounced the Democratic party of the City of New York as the organized crime of the country. They declared that the men who made Democratic majorities were what they call semi-criminals, and beyond the pale of civilized life. We met them in the localities where we were known. We appealed to the judgment of our neighbors and of the voters who knew us, and we were vindicated by majorities ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 cast for our party and for the safety of the Republic. [Applause.] When in that same campaign the dark cloud of the force bill hung over the Capitol at Washington—when it had passed the House and had already crossed the threshold of the Senate—when we saw the Republican authorities who had obtained possession of the Congress riding roughshod over Democratic majorities in Democratic districts, crowding onto the point where free institutions would be overthrown and representative government merely a mockery—in the City and County of New York we raised our voice in protest in the name of a commercial community, and from the instinct of self-preservation in that great town sprang the tidal wave which overwhelmed with disaster the Republican miscreants that had plundered the treasury and threatened the Constitution. [Applause.] The man that has been presented to you here tonight on behalf of the solid delegation of the State of New York appealed then to the merchants of New York to stay the hand of Republican legislation. He pointed out to them that every man that owned a line of credits in a Southern State, every man who wanted to open a business connection in a Southern town, had a direct interest in the preservation of white civilization throughout the South. [Applause.] The response was prompt and overwhelming.

What Cleveland Means.

Now, gentlemen, when you are asked to make this nomination against our protest, it means the indorsement of the war that has been made against us and against the Democratic party. It means that we should debase ourselves before the men whom we have trampled in the dust in the name of a triumphant, aggressive, and militant democracy.

It means that the men who have carried the banner to victory by majorities reaching 48,000 are to be dishonored in a Democratic convention. [Applause.] They are to have the brand of disapproval placed upon their actions, because, forsooth, they are in this convention objectionable to Republicans.

Now I have said that I can understand above all the popularity of Mr. Cleveland in Republican States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania declared that Pennsylvania never made a threat in a Democratic convention; and I am reminded that if she did it would be about as absurd as a baby threatening a giant with the instrument by which the teething process is facilitated. [Laughter and applause.]

What could they threaten Democracy with? May I not call the attention of the gentlemen of the convention to the peculiar character of the organization of our convention and the extraordinary power that is sometimes exercised by Republican influences? I say it without the slightest reflection upon the gentlemen who sit in this convention. The criticism is addressed solely to the facts with which we find ourselves surrounded, for we find that there is an enormous influence of sixty-four votes on the floor of this convention, more than twice as many as the imperial State of Texas can cast.

And then, after they have secured us upon a doubtful career on the first Tuesday of November next, they will, with thirty-two Electoral votes, thrust us into the ditch which they have dug for us in this convention. [Loud applause.] Look at it in all the States, Republican, by overwhelming majorities, who send down delegates here instructed to invade the Democratic stronghold of New York and beat down our barriers because they know on the hand of every one of these Democrats; when with that presumption upon our loyalty which gives them impunity they ask the Democratic party to outrage its defenders and its soldiers and its beneficiaries of its success, may dictate its policy.

Is it not well for us to remember for a moment the causes which induced us to remember the past? It is easily to be ascertained. Mr. Cleveland is popular in Republican States because in his Democracy is not offensive to Republicans. [Loud and long continued applause.] If I might go behind the glowing periods of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whose position I fervently and cordially betrayed him into extravagance of expression, if he will even permit that degree of criticism, we will find the explanation for this extraordinary activity in certain States, and this overwhelming nomination may increase chances in Senatorial districts of the State, chances of candidates for County Clerk, chances, perhaps, for candidates for Congress in the few Democratic localities to be found in these Republican strongholds, and right here, gentlemen, is the kernel of our objection to Mr. Cleveland's availability. I believe that Mr. Cleveland is a very popular man, a most popular man. [Renewed applause, which was interrupted by wild cheers and yells for Cleveland.]

I have said that I believe he is a most popular man. [Renewed cheers.] Let me add now a man of extraordinary popularity *every day in the year except one*, and that is election day. [Cheers.] It is a popularity which I might describe as tumultuous, but not reduceable to votes. [Laughter and applause.]

Won't Vote for Him.

It is the popularity based upon the fact that his opponents speak well of him, but will not vote for him, and so it is delusive, so it is calculated to arouse enthusiasm for months before election and produce disappointment for four years after election. My fellow-citizens, don't we remember four years ago in St. Louis? I will venture to say that there are now right in this body a few gentlemen whose memories are tinged with sadness as they reflect upon the enthusiasm and confidence with which they laid wagers of three and four to one that Cleveland would be elected after the nomination of 1888. In the City of New York the Democratic party was seriously impoverished, and Republican wealth raised to a degree of wealth which they never enjoyed before even through the operation of the robber tariff. We were misled by the fictitious popularity which comes from the applause of the enemy. We, in New York, will never be misled in that way again. [Applause.] The man we consider strong, the man in whose leadership we have faith is he who bears upon his bosom the marks of the weapons of the foe, not of party. The man who bleeds for the cause in the front of the army is the man that knows no laggards in its rear.

We have a homogeneous party. For God's sake leave it to us. If we be not accorded the nomination that we ask for from the State of New York, give us any citizen in the United States [cheers] —any citizen who is a Democrat. [Cheers.] Give us some man who will not raise against us any hostile force within our own ranks. [Cheers.] I believe it was the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Gen. Collins, who declared there was no Democrat in this Union that would vote against that ticket. But there sit behind him two heroes whose deeds have not escaped the attention of history—two heroes who have led the Union armies to victory and who never made their faces at the vanquished foe—and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who fell by their side, they will tell you that the soldier vote of the State of New York, of whom there are 25,000 at least Democratic, will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and did not support him in 1888.

Gen. Sickles Interrupts.

Gen. Sickles arose in his place among the New York delegation and said, "No, no, never." There were cheers and hisses heard about the hall and in the galleries. Mr. Cockran proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen, is it wise to antagonize that vote? To antagonize it without reason? To antagonize it blindly, defiantly, recklessly? What is the excuse that is given for it? If I understand it there are two excuses. One, that we can get this mugwump vote. Now, I warn this convention, from the experience of every Democrat who has carried the State of New York—and no Democrat has failed to do it in nine years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get the mugwump vote without driving away 100,000 Democratic votes. [Applause.]

The Democratic party cannot fuse with the party that despises it or its members. The Republican party differs with us on principle. They differ from us on theories. We march against them in solid hosts. We take from them everything they have in the way of political property. We leave not sticking to their hands one single office which we can take from them [applause], but we strengthen the Democratic party. [Applause and laughter.]

We have today in the State of New York a capital in which every executive officer is a Democrat, in which both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic, in which there is a single person, I believe, employed around the capital who is not a Democrat. [Applause.] We have produced in that body such a political atmosphere that no Republican can breathe it and live. [Applause and laughter.] And every hour our Democratic forces grow stronger, but while these Republicans go down before us we respect them and they respect us. We ask no quarter from them and we give them none when the Lord delivers the Philistines into our hands. [Cheers.] But with the mugwump there can be neither treaty of peace nor faith. He has no weapon but slander and abuse. He does not want to run the Democratic party, he wants to own it. He wants you to lend him this nomination to accomplish his purposes. [Hisses and applause.]

Democrats Only Wanted.

Now, gentlemen of the convention, we have got the political conditions of New York, as I have said, in such a position in the teeth of mugwump opposition, that we are invincible if we can hold the Democratic vote. Let me give you an illustration of the method under which we have marched to these Democratic successes. In the City of New York, as you are aware, we have a majority of some 50,000 or 60,000. The County of Kings, containing the City of Brooklyn, gives a majority of 12,000 to 20,000—12,000 for a mugwump Democrat and 20,000 for a straight Democrat. [Laughter and applause.] In the State outside of the city the Republican majority reaches 70,000 to 80,000. It is the strongest Republican State in the United States above Harlem bridge; and that mighty tide of Republican strength sweeps down upon us every fall, and there we stand to meet it under Democratic leadership and overcome it and dissipate it.

The Republican machinery has obtained that ascendency in this manner: In the country districts, which are Republican, the election boards consist of two Republicans and one Democratic members, the board consisting of three.

In the City and County of New York they made Election Boards of four—two Democrats and two Republicans. And whenever a dispute could be raised at the ballot boxes the Democrats in Democratic districts were kept in line so that 5,000, 6,000, and 8,000 Democratic voters were often unable to get into the ballot boxes while the inspectors were debating the qualifications of the voter, dishonest objections being raised by the Republican inspectors.

When we got possession of the State Government one of our first steps was to make the Election Boards Democratic in the City of New York, giving the Republicans a minority the same as they gave us in the Republican counties. Well, you would imagine that we were about to take down the pillars upon which the temple of liberty and constitutional liberty rested. The mugwumps and the Republicans declared that the Constitution was in danger, that the republic was about to be invaded, that the Democrats were about to get a chance to get even justice. They opposed it in the Legislature, and mugwump and Republican went before the Governor of our State, who sits before you now, and threatened him with political ruin if he dared to sign it, and the Governor signed it just as fast as he could reach for a pen. [Loud laughter and applause.] Now we have a Democratic Election Board, and we have a Democratic government, and we are prepared to see that every Democrat gets a chance to vote and that any man who is willing to swear his ballot in the box shall have a chance to cast it promptly and let him answer in the courts if he does wrong to any of our statutes rendered in our statute books. [Loud applause.]

Wanted Him to Quit.

Mr. Fred Opp of Texas—The gentleman from New York, I think, has had long enough to speak. [Cries of "Sit down."]

Mr. Cockran—The gentleman has a right to ask me a question. [Cries of "Go ahead!" "Never mind!" "Never mind him!"]

Mr. Cockran, resuming his address, said:

Now, gentlemen of the convention, I mention these instances to you in order that you may understand the kind of a battle we have waged in the City and County of New York and in the State of New York for the last nine years. I mention to you the triumphant outcome of the open and unreserved profession of the Democratic faith. You have but to look to the history of 1888 to see the results of coquetry with mugwump pretensions. I have heard it stated here, I think by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that in 1884 the State of New York protested against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and foretold his imminent defeat. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is mistaken in his history. The State of New York voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The State of New York by an overwhelming majority presented his name to this convention. A minority of the delegation protested in the clearing of the nominating day against the imminent folly of imperiling prospects that looked as fair as any that dawned over the Democracy. Now, the prophecy was not carried out or realized. But why? We are told that Mr. Cleveland carried that State. We are told that he was successful at the polls, but does not the gentleman remember that the victory was due to Burchard rather than to this amazing popularity which appears so great before the eye in the spring time and so impalpable in the cold lights of November? [Cheers and hisses.]

Isn't this denial of justice to Burchard enough to make his grave clothes fit him untimely in his grave? Is it not enough to make his ghost walk in their resting place? Is there a greater proof of ingratitude of republics than this forgetfulness of the gentleman from Pennsylvania of the credit due to the memory of the preserver and savior of Democracy in the year 1884?

Today we have a united delegation from all the State, with the history that I have mentioned behind it, warning you, gentlemen, that this step which you are about to take will lead to imminent peril to the Democratic party. But you remind me of my profession of loyalty. You remind me of the glorious history of the organization with which I am identified, which rocked in the cradle of liberty, unfurled the banner of Democracy when Jefferson was elected, watched over our liberties through the darkest hours of radical ascendency, kept alight the fires of Democracy in the old home in Fourth street when there was barely a hustings upon which Democratic faith could be proclaimed throughout all the Northern States.

Loyalty to Democracy.

You remind me of that glorious history, and you say to me that you must be loyal to the Democracy; that the State loyal to the Democracy of David B. Hill must be loyal to the Democratic party. Aye, gentlemen, loyal to the Democracy we will be loyal to the party, and we will be loyal no matter who is selected, but they know that the faithful are not comprised within the ranks of the militant. The organization that must bear the brunt of the day—we will go back to our people if you send us back. We will take the commission which you place in our hands, we will submit to the indignity and outrage, and we will try to undo the work done for us at last years. We will try to take those two irreconcilable elements—the Mugwump and the Democrat—and fuse them into a mighty force for victory in November; but, let me warn you, gentlemen, that the professions of nine years and the lessons of nine years cannot be unlearned in three months. Those men who have been taught by us to believe that the mugwump was the natural foil of the universal suffrage and of free democratic institutions, the hostility to democracy, was based on the fact that it was the party of the horny handed, and the brow that sweated, that toiled. If we go back and tell them now that these men are after all the true exponents of democratic faith, that the Democratic convention has accepted a nomination from their hands and rejected the advice of the Democratic party, one of two results will follow in my judgment:

Either these people will doubt our sincerity and refuse to support the ticket or else they will consider our sincerity but will visit us with their contempt, and in both events the ticket will be menaced with disaster. [Applause.] Now remember that it takes not much of an abstention from the polls to damage Democratic prospects. The danger to the Democratic success from Democratic sources are seldom visible on the surface. The dangers from mugwump opposition are magnified ten thousand fold in advance of the crucial test of the ballot-box. I never knew a mugwump follower. All mugwumps I ever knew were leaders and officers. [Applause and laughter.] You can gauge the number of them by the number of persons you can get to place upon a platform. The mugwump who is not placed upon the platform either goes fishing or votes the other ticket. [Laughter.] But Democratic opposition——[Cries of "Sit down," and "Go on, go on."] All I have to say to you gentlemen is this: when Democrats become cold to the party they do not rush out and be interviewed.

The Democrats whose abstention from the polls will mean disaster give little manifestation of their displeasure. You never realize the peril until the day after election. As in 1888, we were betting large sums of money on what seemed a sure thing; when the votes were counted the silent distrust of the rich Democratic districts was found to have blasted our hopes and blighted all our prospects. I say to you gentlemen in all candor and all honor, that for the perpetuity of the Democratic party I have profoundest respect, and for himself I have even a warm friendship. I oppose him in this convention because he comes between my party and the light of success at the polls. I oppose him at this convention because his candidacy imperils the success of the party, which is now vested with bright and alluring prospects. I appeal to you now before this contemplated action is consummated, before this decision be made complete. Build, gentlemen, build your hopes of success not upon the shifting sands of political speculation and prophecy, not upon divided, discordant, and repellent forces which it is impossible to fuse together.

Build it up on the solid rock of Democratic harmony, Democratic unity, Democratic enthusiasm. [Loud applause.] And the people to whom you will have trusted will repay your confidence by majorities so decisive that Republican prospects throughout the Nation will undergo the same blight which they have received in the State whose triumphant Democracy asks you now only for the permission to assure you a Democratic victory in November. [Great and long-continued applause, during which Mr. Cockran slowly descended the steps of the platform, and on his way to his seat modestly accepted the congratulations of the delegates who were close enough and who were so fortunate as to grasp him by the hand.]

SURRENDER OF SOLDIERS DEMANDED.

Wyoming Civil Authorities Want the Men Who Attacked Suggs.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—The civil authorities of Sheridan County, Wyo., have made a demand on the military authorities for the soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry who attacked the Town of Suggs last Friday and killed a citizen. Gen. Brooke of the Department of the Platte has refused to turn the prisoners over to the Sheridan Sheriff until he can hear from Washington. He says the state of public feeling in Wyoming at this time is such that he does not consider the lives of the soldiers safe in the hands of the civil authorities.

Business Before Funeral Services.

At the time when the Dundee whaling trade was at its zenith a sperm whaler from that port, in the Pacific, had the misfortune to lose the black cook, says *Pearson's Weekly*.

Now, while this important functionary lay on the plank in the gangway, shrouded in his canvas cover, sewed up by the sailmaker ready for burial, and all the ship's company were mustered round the rude bier, save the lookout men aloft (for the skipper had an eye to business), the Captain engaged with all due gravity reading the burial service, the ship's bell solemnly tolling, and all the air filled with the solemnity of the moment, a lookout man suddenly discovering the snout of a whale sang out lustily, "T-h-e-r-e she blows."

Before the lookout had time to repeat the ever-welcome words the now excited skipper dropped his book, seized his gun, and, jumping into the rigging, bounded aloft at a fifteen-knot rate. His glass soon proved the truth of the lookout's cry, and from his lofty perch the skipper bellowed out as a sailor only can:

"Knock off tolling the bell! Clear away the boats! Heave that nigger overboard!"

And they hove him!

Railway Master Mechanics Elect Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—The convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association has adjourned, after electing the following officers: President, John Hickey, Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minn.; First Vice-President, W. Garstang, Chicago and Ohio, Richmond, Va.; Second Vice-President, Robert C. Blackall, Delaware and Hudson, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, Angus St. Clair, New York; Treasurer, Orlando Stewart, Fitchburg, Charlestown, Mass. They constitute the Executive committee and will select the time and place for the next annual meeting.

An Old-Timer.

The oldest building in the world is the Tower of London. It antedates Cæsar's conquests.

IS FOR FREE TRADE.

MEANING OF THE TARIFF PLANK IN THE PLATFORM.

The Other Provisions Consist of an Arraignment of Force Bills in the Abstract—A Plea for State Banks Tacked on to Some Irrelevant Matter About Public Office Being a Public Trust—Liberal Expenditures for the Navy, Pensions, and the River and Harbor Bill.

Through the courtesy of Assistant Secretary Edward S. Dickinson of the National committee THE TRIBUNE is enabled to print the platform in full as adopted by the Democratic National convention, the text given herewith having been carefully compared with the original document in Mr. Dickinson's hands. The platform is as follows:

Sec. 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

Federal Control of Elections.

Sec. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling-place armed with Federal power, Returning Boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the Electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, which the suffrage and the ballot-box, its chinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

Believing that the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of this force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and created an overflowing Treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Protection Denounced.

Sec. 3. We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley Tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been reductions of the wages of laboring men to correspond with the lessened cost of the protected sources are seldom visible on the surface. The dangers from mugwump opposition are magnified ten thousand fold in advance of the crucial test of the ballot-box. I never knew a mugwump follower. All mugwumps I ever knew were leaders and officers. [Applause and laughter.] You can gauge the number of them by the number of persons you can get to place upon a platform. The mugwump who is not placed upon the platform either goes fishing or votes the other ticket. [Laughter.] But Democratic opposition——[Cries of "Sit down," and "Go on, go on."] All I have to say to you gentlemen is this: when Democrats become cold to the party they do not rush out and be interviewed.

The Democrats whose abstention from the polls will mean disaster give little manifestation of their displeasure. You never realize the peril until the day after election. As in 1888, we were betting large sums of money on what seemed a sure thing; when the votes were counted the silent distrust of the rich Democratic districts was found to have blasted our hopes and blighted all our prospects. I say to you gentlemen in all candor and all honor, that for the perpetuity of the Democratic party I have profoundest respect, and for himself I have even a warm friendship. I oppose him in this convention because he comes between my party and the light of success at the polls. I oppose him at this convention because his candidacy imperils the success of the party, which is now vested with bright and alluring prospects. I appeal to you now before this contemplated action is consummated, before this decision be made complete. Build, gentlemen, build your hopes of success not upon the shifting sands of political speculation and prophecy, not upon divided, discordant, and repellent forces which it is impossible to fuse together.

Build it up on the solid rock of Democratic harmony, Democratic unity, Democratic enthusiasm. [Loud applause.] And the people to whom you will have trusted will repay your confidence by majorities so decisive that Republican prospects throughout the Nation will undergo the same blight which they have received in the State whose triumphant Democracy asks you now only for the permission to assure you a Democratic victory in November. [Great and long-continued applause, during which Mr. Cockran slowly descended the steps of the platform, and on his way to his seat modestly accepted the congratulations of the delegates who were close enough and who were so fortunate as to grasp him by the hand.]

SURRENDER OF SOLDIERS DEMANDED.

Wyoming Civil Authorities Want the Men Who Attacked Suggs.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23.—The civil authorities of Sheridan County, Wyo., have made a demand on the military authorities for the soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry who attacked the Town of Suggs last Friday and killed a citizen. Gen. Brooke of the Department of the Platte has refused to turn the prisoners over to the Sheridan Sheriff until he can hear from Washington. He says the state of public feeling in Wyoming at this time is such that he does not consider the lives of the soldiers safe in the hands of the civil authorities.

Business Before Funeral Services.

At the time when the Dundee whaling trade was at its zenith a sperm whaler from that port, in the Pacific, had the misfortune to lose the black cook, says *Pearson's Weekly*.

Now, while this important functionary lay on the plank in the gangway, shrouded in his canvas cover, sewed up by the sailmaker ready for burial, and all the ship's company were mustered round the rude bier, save the lookout men aloft (for the skipper had an eye to business), the Captain engaged with all due gravity reading the burial service, the ship's bell solemnly tolling, and all the air filled with the solemnity of the moment, a lookout man suddenly discovering the snout of a whale sang out lustily, "T-h-e-r-e she blows."

Before the lookout had time to repeat the ever-welcome words the now excited skipper dropped his book, seized his gun, and, jumping into the rigging, bounded aloft at a fifteen-knot rate. His glass soon proved the truth of the lookout's cry, and from his lofty perch the skipper bellowed out as a sailor only can:

"Knock off tolling the bell! Clear away the boats! Heave that nigger overboard!"

And they hove him!

Railway Master Mechanics Elect Officers.

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cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defense, and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

The Oppressed in Russia and Ireland.

Sec. 11. This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience's sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions, and to the end that all may enjoy and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home-rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Restriction of Immigration Demanded.

Sec. 12. We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Pensions.

Sec. 13. This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows, and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially, and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompet

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

WHAT ONE ADVERTISER THINKS.

I have always thought and placed THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the leading paper in the West, and while there are other good papers in Chicago, none of them as a newspaper in the broadest and best interpretation of that word can equal THE TRIBUNE.—*Willard Everett, Manager Advertising Department, Hood's Sarsaparilla.*

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 88, which is equal to 68 1-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

IT will be a funny sight to see Palmer and Lawler—both ex-Republicans—reading and expounding the real free trade plank of the Democratic platform to Chicago audiences of protected workmen. How they will twist and squirm to get it down their throats.

LATE Wednesday night THE TRIBUNE telegraphed Mr. Dana of the New York *Sun*, asking if he had anything to say on the situation. The reply was: "No editorial comment tonight." It is to be presumed Mr. Dana has found his voice by this time, and that is like the voice of one crying in the wilderness, or like that of Rachel mourning for her children—a hoarse, raucous, mournful cry of one taking his bitter dish of crow.

THE New York stock market was heavy yesterday. There was little business on the local Stock Exchange and no significant changes in quotations. Sterling rates declined, but in spite of that there were further engagements of gold for export. New York exchange was lower, selling at 20 cents premium.—The leading markets at Chicago were quiet yesterday and irregular in action. There was considerable strength early and a decline later, the close being below that of Wednesday. The Hatch bill was responsible for most of the weakness of the morning. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn 1 cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley steady, flax ¼ cent higher, July pork 15 cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs steady.

WHY are the Democrats proposing to allow the speculators, sharks, and confidence men of forty-four States to launch out on a system of State free bank issues, each with its own charter and special requirements for security of its note circulation, or none at all? That would be the result if the national tax on State bank circulation were abolished. Congress would have no constitutional right to legislate for protection to the holders of the note circulation emitted by the numerous State institutions. The consequence must be an equal uncertainty with the heterogeneous trash existing up to 1862, while the result would be even more disastrous now than then, because of the vast extension of business methods and processes within the last generation. A uniform currency is of far greater importance now that ever before, as the bonds of commerce ramify farther and more intricately. The Democrats have blundered.

PENDING the roll-call of States on the Neal substitution of the committee's tariff plank the Chairman of the convention repeated the ruling he had made once before, that the announcement of the vote made by the Chairman of the State delegation must be accepted as the vote of that delegation. Under this ruling the vote of Illinois will have to be recorded as unanimous for the amendment, which fails to represent the real attitude of the Illinois delegation, since thirty-three of its members voted for the amendment and fifteen against it. The same thing happened in the Pennsylvania delegation. Pennsylvania was recorded sixty-four against, but fifteen members of that delegation also protested against the power of the delegation to bind them on questions of principle. The recorded votes of these two States, therefore, does not represent the real attitude of their delegations, for there were fifteen in each who are opposed to free trade and were compelled to go on the record as favoring it.

CHICAGO owes the Democratic National convention an apology for the plurial eccentricities and extravagances of its weather and breeziness in thundering and lightning at its sessions with such vigor, and promises never to do it again. At the same time it should not lay all the fault at our doors, for the clerk of the weather is acting in the same unreasonable manner all the way from Pittsburg to Omaha. Special apologies are due to Tammany, which probably has not seen as much water as this ever before. But the delegates should not hurry away. Only let them wait a few days and the sun will be out, the balmy breezes will blow, and Chicago will resume business at the old stand.

But if the National committee had engaged the great Auditorium Hall much of the personal discomfort would have been avoided. It was a great mistake that the convention was not held therein. Then no one would have got wet, and all the danger of the great ungainly wigwam blowing down or being broken under the weight of the stamping, yelling crowds would not have existed. However, nothing worse than soaking wettings of thousands of the crowds took place.

THE business of today could not be performed by means of the old State bank shinplaster currency which the people of thirty to fifty years ago tried to get along with in the absence of anything better. The people could not afford to have their currency made a nuisance and rated as at discounts ranging all the way from one to ten per cent or more, according to the standard of the principal financial centers, and the bulk of the losses suffered by these differences would fall upon the farmers and wageworkers. In the language of the Democratic platform, those are "the most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency." They are the ones who would have to bear the brunt of the burden that would be imposed by a return to the shiftless, miscellaneous, irresponsible State bank issues of former days. They would be paid in the poorest kind of bills and have to stand the shave every time they wanted to buy anything with the "money," either in having it formally discounted, or by being forced to pay more for the goods purchased. That section demanding the abolition of the tax on State Bank circulation is so flatly contradictory to the preceding declaration in favor of honest money that it is a wonder how any set of men could adopt both in the same breath.

CLEVELAND THE NOMINEE.

Having adopted an ultra free trade plank, the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was a necessary sequence. The candidate and the platform are in perfect harmony. Yet the Democrats have tempted fortune by selecting as their nominee a man who has twice asked for the suffrages of the people, and has been elected once. Martin Van Buren, also of New York, was elected in 1836 and dreadfully defeated in 1840. He sought the nomination again in 1844, but the Democrats declined to encourage anything which looked so much like an indorsement of the third-term principle. They put Polk in the field instead, who was elected. Election day will show that they would have done better to follow the precedent of 1844.

For while Mr. Cleveland may be called their logical candidate he has no special elements of strength. The contest between him and President Harrison will be a comparison of administrations. Each has made his record in the White House. What is there in that of Mr. Cleveland which should induce any Republican to give him the preference over his competitor?

The management of the affairs of the State Department by Mr. Bayard was incredibly weak. His subservience to England was not atoned for by the brusque request for the recall of Lord Sackville West. Mr. Cleveland had not the ability to make good the laches of his subordinate, and hence the way in which foreign affairs were handled was such as to mortify and humiliate the country. President Harrison selected for his Secretary of State a man whose little finger had more brains than Mr. Bayard's head, whose state papers won the admiration of the people, and who forced Lord Salisbury to abate his insolent pretensions. When Mr. Blaine was prostrated by illness President Harrison was able to come to his relief and continue the conduct personally of the affairs of the department in such a manner as to gain popular approval of the people.

Mr. Cleveland selected as his Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Manning, who was in favor not merely of stopping the purchase and coinage of silver, but who believed in discontinuing the greenbacks. His views were indorsed by his chief. Mr. Windom, whom Mr. Harrison called to take charge of the finances of the country, had another and a wiser policy—including among other features that of the redemption of silver certificates in silver bullion at its gold value. But for his untimely death his persistency would have secured its adoption, to the great benefit of this country.

The management of the Postoffice Department during the administration of President Cleveland was so bad that the business-men of the country tremble at the thought of passing through another such experience. The toughs and bummers of the party were placed in the minor offices. The mails were perpetually robbed and the letter-boxes plundered until retail merchants were forced to cease relying on the General Government and conducted their remittance correspondence by express. The succeeding administration made the mails safe. The hard cases were cleaned out, honest men put in their places, and that important department has been run with efficiency, economy, and honesty.

The only man in the Cleveland Cabinet who earned the public approval was the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney. He did labor faithfully to build up a navy. But that task had been commenced by the Arthur Administration, and Mr. Whitney's successor, Mr. Tracy, has done more towards giving the country a creditable navy than was accomplished during the entire Cleveland Administration.

There is not one single thing in the four years of Clevelandism which entitles the Democratic nominee to appeal to Republicans to refuse Mr. Harrison their votes and give them to him. Therefore he can ask Republicans to give him the preference only on the sole ground that he is for free trade, foreign goods, and low wages, while his competitor is for protection and the preservation of the high American wage scale. No true Republican can be caught by that bait. Cleveland may get the free-trade mugwumps, but he can win over no protection Republicans.

TAX ON STATE BANK CIRCULATION.

The honest, fearless silver plank in the Democratic platform is marred and badly injured by the section that immediately follows it. The Democratic convention placed itself on record as recommending that "the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed." This sentence looks like a great blotch of ink dropped on a fairly written page. It is a sad break in an otherwise good record, and probably intended as a sop thrown to the Cerberus of the party, which needed something to reconcile it to the bitter pill of honest coinage.

It cannot be that the men who prepared that sentence and advocated its adoption remember back to the evils which the country suffered in the days before the rebellion war from State bank "money." The red-dog, bluepup, wildcat, and otherwise designated currency, which ranged all the way from poor, through bad, to absolutely worthless, was about the only kind of "money" the people of the United States had to handle from the time it was inflicted on the country by Gen. Jackson as a consequence of his war on the old United States Bank, till the time it was replaced by a national currency soon after the outbreak of the war. It was such pestiferous stuff that no one now alive who then handled it in the course of business can desire its return to circulation. It was "money" that required constant reference to a bank-note reporter, and even when called "good" by that authority was in danger of being dubbed as bad in its next issue. The best of it was good only for circulation in certain sections, and was sent as far from home as possible to avoid demands for its redemption in coin. It was subject to a big discount and shave, sometimes amounting to 15 or 18 per cent for conversion into "New York exchange." The second and third grades of the State trash was risky to keep over night, and about the only virtue that could be claimed for it was the fact that it was to the interest of a man to pay his debts right off whenever he got hold of any of it, as it might spoil on his hands over night. It was all wiped out a few weeks after the first firing on Fort Sumter, and its place was taken by a national currency which has always been at a uniform value in every part of the Union, even when at a discount as compared with gold.

THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC TARIFF STRADDLE AND SUBSTITUTE OF FREE TRADE.

The Democratic tariff plank as finally adopted may open the eyes of Democratic workingmen to the determined policy of that party, and show them that it is opposed to a continuance of their present artificially high wages, and that it thinks they should come down to the European wage scale in order to have cheaper goods in this country. It may result in the loss to that party of the votes of the more intelligent workingmen, who will not relish the prospect of being forced down a half or a third in their wages. But on the other hand the adoption of the plank drafted by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions would have exposed the Democrats to the destructive criticism of the Republicans.

The defeated tariff plank was a straddle of that living issue. The Minneapolis Republican platform says that duties should be levied on competitive goods "equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." The straddle of the Democratic committee read:

That when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad (when such a difference exists) fully measures any possible benefits to labor.

That was an admission that protective duties equal to the difference in wage scales of this country and Europe do protect the workingman and enable him to get higher pay to the extent of the duties. Three hundred and forty-two members of the convention voted that that declaration expressed their sentiments perfectly and that they believe in moderate protection.

The straddling plank then went on to assert that where duties were higher than this difference in wage scales the manufacturer was the beneficiary and the workingman and consumer the sufferers. The Republican platform does not moralize on the consequences of having duties higher than is necessary to protect labor, but says that they must not be higher.

But if that moderate protection declaration in the report of the majority of the committee had been left in it would have contrasted too glaringly with the rest of the tariff plank. After the committee had finished coquetting with protection it made a furious assault on the Republican policy of reciprocity, denouncing it as a sham and a humbug, and clamored for reciprocity with the European countries which are not agricultural competitors, but are manufacturing competitors. It would have been too absurd if, after demanding the retention of moderate duties on the competing products of Europe, the platform had wound up by calling for reciprocity in such products. The Republican policy of reciprocity in *non-competitive* articles fits in perfectly with the theory of protection, but does not harmonize with the Democratic doctrine of open ports for European competitive goods.

The tail end of the platform is stuffed with unmeasured abuse of the McKinley law. But that would not have harmonized with the rejected tariff report of the committee. As the platform now stands, with its denial of the power of Congress to impose any duty which is protective, the abuse of the McKinley law is logical, for its duties are protective ones and levied particularly for that purpose.

As the Democratic platform now stands, it is an unpatriotic, un-American production. It is inspired by the importers and millionaire manufacturers of Europe. But it is at least coherent and consistent, and does not lay its authors open to the ridicule and scoffs of their opponents for self-stultification. It is not a straddle of the burning question, but a radical, outspoken demand for an unconditional abolition of all protective duties on competitive goods. It is by far the most uncompromising and ultra-free-trade platform which any National Democratic convention ever adopted. It will be almost the sole issue of the ensuing campaign. The great political battle will rage around this position.

ADOPTION OF THE RADICAL FREE TRADE PLANK.

After great excitement and angry debate the Democratic convention disemboweled the platform reported by Majah Jones of St. Louis of the Platform committee and ejected the cowardly straddle tariff plank, and substituted the following clear-cut ultra free trade plank:

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

(The yeas were for radical free trade, the nays for a cowardly straddle.)

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Alabama	22	10
Arkansas	16	16
California	18	18
Colorado	8	8
Connecticut	12	12
Delaware	6	6
Florida	8	5
Georgia	26	22
Idaho	6	6
Illinois	48	33
Indiana	30	15
Iowa	20	20
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	16	8
Maine	12	12
Maryland	16	7
Massachusetts	30	26
Michigan	28	28
Minnesota	18	18
Mississippi	18	11
Missouri	34	34
Montana	6	6
Nebraska	16	16
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	8	8
New Jersey	20	20
New York	72	72
North Dakota	6	6
North Carolina	22	17
Ohio	46	46
Oregon	8	7
Pennsylvania	64	64
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	18	18
South Dakota	8	1
Tennessee	24	5
Texas	30	30
Vermont	8	8
Virginia	24	11
Washington	8	8
West Virginia	12	12
Wisconsin	24	24
Wyoming	6	6
Territories.		
Alaska	2	2
Arizona	6	6
Indian Territory	2	2
Oklahoma	2	2
New Mexico	6	5
Utah	2	2
District of Columbia	2	2
Totals	910	564 342

The above was the announced vote and the platform thus radically amended was then unanimously adopted.

The twenty nays of Kansas cast against striking out the cowardly straddle on the tariff, and the adoption of the Neal radical free trade plank wholly misrepresent the popular sentiment of the Kansas Democrats who are about all ultra-free-traders, and do not believe in or desire any protection. So of the eighteen Minnesota votes for retaining the "tariff straddle," they falsify the sentiment of the Democrats of that State. And so of the twenty-four Wisconsin "straddle votes," they, too, shamefully misrepresent Democratic sentiments and wishes on the tariff.

On the other hand, fifteen of the Pennsylvania delegates announced themselves as free-traders and for Neal's substitute. But under the tyrannical unit rule those fifteen free-traders were counted as straddle protectionists.

It is impossible to believe that the vote cast for Tennessee by her delegates reflects the tariff opinion of that State—viz.: five for free trade and eighteen for protective straddle. The vote should have been eighteen for free trade to five for protective straddle in order to represent Tennessee sentiment. But as recorded the convention cast a nearly two-thirds vote for ultra-free trade and against any concession to Democratic protectionists.

FORCED TO TAKE HIS OWN MEDICINE.

One of the most interesting events in the Democratic convention was the handsome manner in which the anti-Cleveland men forced the Neal substitute down the throats of the straddling Cleveland men and stood the Stuffed Prophet upon a platform which he didn't wish to occupy. The man facing both ways in 1884 and 1888 was forced to face one way and take his own medicine. It was the only ray of sunshine the anti-Cleveland men enjoyed in that stuffy, shameless, squalid wigwam.

There were 910 delegates on the roll. Cleveland received 616½ of them on his nomination, but on the roll call of States to decide the Neal amendment 564 voted for to 342 against. All "the skimble-skamble stuff" before the denunciation of the McKinley law was knocked out and in its place was substituted a declaration for the free admission of competitive goods and against any protective duty however small. When the anti-Cleveland men saw that Cleveland was bound to be nominated it became an urgent question what they could save out of the wreck, and what they saved was the opportunity to get nearer to free trade than they ever got before and to put Dana's "Stuffed Prophet" for once on a platform he couldn't straddle, wide as his capacities are in that direction. They were determined that the plank prepared by Whitney and approved by Cleveland, planed and polished for a straddle, and sent on in Mr. Whitney's gripsack, should not be adopted, and that he should stand on a platform in accordance with the views he enunciated in his free trade messages, and that he should live up to his statements that all tariff taxes are paid by the consumers and that no part of the protection goes into the pocket of the workman, but all into that of his boss.

An analysis of the vote on this amendment is suggestive as well as significant. The Tammany crowd with ghoulish glee crammed his creed down his throat as his campaign issue. It was the only time during the convention that the tiger could scratch and bite as well as snarl. It is the only time that beast has done a good act. The Ohio delegation did the same. The Boies of Iowa exultantly administered the bitter dose to the prophet. Even Michigan was solid for a radical free trade issue. While some of the Cleveland men were governed by free trade convictions, especially in the South, yet others, loving the offices Cleveland might dole out more than party creed or honest principles or a consistent platform, like Kansas, Wisconsin, and some of the Northwestern States, voted against the free-trade plank. But their votes were overwhelmed. Headed by the Tammany phalanx the anti-Cleveland factions were strong enough to make the Stuffed Prophet face the music of his record and go before the people in his true position of an ultra-free-trader. The issue is now fixed. He cannot straddle the tariff as in 1884-'88. Congratulations are in order for the only victory won by Tammany.

BILL MORRISON A TARIFF STRADDLER.

During the debate on the Neal free trade substitute for the tariff straddle of the committee Col. Vilas of Wisconsin, speaking in defense of the latter, said:

But this resolution which you propose to strike out was a resolution and reported to the convention of 1884, over which I had the honor to preside, and it was reported by that prince of tariff reformers, Col. William R. Morrison. And of all the eloquent voices that were lifted in behalf of the "straddle" on that occasion none so sweet was there to the hearts of Democrats, none rung with such blissful joy on all ears as that of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, Henry Watterson. [Long continued laughter and applause.]

O, William, William, can this be true? Can it be possible that you, the "horizontal, vertical, lateral, angular and everlasting foe of protective duties in any form, were the author of that cowardly straddle plank of 1884? Did you cook up that deceptive plank on which Cleveland was elected? Did you rank a party victory so high that you stooped to gain it under false pretenses? Did you, the alleged plain, blunt, fearless "reformer," set a trap to catch coons a-comin' and a-goin'? This paper can hardly believe that the dauntless champion of free trade, the man who asked this convention for the nomination for President because he was a free trader—and got three votes—was a straddler in 1884. And it is unwilling to believe that Col. Henry Watterson, a free trade professor since 1872 at least, was engaged in ringing in a cold tariff deck on the Democratic voters. When these distinguished Democrats are in a communicative mood the people learn painful truths.

THE ART INSTITUTE SECURED.

It will be a cause for general rejoicing that the Art Institute has won in the suit pressed against it by Mrs. Sarah E. Daggett, the Michigan avenue property-owner who secured the injunction preventing the erection of its new and splendid building on the Lake-Front, where the old Exposition stood. The motion to modify the injunction was heard by Judges Tuley, Horton, Tuthill, and Burroughs, sitting en banc. The principal points of the decision are contained in the following extract (Judge Tuthill dissenting):

Under the circumstances of this case, considering the laches of complainant in enforcing any right she has to an injunction against the erection of this Art Building, and that such delay has caused the Art Institute to expend a large amount of money, and that to now enforce this injunction against the Art Institute continuing the erection of said Art Building such Art Institute will sustain a damage of nearly $100,000, and also taking into consideration the fact that the evidence shows that the complainant will suffer no substantial damage if the erection of this art building is permitted to be erected as provided for in said ordinance, and being persuaded that the proposed erection of the said building, under the city ordinance, is within the spirit and scope of the act of 1890 and authorized thereby, we must hold that the complainant should be left to her remedy at law for her damages, if any sustained, and that the injunction herein should be so modified as to permit the Art Institute and the Columbian Exposition to proceed with and complete said Art Building under said act of 1890 and the said ordinance of the City of Chicago.

At the close of the decision the court entered an order authorizing the completion of the Art Institute as contemplated. This ends the litigation, except as Mrs. Daggett may feel impelled to enter suit for damages, though the court in its decision affirms, what every one knows, that the erection of the Art Institute will be a benefit to her property. It secures the erection of the magnificent building which will be devoted to the congresses of the World's Fair and when the Fair is over to the uses of the whole public. The officers of the Institute, the officials of the Fair, and the people of the whole city are to be congratulated upon the favorable outcome of this suit, by which the erection of a spacious and elegant temple of art is secured and one block of the Lake-Front will be dedicated to the education and enjoyment of the people who own it instead of being utilized by tramps and loafers. The property-owners on Michigan avenue also should rejoice, as the new improvement will enhance the value of their holdings. Fortunately no damage has been occasioned by this litigation. The progress of building has been delayed some, but by a little extra exertion and push the structure will be ready for use by the Fair next year, and when it vacates the institute officials can adapt it to their purposes without difficulty and just as they desire. Thus Chicago gains another magnificent public building which will rank with the finest of its kind in this country. With the Art Institute where the old Exposition Building stood and the new Public Library its near neighbor that part of Michigan avenue will be one of the notable sections of the city. Even Mrs. Daggett will live to enjoy and appreciate them and rejoice at the elegant improvement of her neighborhood.

BOTH PARTIES WANT HONEST MONEY

The following are the two silver planks in the platforms recently adopted by the two National conventions. It will be interesting to compare them closely, and for that reason THE TRIBUNE presents them in parallel columns:

Republican.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Democratic.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage. But the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times on the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and the most defenseless victim of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Each of these is a declaration in favor of honest money, and the wording of the Democratic plank is even stronger in that direction than the other. Both of them demand, in substance, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall be the same at all times and to all parties using those dollars. Both refer to international agreement as desirable to be obtained, and especially quote the interests of the producer, the farmer, and the workingman as most deeply interested in having the validity of the dollar maintained intact. There is no place for financial roguery in either of the two great parties. They have declared in favor of honest money. Those who want dishonest money will have to grin and bear it, or else get out and join the "People's" party, as it is improperly called, since the representatives of the great masses of the people have distinctly repudiated the financial heresy of a debased monetary unit. The disgruntled 67-cent-dollar fellows may get out of both Republican and Democratic ranks and join the flat, subtreasury, People's party, where they can be counted. They are far from being so numerous as claimed by their self-appointed orators and writers. In comparison with the honestly disposed people of the United States they are not of much greater importance than were the three tailors of Tooley street in London, who are stated by *Punch* to have met, organized, and called themselves "We, the People of England."

THE convention did not select Gov. Gray as Vice-President. It refused to ratify the bargain and sale between Mr. Whitney of Wall street and the Indiana delegates. The latter delivered their half of the goods Thursday morning and nominated Cleveland, and cast thirty votes for him, but they failed to get their pay Thursday afternoon. The verdict will be that it served them right.

The Tammany people, Col. Watterson, Neal, and the others who united Wednesday night to substitute a free trade tariff plank for the Majah Jones-Cleveland straddle one, united again for the purpose of giving Mr. Cleveland a partner of unquestioned free trade and Democratic antecedents. They did not want a half-breed Republican to be next in succession in case Mr. Cleveland should be elected and anything happened to him. They did not propose to commit the mistake which the Whigs did in 1840, when they put John Tyler, a half-breed Democrat, on their ticket, and who "Tylerized" them.

The ultra free-trade Bourbons succeeded in securing the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Bloomington, Ill., a Democrat of Kentucky origin, who was once Congressman from the McLean County district, and who was Second Assistant Postmaster-General under Mr. Cleveland. He showed his Democratic soundness there by cutting off the head of every efficient Republican Postmaster and substituting, as a rule, a worthless Democratic tough for him.

Therefore, Mr. Cleveland, thanks to the enemies he has made, has a radical free trade platform to stand on, and a tried and true Bourbon for Vice, instead of an ex-Republican spoils-hunter. Indiana Bourbons will be left to take care of themselves. The Gray men, disgusted by the treacherous game played on them, will not be such zealous workers for the ticket as they would be if the "deal" had been carried out in good faith. But as Stevenson has no special strength in Illinois, his nomination will not turn over this State to the Democrats even if Palmer and Lawler do attempt to set the prairies on fire.

THE original tariff plank of the Democratic platform contains the following statement:

That when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country *the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad*, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible *benefits to labor*; and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working men, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches exacts from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of government. And we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove every iniquitous inequality, lighten every oppression, and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis.

What is this but an admission that American workingmen are getting commercial wages plus the amount of protection levied? That, for instance, if the protection on silk is 50 per cent, or on woolens 75 per cent, or cutlery 80 per cent, our workmen get those per cents more pay than the European competing workmen? That if the protection on glass is 120 per cent our workmen are getting 120 per cent more than their foreign competitors? How is that confession in the straddle platform better than McKinleyism? McKinley says the duty is added to the wages and the workman gets it. The original Democratic platform admits it and defends it.

Majah Jones of Florida, late of St. Louis, was the Chairman of the committee that reported this platform. It reads like one of his tricky, straddling editorials. But his own delegation sat on him. The majority of the convention sat on him and repudiated him and his platform. His plank was flung back in his teeth as a misrepresentation of Democratic principles and facts.

IN accordance with the tip given exclusively by THE TRIBUNE it rained punctually at noon yesterday.

THE Lincoln Park Commissioners seldom miss an opportunity to add to the zoological attractions at the park, but they decided yesterday with great unanimity that they did not want the Tammany tiger at any price.

THAT pronunciamento signed by the seventy-two New York Democrats to the effect that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York will make a pretty good campaign document. Thanks.

IT is unfair and unjust to call the wigwam a "barn." A good barn does not leak.

YES, it was a rainy, wet, soggy convention, but it had a peculiar fitness as such. It was Hill's Waterloo.

THE wigwam will soon be torn down. Its mission is ended. Let us forget it as soon as possible.

FOR SALE—A number of choice lithographs and the fragments of a boom. Apply to B. Cockran, manager for the late D. B. Hill, New York.

IT isn't our funeral, but Cleveland and Gray would have sounded much better.

WITH the timely aid of the thunder-storms the Democrats have succeeded already in imparting a ta-ra-ra, boom-de-ay character to their campaign.

IN this dark hour one ray of comfort pierces through the gloom that encompasses Editor Dana. The Fisheries Building in the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition was damaged to the extent of several dollars by a storm one night this week.

A HALF-VOTE belonging to one of the Southern delegations was missing when the roll was called and is still missing. Its whereabouts can only be guessed at dimly, but it is believed to be wandering about in the cavernous gloom of the deserted wigwam, a lone, lorn, friendless, and forsaken thing, forgotten by friend and enemy alike. Poor little half-vote!

EXTRACT from many exchanges: Grover Cleveland was born, etc.

ALL is not lost, Bro. Dana. There is still Col. Abe Slupsky of St. Louis. Go rest thy weary head on his bosom and take a good cry.

THROUGH some oversight the Democratic platform builders failed to work in a plank denouncing the infamous Republican weather of 1892. This may cost them the State of Missouri.

DURING the long, sleepless hours of nights to come Senator Hill, as he tosses on his restless couch, will hear the clock solemnly and monotonously echoing last winter's "Don't-don't! Don't-don't!" of the New York *World*.

MR. WHITNEY has acquitted himself well as a general. He will want to be the Secretary of War instead of the Navy if his chief is elected.

FOR several days this week the State of New York has been without a Governor, actual or possible, all the officials in line of succession having come to Chicago with Gov. Flower. But everyone has felt safe. Col. Elliott F. Shepard has had his eagle eye on the State all the time.

ONE of the convention speakers said this was to be a campaign of education. A campaign of this kind seemed to be urgently needed in the galleries.

THERE is altogether too much rain and politics this year.

WHERE, O where is Morrison?

IN A MINOR KEY.

One Candidate Left.

The Editor of the New York *Sun* (at the long-distance telephone)—"Hello! Is this Boston?"
Telephone Operator (in Boston)—"Yes."
The Editor (in a broken voice)—"I want to talk to Benjamin F. Butler."

As to Rivers.

"Know Rivers?"
"Yes."
"Is he all right in his mind?"
"I think so. Why?"
"He seems queer—that's all. Has his office in the Wayup Building. Sixteenth floor, you know."
"Well?"
"Asked me if I wouldn't drop in on him some day."

A Young Artist.

Johnny (looking over Willie's shoulder)—"Who's that you're tryin' to draw?"
Willie—"Grover Cleveland."
Johnny—"That Grover Cleveland? Why, it looks like a punkin with holes cut in it for the eyes, an' nose, an' mouth."
Willie—"That's right. I know what I'm doin.' You can go back to your marbles."

A Man of Feeling.

"Beg pardon, ma'am," said the tramp on the back porch, removing his hat, "but was not that man who has just left your door the collector for the ice company?"
"He was, sir!" replied the lady of the house, wonderingly.
"I did not recognize him at first, but I suspected he was something of the kind. He had a bill, perhaps?"
"He had, sir. And I paid it."
"Then, madam," rejoined the tramp, his eyes moist and his chin trembling with sympathy, "be it far from me to add to the desolation and misery of an already devastated household! I will carry my request for a light collation to some more fortunate neighbor."
And he drew his shiny coatsleeve across his eyes, swallowed a sympathetic sob, backed down off the porch, clambered over the line fence on the left, and disappeared.

PERSONALS.

Senator Brice should not be utterly hopeless. He might succeed in getting second place on Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin's stripeculture ticket.

Jay Gould says that he finds more fun in watching a cowboy try to lasso a whisky bottle from a bar counter than he would sitting at the ticker reading Chicago dispatches.

The Czar has extended an official invitation to the Emperor of Austria to go hunting with him in the fall. What their game is to be cannot yet be judged, but it will probably not include a German Emperor.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has shaved off his beard and has so altered his appearance that the bartender in the Senate restaurant didn't know which particular teapot was wanted when he winked at him.

Emperor William, with the assistance of a well-known German artist, has designed a new crown for himself—something stunning in diamonds and gold. Grandfather's Crown should have satisfied him.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Winnie, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," are on their way to West Point, where they will stop at a hotel that already contains among its guests the widow of Gen. Grant.

M. Zola is a great lover of curios. His home in Paris and his country-seat at Medan are filled with artistic treasures, and he spends much of his spare time in the auction-rooms. He only remains three hours at his desk, and those in the morning.

Mr. Austin Corbin designs to plant 20,000 hawthorn trees on his great game park in New Hampshire. The trees have all been imported from England, and 4,000 have so far been set out. They are to serve as a hedge to retain the buffaloes and other large game within the limits of the preserve.

It is related that President Harrison, then only a Colonel, could not promptly secure surgeons to care for his wounded after the battle of New Hope Church. He, therefore, took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and did what he could himself to stanch the flow of blood and to dress wounds. He directed that tents be torn up into bandages, and he spent hours in work over his disabled soldiers before the surgeons arrived.

James H. Miller, Postmaster at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., was appointed by President William Henry Harrison over fifty years ago, and is probably the oldest Postmaster in the country. He has retained his office through all the political changes of the last half century, and at the age of 86 years is as prompt and efficient as any Postmaster in the State. During the late war Mr. Miller's office was several times within the Confederate lines, but he was never disturbed or annoyed in any way.

It is said that the Confederate brigadier is fading out of public life. Only ten southern Generals are left in the Senate and not half as many survive in the House. The most picturesque of them all is Walthall of Mississippi, who succeeded Lamar in the Senate. Gen. Walthall is a tall and slender man with a veritable mane of black hair. He entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant and rose so quickly in rank that when the battle of Mission Ridge was fought it was he who was in charge of the brigade that bore the brunt of Hooker's attack.

The King and Queen of Denmark were delighted to receive a magnificent marble vase from Queen Victoria as a gift to mark their jubilee anniversary, but what most pleased the good old King was a postcript in the shape of a cask of twenty years' old Glenlivet whisky "to be taken medicinally."

AROUND THE EDGES.

Detroit *Tribune:* And Isaac Pusey Gray is wearing his goatee at half-mast.

Washington *Post:* Mr. Cleveland is now at Buzzard's Bay. That ought to help him with Tammany.

Milwaukee *Journal:* The Waterloo people aren't in it at Chicago. Gov. Boies lives at Waterloo, Ia., and Col. Morrison at Waterloo, Ill.

Albany *Times-Union* (Dem.): Whom Jupiter wishes to destroy he first makes mad. It looks as though Benjamin Harrison was born to good luck.

Philadelphia *Times:* The way the Tammany tiger appears to be having the stuffing knocked out of it in Chicago is a lot of straw showing the way the wind blows.

New York *Press:* The Tammany tiger dared the mugwumps to trample on its tail, and they did it. This is why the sleek beast carries that tail in a sling.

New York *Advertiser:* Mr. Cleveland is up at Buzzard's Bay suffering from rheumatism, while the Democratic party is in Chicago suffering from marasmus.

Columbus *Journal:* For Sale—A Vice-Presidential boom, not much worn. The owner has no further use for it. Address James E. Campbell, care Palmer House, Chicago.

Baltimore *American:* With policy muzzling his head in Chicago, and the Rev. Mr. Dixon twisting his tail in New York, the Tammany tiger is having anything but a roaring good time.

□New York *Tribune:* For sale at a bargain, or will exchange for a cave wherein one can shrink from the public gaze, a nice little Presidential boom. Inquire of D. B. H., Washington, D. C.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The striking waiters of Chicago should make Grover Cleveland an honorary member of their union. For the last four years he has been one of the most striking waiters in American politics.

St. Louis *Republic:* It seems that Senator Arthur P. Gorman was the one man who knew less about everything than anybody at Chicago. And yet Mr. Gorman is a pretty fair politician in the management of a Baltimore ward.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* A large sized phonograph filled at a National convention and provided with a microphone attachment would make a most interesting exhibit for foreigners at the World's Fair, if only it were not too noisy.

Indianapolis *Journal:* In the

FOR THE INSTITUTE.

MRS. DAGGETT BEATEN IN THE LAKE FRONT PARK CASE.

Judges Tuley, Horton, Burroughs, and Tuthill Render a Decision Permitting the Erection of a Permanent Art Building on the Site of the Old Exposition Structure—Complete Defeat for the Claimant—An Appeal Cannot Be Taken —Full Text of the Opinion.

Sitting en banc yesterday Judges Tuley, Horton, Burroughs, and Tuthill rendered a decision in the suit of Mrs. Sarah E. Daggett, impleaded with Warren F. Leland, against the City of Chicago, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, the World's Columbian Exposition, and the Art Institute of Chicago, which is favorable to the defendants. As a result of the decision an Art Institute to cost $600,000 will be constructed on the Lake Front, between Jackson and Monroe streets, as contemplated by an ordinance passed in accordance with the World's Columbian Exposition act of 1890. It is to be a permanent building, and during the Fair will be used by the World's Columbian Exposition, and then by the public in general free of charge. At the expiration of five years the City of Chicago under the act of 1890 has the option to purchase the building.

The motion to modify the injunction so as to permit the completion of the structure was on hearing for three days. Attorneys S. K. Dow and Josiah Burnham representing the complainant, Edwin Walker appearing for the World's Columbian Exposition, John P. Wilson for the Art Institute, and Corporation Counsel Miller for the city. In substance the court holds that the officers and managers of the Art Institute were led to believe that Mrs. Daggett would consent to the structure, and because she refused to act until contracts were made she was guilty of laches. But there are other grounds upon which the opinion is based. The evidence showed that the complainant's property would enhance in value instead of depreciate; that the Legislature had the power to change the public use for which such property may be held in trust, and especially where such changed public use is in the same nature. The act of 1890 was constitutional and the ordinance passed under it was reasonable. The Art Institute was public in its nature, and its construction would not injure the park.

Judge Tuthill, however, did not agree with his associates in the conclusions arrived at. He said he held different views in passing upon the contempt proceedings, and he was still of the same opinion. It seemed to him that the act of 1890 did not empower the city to purchase the building, and even if it did the provision was contrary to the Constitution. For this reason he was unable to agree with the other Judges. Judge Tuley then announced that the three Judges were satisfied that the act of 1890 did authorize the city to purchase the Art Institute, and the provision did not conflict with the Constitution.

As the order entered is only interlocutory and not final an appeal cannot be taken. Under this decision the defendant will proceed to carry out all arrangements for the completion of the Art Institute for the World's Fair. The opinion was read by Judge Tuley, and being of general interest is given in full, as follows:

Text of the Decision.

We cannot enter into an extended discussion of the many points arising in this case, and shall only notice such as we deem necessary for the determination of the present motion.

It appears that in 1836 the Board of Canal Commissioners, representing the State of Illinois, made a subdivision of fractional Section 15, east of State street, and between Madison and Twelfth.

By the plat of said subdivision, the west line of Michigan avenue, from Madison street to Twelfth street, was fixed as it is at present found. The land lying between that west line and Lake Michigan, from Madison street to Park Row, south of Twelfth street, was marked on the plat as "Michigan avenue." The line of the lake shore made said plat of ground called Michigan avenue irregular in width, varying from less than ninety feet in width in front of Adams street, to about 200 feet at Park Row.

The first question that arises is what title or interest did the municipality of Chicago take in said land, lying between the west line of Michigan avenue and the lake shore. By the act of the Canal Commissioners making such plat and dedication, the city became vested with the title in fee of said street marked "Michigan avenue," in trust, to be used as a public street for the benefit of the public at large.

This is clearly so held in the case of the City of Chicago vs. Rumsey, 87 Illinois, 346; and Zinc Company vs. La Salle, 121 Illinois.

The City of Chicago subsequently made such street, between Park row and Madison street, by ordinance, ninety feet in width, and improved it as such, and for more than twenty-five years has treated the original and the land filled in and lying east of said ninety-foot street and between said street and the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad (which said right of way was distant from the west line of Michigan avenue 400 feet) as a public park or open common.

It appears from the evidence that in 1873 the City of Chicago permitted the erection upon said land east of said ninety-foot street of the building known as the Inter-State Exposition Building, in which building there have been up to the year 1892 annual industrial exhibitions, horse shows, concerts, and various amusements permitted. The city has also allowed and permitted the occupation of a portion of it as a public armory, and at no time since that date has it been free from buildings.

In the summer of 1889 one Warren F. Leland, owning property at the corner of Jackson street abutting on said Michigan avenue, filed the bill in this case on behalf of himself and all other property-owners similarly situated, seeking to restrain the City of Chicago and the Inter-State Industrial Exposition from permitting any person or corporation to erect a building for an electrical plant or any other structure upon the said land lying east of Michigan avenue, and from allowing or giving license to any person to take possession and occupy any portion of said land, and that upon the hearing the injunction might be made perpetual, and that the Exposition Building then upon said land should by mandatory injunction be decreed to be removed.

A temporary injunction was granted upon the recommendation of a master, according to the prayer of the bill, which injunction the defendants, the said Art Institute and the said World's Columbian Exposition, now seek to have modified so as to permit the erection by the Art Institute and the World's Columbian Exposition of a permanent art building on the site formerly occupied by the said Inter-State Exposition Building.

The Codefendants File Answer.

The present complainant, Sarah E. Daggett, shortly after the commencement of said suit became a cocomplainant, and during the present month the said World's Columbian Exposition and the said Art Institute have become codefendants and filed their answer herein.

Numerous affidavits have been read in support of the bill and also in support of the answers.

It appears that in the year 1890 the project of holding a World's Fair in Chicago in the years 1892 and 1893 was started, and the Congress of the United States, by act of April 25 of that year, provided for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by holding a World's Fair in the City of Chicago, with power to the Commission thereby appointed to accept such site as might be selected and offered by a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, now known as the World's Columbian Exposition.

It appears that the World's Exposition of 1892 —now the World's Columbian Exposition—was incorporated under a general law of the State of Illinois April 9, 1890, with power providing for the holding of the World's Fair in the City of Chicago and preparing a site and constructing the necessary improvements and buildings thereon.

It further appears that in August, 1890, at a special session of the Legislature of the State of Illinois a special act was passed entitled, "An Act in Relation to the World's Columbian Exposition," in which, among other things, the authorities having in charge the management of said World's Fair were authorized to use and occupy all of said lands or rights therein of the State of Illinois, whether submerged or otherwise, within the present limits of the City of Chicago or adjacent thereto, which might be designated and selected by such authorities as the site for holding said World's Fair.

Authority was also given to fill and reclaim lands adjacent to any site so selected, such submerged lands so filled and reclaimed to be maintained as a public park after it ceased to be used for the purposes of such World's Fair.

The act clearly gave the power to the authorities having in charge the Word's Fair, the corporate authority of the City of Chicago consenting thereto, to take possession of that portion of the land so dedicated as Michigan avenue in 1836, lying east of the present Michigan avenue, commonly known as the Lake Park, and of all submerged lands adjacent thereto that might be necessary for the purpose of the Fair, the submerged lands which might be filled and reclaimed to remain a part of the said public ground, without prejudice to any private rights therein, as the same existed prior to the passage of the act.

That act contained the following proviso: "That the building erected upon said public ground, or any enlargement thereof, may be removed and disposed of by the authorities erecting the same within one year from and after the close of said Exposition, unless otherwise arranged and agreed between the corporate authorities of the said City of Chicago and the authorities who erected the same; and if the said City of Chicago shall agree to purchase said buildings said authorities shall not ask or obtain from said City for said buildings a greater sum than the actual cost of building the same."

The act also authorized a proceeding by the Attorney-General or the State's Attorney of Cook County, upon the request of the authorities having charge of the said World's Columbian Exposition to apply to a court and have any right of easement or interest of the abutting property-owners condemned and compensation made therefor under the act concerning the right of the exercise of eminent domain, but that no such private right or easement of property-owners should be considered for a longer term than five years.

Action Taken by the City.

It appears that Sept. 15, 1890, the World's Columbian Exposition made application to the corporate authorities of the City of Chicago for permission to use the said land, so dedicated and known as Lake Park, and the submerged land adjacent thereto for the purpose of the said World's Fair, or Columbian Exposition, and an ordinance was passed by the City of Chicago granting the use of the said Lake Park, commonly called Lake-Front, for the purpose of the World's Fair.

It appears that thereupon the Art Institute of Chicago, a corporation organized not for pecuniary gain, proposed to the Columbian Exposition to unite in the construction of an art building to be erected on the said Lake-Front north of Jackson street, which, after the Fair, might remain as a permanent memorial Art Building, the World's Columbian Exposition paying $200,000, which was the estimated cost of a temporary building for that purpose, and the Art Institute providing a further sum of $400,000, making the cost of the permanent building $600,000.

It appears that the said Art Building should be erected upon the site then occupied by the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building, which should be torn down and removed; the building so erected to be used by the World's Columbian Exposition for World's Fair purposes, and to be under its control until the close of the World's Fair.

An agreement to that effect was entered into between the World's Columbian Exposition and the Art Institute, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition consenting thereto.

At the time this proposition was made and accepted it appears that the World's Columbian Exposition was in the possession and control of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building and of said Lake Park or Lake-Front.

It appears that March 30, 1891, the City of Chicago passed an ordinance giving authority to the Art Institute of Chicago to erect a permanent art building upon the site of the former Inter-State Exposition Building at its own cost, the title and ownership of the said building to be vested in the City of Chicago, without any compensation being paid or allowed by the city to the World's Columbian Exposition, the Art Institute, or any person or corporation therefor, but the use and occupation of said building, when erected, should be vested in the Art Institute of Chicago and the objects for which the Art Institute was incorporated, that as soon as the World's Columbian Exposition should surrender the building the Art Institute should transfer to the building its museum, library and collections of art; that the exhibition halls of the building should be open to the public free of charge from 9 o'clock till 5 o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, and all legal and public holidays, and from 1 to 5 o'clock each Sunday to the public free of charge and that all teachers and professors of the free public schools in said city of Chicago should be admitted to all the advantages afforded through its museum, library, apparatus and collections or otherwise for study, research and investigation, free of charge, the said Art Building to be managed, controlled, kept in repair and carried on by the said Art Institute without charge to the City of Chicago.

It appears that the officers of the said Art Institute association obtained the consent of all the owners of property on said Lake Park and on Michigan avenue to the tearing down of the old exposition building and the erection thereon of the permanent Art Building, except the complainant, who owned a frontage of sixty-five feet in said half mile of frontage, and also one Stafford, who owned a reversion in a small lot after the expiration of a ninety-nine year lease.

The evidence tends to show that the officers and managers of said Art Institute were led to believe by the declarations of complainant's husband (he assuming to act as her agent) that complainant would join with the other property-owners and give such consent as they had done to the removal of the Inter-State Exposition Building and the erection of the Art Building.

Removal of the Old Building.

The removal of the building was commenced about the month of November, 1891, and the contracts for the erection of the Art Building were entered into Feb. 4, 1892.

It further appears that the complainant, notified by letter received Feb. 6, two days after the letting of said contracts, one of the directors of said Art Institute that she would not consent to the erection of a permanent Art Building upon the said Lake Park, and that said director communicated such notice to the Board of Directors within a few days thereafter.

It appears by the evidence that no action was taken by complainant in order to prevent the continuation of the work being done by the said Art Institute by any motion, rule for contempt, or other proceeding, until a large amount of money had been expended by said Art Institute, the first motion in court being taken by complainant April 3, 1892, by a rule to show cause made on such defendants herein why they should not be punished for contempt for violating the injunction of this court in proceeding to erect the said Art Building.

The evidence shows that the complainant's property will not be damaged, but on the contrary will be largely benefited by the erection of said Art Building.

We hold that the evidence in this case tends to show knowledge of the complainant of the acts of the defendants, the City of Chicago, the Art Institute, the Columbian Exposition, and the Inter-State Exposition, touching the removal of the old Exposition Building and the erection of this permanent Art Building, and that complainant has been guilty of laches in not moving sooner in court so as to prevent the expenditure of money by the Art Institute. While such laches of complainant could not be held to be a waiver of any right to recover any damages that she may sustain as such abutting owner, it might be held to amount to an equitable estoppal upon her insisting upon the equity of an injunction against the Art Institute's further proceeding in the erection of the Art Building.

The issuing or continuing the writ of injunction is to some extent a matter of discretion of the court, and where the right infringed will create no irreparable injury, or the injury is slight, that discretion is often exercised against the issuing of the writ of injunction. The court will balance the loss or inconvenience and if the issuing of the writ will cause much loss or inconvenience to the defendants and but slight injury to complainant it will refuse to use the court's strong arm to protect the complainant, but will leave him or her to an action at law.

Large Sum of Money Expended.

The fact that the complainant has laid by and permitted the defendant, the Art Institute, to expend a large sum of money, which might have been prevented by diligence on the part of complainant, should be a strong factor to determine the court in the exercise of that discretion.

The question arises in regard to the act of 1890, whether the Legislature had the power to pass the act in question, and if the Legislature had the power to authorize the Columbian Exposition, with the consent of the City of Chicago, to take possession of this Lake Park and use it for the public purposes of such World's Fair and for the purposes expressed in said act, then the defendants being in such possession under the authority of the supreme power of the State and the Legislature a court of equity will not attempt to interfere with that possession by the issuing of its writ of injunction.

A party acting under legislative authority conscientiously exercised will not be interfered with in his possession at the suit of a private property-owner who is damaged by reason of such possession being taken under such legislative act. The only remedy of a party in such a case is a suit at law for damages.

In this case the original dedication was, as we have seen, for a street. It appears that after the narrowing of the street to a width of ninety feet the property east of the street, which was there at the time of the dedication and that which has been added from time to time by natural accretion or artificial accretion, has been used and treated by the City of Chicago as a public park, known as the Lake Park, and has been recognized especially by the act of 1890 as a public park of the City of Chicago.

We deem this law to be well settled that the Legislature has full control over the streets of a city and over all property of a municipality held by it in its government capacity—that is, property held like streets and public parks, in trust for the public at large.

May Alter Public Use.

It may be that the Legislature cannot take away any easement of outlook or view without providing for compensation for the easement so taken or injured, to be made either by the State itself or by the city, but that it has the power to change or alter the use for which such property may be held in trust, and especially where such public use is of the same nature or kind, there can be no question.

The question then recurs whether or not the ordinance permitting the Art Institute, through its arrangement with the Columbian Exposition to erect the Art Building upon the site of the former Inter-State Exposition Building, can be justified or is in conformity to the power conferred by the act of 1890 referred to.

The act of 1890 clearly contemplates the erection of buildings on the Lake Park by the Columbian Exposition Company, or under its authority, and provides for their removal within one year after the close of the Exposition, unless otherwise arranged and agreed between the corporate authorities of said City of Chicago and the authorities who erected the same, and if said City of Chicago shall agree to purchase said building, the authorities shall not ask or obtain from said city for said buildings a sum greater than the actual cost of building the same.

Did the Legislature by that act contemplate that buildings of a permanent character might be erected by the Columbian Exposition which the City of Chicago might desire to and actually have the right to purchase at cost? It clearly appears that such was in the contemplation of the Legislature.

If the city was to purchase a building or buildings at cost, for what purpose or use was it to be done. Certainly not for removal?

The intention clearly was that if the city did purchase such a building so erected that such buildings were to remain in the park for public uses and purposes in connection with said park. It was certainly contemplated that greenhouses, bearbariums, buildings for the horicultural exhibitions, and art buildings would be erected by the World's Fair company. Certainly an art building may be said to be a necessary concomitant to the carrying on of the World's Fair. Is such a building in a public park a use of such park for public purposes or for park purposes? Are not the public parks for the education as well as for the gratification of the physical senses of the masses of the people? Are not such institutions as art galleries usually found in public places or public parks? Is it reasonable to urge that it is a perversion of the uses of a public park that there should be a building upon it devoted to art purposes, filled with paintings and works of art to delight the souls of the people who visit such parks? Are parks necessarily to be confined to works of nature? Certainly this is a contracted view of the objects of public parks and should not prevail.

The power, it will be noticed, is given to the city to purchase the buildings so erected by or through the World's Columbian Exposition, but it is alleged this was not a purchase by the city. It is true that it is not in probably the strict sense a purchase, but the question is whether the arrangement made with the Art Institute by the City of Chicago comes within the spirit and scope of the act of 1890.

Institute Not a Private Concern.

It contended that the Art Institute is not a public corporation, but is organized for private purposes. It is organized as a corporation, not for pecuniary profit; it has no stock. If this ordinance required the art building to be always open to the public, could it be said that it was not a public building for the benefit of the public, although it might be under the management of the Art Institute corporation? Is the ordinance or is it not a reasonable exercise of the power of the City Council, given by the act of 1890 to obtain for the benefit of the public a building erected by or under the authority of the Columbian Exposition? If the city can obtain for the use of the public such a building for two full days each week and every Sunday afternoon and every legal holiday free and clear of all charge to the public or to the citizens visiting the same, filled with art treasures and without the expenditure of a dollar by the city, neither for the erection of the building nor the paintings and works of art contained therein, and can have the same garrisoned on, kept in repair, controlled and managed without the expenditure of any money on the part of the city, can it be said that such an arrangement does not come within the spirit and the scope of the act of 1890? We think not. In our opinion the art building to be erected may be said to be public in its nature. The public, without cost to itself, obtains large benefits for its citizens free of charge and practically insures that such art building shall be managed, controlled, and carried on in a manner probably better than the corporation itself could do were it charged with so doing.

To hold that the action of the city in the erection of the Art Building upon this lake park was authorized by the act of 1890 does not destroy or injure the park; nor does it throw open the door to the city to erect other buildings or structures of any kind thereon. The only power of the city in connection with its Art Building is derived through the act of 1890, and cannot be exercised, except in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition or its authority. We see no danger in this case of making a precedent by which the park may be lost to the public, or that private interests shall be permitted to obtain the erection of any other buildings.

Under the circumstances of this case, considering the laches of complainant in enforcing any right she has to an injunction against the erection of this art building, which delay has caused the Art Institute to expend a large amount of money, and that to now enforce this injunction against the Art Institute continuing the erection of said art building would be to sustain a damage of nearly $100,000, and also taking into consideration the fact that the evidence shows that the complainant will suffer no substantial damage if the erection of the art building is permitted to be completed, provided for the said ordinance, and being persuaded that the proposed erection of said building, under the city ordinance, is within the spirit and scope of the act of 1890 and authorized thereby, we must hold that the complainant should be left to her remedy at law for her damages, if any sustained, and that the injunction herein should be so modified as to permit the Art Institute and the Columbian Exposition to proceed with and complete said Art Building under said act of 1890 and the said ordinance of the City of Chicago.

BAD BILL KERN BURNED TO DEATH.

An Episode in the Career of a Once Famous Old Man of the Oil Region.

New York *World:* Among the dead in the Titusville disaster has been found the charred body of Bad Bill Kern. So ends the career of one of the most striking figures of old oil times in Pennsylvania.

At the time of the early oil excitement Bill Kern came to the oil regions of Butler County. By shrewdness and audacity he became a rich man. His life was bad and he gloried in his wickedness. On top of Bear Creek Hill he had a well that he called, in vulgar profanity, Big Jesus Christ. Another well, some two miles away, he named the Little Jesus. But his men stopped short of using these names, and simply called them 1 and 2. Kern's partner was a preacher named Hoover. Hoover's duty was to go around among the farmers and coax them into giving oil leases favorable to him and his partner. And Kern saw that these agreements were kept to the letter.

An old farmer named Michael Sharpley had a farm near Petrolia, on what was known then as the Sucker Rod Belt, and Hoover got a lease of the 180 acres it contained. The agreement was that if the first well gave ten barrels an hour or more the price was to be $10,000; if less than ten, but $1,000. Kern knew the wells would be good. He owned another well, all but dry, a quarter of a mile away, and he thought of a scheme to cheat the farmer. To this end he ordered his driller to stop sinking the well when he reached the third sand. The driller did so, but the well overflowed, indicating a fifty barrel supply.

Kern came immediately, put in thousands of gallons of cold water, tubed the well, and pumped out two barrels a day, paying the farmer $1,000 as agreed.

At the end of the third week the well went dry. But Bill Kern knew his business. He dug a ditch to his dry well, a quarter of a mile off, and laid a pipe between the two. Then he took out the tubing of the new well and resolved on a desperate experiment to get the flow that still existed for himself. This was to torpedo it, and put the tubing in quickly, so that when the oil came again it would run through the connecting pipe and flow out from his bad well a quarter of a mile away.

The men were instructed what to do and were in the derrick ready to drop the tubing in after the torpedo. Bill cut the torpedo line himself and ordered the pipe in right away. The men had got 600 feet of the two inch tubing down when a low, rumbling sound was heard in the well and the air around the derrick became thick with gas. The next thing they knew the 600 feet of pipe shot up into the air like a bolt out of a catapult, and following it came a stream of oil three inches thick and 300 feet high that fell in a mist of green and gold. In another instant there was a terrible explosion and the air for 500 feet around seemed ablaze. The fire in the boiler had ignited the gas, which in turn set fire to the oil, and this burned as it spouted.

On top of the derrick, eighty feet in air, two poor fellows were at work adjusting the bull rope. One of these slid down and broke both legs as he struck bottom. He was horribly burned and it took six men to hold him as he raved. He died that night, cursing Bill Kern with his last breath. As he passed away he shrieked a desire that Bill Kern might meet a death like his. The other man dropped immediately over the well and his old United States army belt-buckle was the only trace afterwards found of him.

This was the beginning of Bill Kern's bad luck. He fell lower and lower, became a tramp and begged at the kitchen windows of farms which at one time he owned. But some powerful fascination kept him near the scenes of his knavery, double-dealings, and wickedness. And the telegraph reports his death, "burned, almost unrecognizable." After many years his victim's curse came home.

PROTEST AGAINST THE OUTRAGE.

Citizens Denounce the Way in Which the Carette Horses Are Abused.

The half-starved, overworked, much-abused carette horses have been receiving a good share of the public's sympathy lately, judging by the letters upon that subject which have been received by THE TRIBUNE. Less than a week ago mention was made in THE TRIBUNE of the fact that a team of carette horses gave out in front of the Virginia Hotel. The team was a little more lean and hungry-looking than the average, and attracted quite a crowd of women, who were loud in their denunciations of the persons controlling the company for working such ill-conditioned animals. Several of the women who had been in the carette got out, and, with a number of others who had been waiting to come down-town in it, declared that they would rather walk than patroaize a concern which was so inhuman to horses. Several of them declared their intention of making complaint to the Humane Society.

Since that time several instances have been reported to THE TRIBUNE of the brutal treatment if carette horses by the drivers. One instance was reported in a letter dated June 20, by a woman living on the North Side, who said that at 8 o'clock that evening one of the carette teams, being unable to haul the heavily-loaded vehicle, was most brutally beaten by the driver. She said the poor, dumb creatures were nothing but skin and bone, and that it would have been a difficult task for them to draw an empty carette, to say nothing of one filled with passengers. But the driver was merciless, and continued to beat the poor animals until a number of the passengers interfered.

In Sunday School.

"Why should we say to Satan 'Get thee behind me!'?" asked the teacher.

"So that we shall get ahead of him," returned the bright boy.—*Puck.*

JURY DOES NOT KNOW.

CAUSE OF DR. SCUDDER'S DEATH STILL REMAINS A MYSTERY.

The Verdict Says That He May Have Died of Heart Disease or from Self-Administered Poison—Expert Testimony That Scudder Was Insane — A Chemical Analysis Will Decide the Question of Suicide or Death from Natural Causes—Funeral at His Brother's Home.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Dr. Henry M. Scudder was resumed yesterday in the Criminal Court building and was conducted by Deputy Coroner Clement. The testimony was entirely of a technical character, the only witnesses examined being physicians who were present at the autopsy last Tuesday. The jury rendered a verdict that it could not say whether death was caused by heart disease or self-administered poison.

The first witness was Dr. James G. Kiernan. He testified to having known Dr. Scudder intimately since November, 1891. The post-mortem examination showed a diseased condition of a chronic character of the brain, spinal cord, and the heart and the blood vessels; and in the opinion of the witness the changes manifest in the heart and other organs would account for his death. His belief was that Scudder died from an apoplectiform attack, and there was nothing in the symptons previous to nor in the conditions after death to necessarily indicate the presence of opium or narcotic poisoning. He could say that the cause of death was not a narcotic poison, but he could not say from his examination that no other poison was employed, such as prussic acid or acouite. He was retained, he said, by Dr. Scudder's relatives after he had refused to testify for the State. He had told Dr. Spray, who had asked him in behalf of the State, that he considered Dr. Scudder insane.

Believed Scudder Died of Heart Disease.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Rush Medical College, said he had known Dr. Scudder four or five years; was called to see him about a week after the death of Mrs. Dunton; found him excited and manifesting peculiar motions of the head; and learned that he was suffering with hallucinations of fear. All this denoted a diseased brain, but not the effects of any crime. The witness did not regard him as in a sane condition, and told his brother afterwards that he ought to be sent to an insane asylum. The examination at the autopsy showed no evidence of any kind of poisoning, narcotic or otherwise, though some other poisons might have been taken and could only be discovered by a chemical analysis.

Attorney Tolman, counsel for the Duntons, asked: "As a matter of fact, you don't know the real cause of his death?"

"For a certainty, no. I base my opinion on the facts as presented and seen by me, and the adhesions and inflammations of the brain and spinal cord go to confirm the hypothesis of insanity. My opinion is that he died of disease of the heart."

Dr. Marshall D. Davis was the last witness. His observations tended to confirm the opinions expressed by Drs. Kiernan and Lyman, and he could add little new to their statements, which, he said, were absolutely true as to the facts observed. He thought the symptoms were inconsistent with aconite poisoning, but he could not positively state the cause of death. The real cause of death at any time is a problem.

Matter of Insanity Not Considered.

Attorney Tolman said that if the jury were to consider the question of insanity in its verdict he had some testimony on that point which he would like to introduce.

Deputy Coroner Clement said he did not think the insanity question had anything to do with the verdict. The jury's duty was to determine the cause of the death from the evidence submitted. He then read a statement from Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, who made the autopsy, which concluded as follows:

"Death was caused by œdema of the lungs. Whether this œdema was induced by chronic heart and brain disease or by poisoning with some narcotic drug cannot be definitely or positively determined without a chemical examination of the stomach's contents."

Dr. Hektoen added that if the body had been found without any history at all death would have been attributed to the changes in the heart and its vessels.

Drs. J. G. Kiernan, Henry M. Lyman, and Marshall D. Ewill wrote a communication in which they stated that they concurred in the narration of facts by Dr. Hektoen, and that the character of the changes discovered in the brain and its membranes and other evidences led them to the opinion that the changes were the result of a brain disorder sufficient to produce insanity.

Verdict of the Jury.

The jury then retired, and in about half an hour returned with this verdict:

From the evidence presented to us and the statement of the physician who made the post-mortem examination, we, the jury, are unable to determine whether deceased came to his death from heart disease or poison administered by his own hands.

H. MICHAELS,
W. V. MEYERS,
IRA B. BITTER,
W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. F. POWER,
PHIL KLEIN.

The family, it is understood, has decided to have a chemical analysis made of the stomach. Dr. Doremus Scudder has employed a personal friend to do the work and refuses to disclose his name. Had Dr. Scudder's friends desired they might have had the inquest adjourned until the analysis was made. This Deputy Coroner Clement offered to do yesterday, but the proposition did not find favor.

DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER'S FUNERAL.

Private Services Held at His Brother's Home, Dr. Gunsaulus Officiating.

The funeral of Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder was held at the home of his brother, Dr. Doremus Scudder, No. 714 Thirty-third street, at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. The services were strictly private, only a few intimate friends of the family being present. The casket and room containing the remains were decorated with friendly offerings of flowers. The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of Plymouth Congregational Church officiated. During his life Dr. Scudder was a member of Plymouth Church. The only relations present at the funeral were the widow, two children, Dr. Doremus Scudder, and a cousin, Lewis Scudder. The other brother, the Rev. John Scudder, pastor of the largest church in Jersey City, was not present. No member of the widow's family attended.

Mrs. Emma Dodge, the alto of Plymouth Church, furnished the music, which consisted of two sacred songs which were favorites with the doctor. Then Dr. Gunsaulus read a few selections from the Bible which was found in Dr. Scudder's cell. Most of the passages were those in the psalms which Dr. Scudder himself marked.

Dr. Gunsaulus delivered a funeral sermon, taking his theme from the song, "The Mercy Seat." During the discourse he said:

"How many, many hearts in this city this afternoon are throbbing in sympathy with the father and mother, with those that are far away from us because they are hearts that are touched with the light and the warmth of the great heart of God. The memory of this widow today comes like a speaker, unrivaled in eloquence, to tell us of his gentleness, of his affection, of his care, and of his consideration of her. How, as we have from the physicians who have examined this casket of clay in which this soul tried to perform its work—how we see the problems that were before him, the great barriers over which his thought had to climb, the difficulties that his best hopes had to encounter. There is a merciful God in the world. This is the hour when the silence of God touches us with mercy. This is a moment when we can certainly look up to heaven, where we can ask God to help us gather pearls and flowers and to realize that this man's life problem, as we see it in this wreck of a body, was a darker and a sadder problem than any of us could have suspected. For more than a month before his life was ended my conviction had been expressed of his condition, of the weakness and the infelicity of the association of mind and body in this poor man; and today, as I come here backed by the authority of physicians, we can only look up to God's mercy seat and thank him that, in the midst of such lightning bolts and thunder clouds, there are rays of mercy."

This morning the remains will be taken to New York, where the intention is to have them cremated. The ashes will be placed in the Scudder burying-ground at Freehold, N. J.

If you are going anywhere on summer vacation we will save you money and make all necessary arrangements. The Van Haeften & Miller Excursion Co., 126 So. Clark-st., Chicago.

THEY WANT MORE SPACE.

Sir Henry Wood Talks in New York City of Columbian Fair Matters.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special.]—Sir Henry Wood, World's Fair Commissioner for Great Britain, was a passenger on the City of Paris, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. He registered at the Brevoort. This is the second voyage he has made to this country in a year on business connected with the Columbian Exposition. Sir Henry said:

Since I have taken hold of this matter I have many times wished that the distance between England and this country was no greater than between England and France. My primary object in coming over here this time is to make an appeal to the Chicago men who have the Fair in charge for more space. So great is the interest in this American Exposition become in England that I believe the English exhibit would fill half of all the buildings if the space could be secured.

At my headquarters in London letters are pouring in from every corner of Great Britain with urgent requests for space for exhibits, but there is no possibility of satisfying even a small percentage of these requests. The result will be the exhibition made by Great Britain must be of a select character. From this time until the Exposition opens it will require all of our powers of selection to assist space to those exhibitors who have something to show that will be interesting in the eyes of Americans and visitors from other countries, and at the same time illustrate Great Britain's natural, mechianical, scientific, and artistic resources.

While the great interest in the Columbian Exposition will enable us to make a better exhibit of manufactures than we had at Paris or any other exposition, I am conscious that we could have made even a better showing in this line had not the McKinley law been passed by the American Congress. Many of England's greatest industries will have no representation on this account. The Sheffield Cutlery company will scarcely be seen at the Fair, and I feel that we might have been able to collect a better exhibition of the textile fabrics had not this tariff act gone into effect just at the time when the interest of English people was beginning to be aroused in the American Exposition.

Herr Schuan Alquist, the Commissioner from Germany, who has also just arrived, was present while Sir Henry Wood was talking and said:

I also am on a mission to Chicago to get more space and I am prepared to launch the wrath of the German Emperor at the heads of the Chicago men if they refuse to give me the space. I do not think the American people are aware of the intense interest which Emperor William takes in the United States, and it is largely through his efforts that the German Empire will make a better exhibit at the Columbian Exposition than it ever did at any previous affair of the kind. Of course, we people of Germany could not have been expected to feel very enthusiastic over the Paris exposition, and of the efforts we might have put into an exposition at that time had it been held in some other country will be utilized in gathering together a great German exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. Emperor William has personally importuned the great manufacturers to make their best possible showing at Chicago. I will not say that his interest in the matter is altogether unselfish, for my position very thoroughly the value of the American trade.

Herr Alquist showed a handsomely bound volume, printed in German, containing complete information regarding the Chicago Fair. This volume has been widely circulated in Germany by the German commissioners, and its distribution has been very fruitful in results.

RE-ELECTED SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Albert G. Lane to Hold Office Another Term—Other Educational Matters.

Albert G. Lane was unanimously reëlected Superintendent of Schools at Wednesday's session of the Board of Education. The Assistant Superintendents were also reëlected. They are Edward C. Delano, Albert R. Sabin, Ella F. Young, Elizabeth L. Hartney, Lisbe Lewis, James Harman, A. F. Nightingale, and Alfred Kirk. The board also decided that no changes would be made next year in text books. The date of examinations for assistants and principals in primary, grammar, and high schools was fixed for June 28 at the West Division High School.

A report from the Committee on School Management, fixing salaries of teachers in the Jones and Lake View No. 2 schools, was referred to the committee for discussion. The board also reëlected all its officers for the ensuing year. The committee on Janitors and Supplies reported in favor of awarding contracts for blanks, pencils, ink, and school necessaries to the following houses in accordance with bids sent in: J. S. McDonald, Hock & Anderson, Excelsior Printing company, Columbia Paper company, Central School Supply House, W. D. Messenger & Co., J. W. Butler Paper company, James Dixon Crucible company, Eberhardt's Faber, Esterbrook Steel Pen company, and W. J. Olmstead.

The City Council was asked to concur in a recommendation to erect a four-room frame school near Addison and Western avenues. The action of the board, providing for the erection of an eighteen-room school at Grace and Sheldon streets, was rescinded and a twelve-room addition to the Sulzer school has been recommended instead. The acceptance of the following bids for school sites was recommended: Hueper and Mueller, Good, Better and Sholto streets, $28,950; Hueper, Sheridan and Wesge avenues, $7,900; Hueper and Mueller, Ellis avenue and Seventy-second street, $6,611. Mr. Cameron moved that Supt. Lane's salary be increased from $6,000 to $7,000, to date Sept. 1, 1892. The motion was carried. The board adjourned to meet Tuesday night of next week to consider the election of teachers.

STRANGERS WITHIN CHICAGO'S GATES.

Names of New Arrivals Placed Upon the Registers of the Leading Hotels.

Auditorium—D. O. Paige, Detroit; Morton V. Joyes and A. C. Lewis, Louisville; Proctor Taylor, Quincy; G. F. Craig and A. J. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; G. H. Hill, Cincinnati; the Rev. J. Cavis-Brown, Chichester, Eng.; M. Scarborough, Boston; W. D. Moses, Richmond, Va.; J. A. Kurtz, Indianapolis.

Victoria—L. Blase, Evansville, Ind.; A. J. Sherwood, New York; John A. Baker, Fort Wayne; H. A. Bliss, New York; A. E. Allen, Cleveland; J. W. Vaughton, Owensboro, Ky.; H. A. Mitchell, Indianapolis; R. E. Hanley, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Palmer—J. H. Round, Detroit; H. Hardy and B. S. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; M. F. Stephens, St. Louis; G. R. Weir, Denver; Abe Levy, New York; B. W. Cunningham, Birmingham, Ala.; F. G. Wells, Cleveland; W. E. Cathie and wife, Minneapolis.

Leland—F. E. Murphy, Green Bay, Wis.; D. Wheelehan, Campbellville, Ont.; W. D. Frazer, Cynthiana, Ky.; G. E. Heere, Reading, Pa.; H. Iserman, Orrin Johnson, New York; J. M. Baer, Appleton, Wis.

Tremont—Howard L. Porter, Concord, N. H.; G. G. Bell, Boston; B. F. Ray, De Kalb; H. B. Lonsdale, Denver; Jones, Paris; Prof. F. H. Young, St. Louis; A. Macduff, New York.

Sherman—D. Burnham, Lodi; W. H. Babb, Portland, Ore.; Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove; George Keenan, Madison, Wis.; J. W. Orr, Tuscola; L. B. Purnell, Taylorville.

Wellington—E. Harbeck, Detroit; Henry Wellstein, New York; W. A. Todd, St. Louis; J. B. Ferganson, Lexington, Ky.; C. A. Jackson and wife, Detroit.

Great Northern—Louis Weiner, London, England; James M. New and family, Pittsburg; T. G. Paine and family, Carroll, Ia.; R. C. Ware, Nashville.

Richelieu—C. M. White, Marquette; Mortimer L. Smith, Detroit; Horace D. Sherri, New York.

THEY WANT THE COFFERDAM REMOVED.

Vessel-Owners Claim the Impediment at Van Buren Street Is Much in Their Way.

Vessel-owners are complaining considerably at the action of Fitz-Simons & Connell in delaying the removal of the cofferdam in the river at Van Buren street. It is claimed that the contractors have been promising to remove the obstruction ever since the completion of the tunnel ten weeks ago. The dam occupies more than half the channel and is obstructing navigation seriously. Vessel-owners claim that they are out at least $20,000 a day by loss of time.

There are now some forty vessels held by the impassable current, and the blockade is increasing daily.

A committee of vessel-owners waited upon Messrs. Fitz-Simons and Connell, and, it is understood, were promised that the work of removal would be commenced as soon as the current subsides. The aid of the city authorities may be invoked, it is said.

He Was No Street-Car Hog.

He looked every inch the hog, but he wasn't. He sat inside a city and suburban car last evening while two women and a man stood just in front of him. One woman held onto a strap, while the other wabbled about in a manner very discomforting to the man who was s

UNIQUE AND SPLENDID

CHICAGO WILL MAKE THE FAIR ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL.

An Estimate by Henry Villard, Who Had Feared Only New York Could Do Justice to the Exposition—The Management Is the Best Possible—The Attendance Will Exceed That of the Paris Exposition—A Word About the Transition of Chicago and Its Greatness.

[Translated from the Berlin National Zeitung.]

When Congress voted two years ago that the Exposition of 1893 should be held not in the great cosmopolitan City of New York but in the inland City of Chicago I was among the number of those who imagined that the success of the enterprise was thereby imperiled. It appeared to me, as to most others, that the relegating of this task to the West rendered it doubtful whether it would be conceived in a manner worthy of such an undertaking, and that the result would probably be an unattractive exhibition in the style of some similar performances which have been witnessed in that rapidly developed region, in short, a diplay of vulgarity and pomposity. I cheerfully admit that I was completely mistaken. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that every intelligent and impartial observer who has had the opportunity, as I have had, through interviews with the directors and personal inspection, of forming a correct estimate of what has been accomplished thus far, must feel convinced that the Chicago Exposition will prove not only the most unique but the most successful and splendid that has ever been held anywhere. This may appear an extravagant prediction, but I have no doubt whatever that it will be justified.

In other countries, the initiative in similar national undertakings proceeds from the government, which is generally in a position to supply the means which experience has shown to be necessary, so that to begin operations is a relatively easy matter. In the present instance the National Government has participated hitherto only to the extent of granting a charter to the association organizing the Exposition, and of undertaking the erection of a government edifice, in addition to some slight services. The question of a Federal subsidy for general purposes (a subsidy of $6,250,000 is looked for) has not yet been settled by Congress. The participation of the Federal Government has therefore not only been of little advantage but in some respects a positive disadvantage. The charter of incorporation provided for a United States Commission as an accessory to the Managing Board of the Association, who alone do all the work and assume the whole responsibility. As the commission claims to have a voice in the management the work is constantly hampered by the evils of a double administration. The association, in fact, would greatly prefer to be relieved of the support of the National Government.

Credit Due the Managers.

Under the circumstances the managers of the Exposition and the inferior officers deserve the greatest credit for the successful manner in which they have organized the work and the progress that has been made. A large number of the most enterprising, wealthy, and respected citizens of Chicago offered their services to the association. They were with few exceptions permanent novices in this field. Guided by the patriotic motives alone, they applied themselves with the most self-sacrificing zeal to the task before them, and the benefits of that discipline which results from the necessity in the conditions of American life of constantly exercising self-reliance were strikingly exemplified. In a short time an administrative machinery was organized, which, divided into dozens of sections, each with its special committees and embracing thousands of workers, has been operating with wonderful harmony in the execution of this stupendous undertaking. Among the directors of the main sections are to be found men of extraordinary ability and energy, and the portion of the work assigned to the women is in equally excellent hands.

We can therefore feel confident that the whole scheme in all its features will be carried out within the allotted time.

We need no better evidence of the fitness of the managing body to grapple with the gigantic task which rests upon them than the choice that has been made of a site, the manner in which it has been laid out, and the character of the architectural designs. This site embraces the greater part (over a square mile) of an open well-kept park which borders on Lake Michigan, whose extent relative to the position of an inland sea. A choicer location could hardly have been selected for the display of the finest effects of architecture and landscape gardening combined. The disposition of the twelve main buildings, with the dozens of larger and smaller satellites, presented a difficult problem, which has been solved, however, in an admirable manner. In spite of the colossal size of the principal edifices, one does not hide the other, but each stands forth with a certain prominence proportioned to its importance and significance.

Excellent Arrangement of Buildings.

Nothing can be more effective than the position of the gigantic main hall, close to the splendid esplanade which extends along the shore, and whose grass-covered and flowery terraces are to descend to the water's edge. Equally happy is the arrangement, en échelon, of the buildings behind and on either side of the main edifice. The little lake, which in a manner will be the center of the Exposition grounds, and the circling water-courses which traverse them, varying in width from 100 to 300 feet, and spanned by many picturesque bridges, will contribute toward the blending of the various striking features into a wonderfully imposing, charming, and harmonious whole. The erection of the main structures presented an unusually difficult problem. This was the rock on which, judging from the many architectural fiascos which have marked the erection of public edifices in this country, the whole undertaking seemed in danger of being wrecked. But in this very thing the managers of the association showed a due appreciation of the ways and means which the great work demanded. The most prominent architects in the country were invited to conduct the building operations. Every one of them complied without hesitation, and the result was the spectacle of a division of labor among the most intelligent and experienced specialists, who laid aside all personal considerations in the enthusiastic ardor with which they labored to fulfill duties whose performance they regarded as an honor. We may say of these vast structures that they represent the fruits of friendly rivalry and the embodiment of the loftiest conceptions of their designers. I do not hesitate to assert that for their special purpose they are masterpieces of art superior to anything hitherto attempted in the same line.

Important Matters in Good Hands.

In spite of their giant proportions, they produce an impression of extreme lightness and perfect harmony and grace, with a thoroughly practical design. Some of them are altogether classical in style and execution, so that one cannot help regretting that they are but the temporary products of human genius. Although is rather too early to venture a positive opinion, I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction, based upon the information which I have gathered, that the brilliant effect of the exteriors will not be marred by faulty internal arrangements and poor decorations. These important matters have been placed in the best hands.

It is, of course, impossible to predict anything with regard to the number of visitors from abroad. It is certain, however, that the influx from every part of the United States will be very great. The inquiries set on foot by the transportation companies all over the country leave no doubt on this point. In nearly every State many organizations are being formed, whose membership in many cases already number thousands, having for their object the reduction to the lowest possible figure of the expenses of a visit to Chicago in 1893. The country people especially are everywhere saving up for the journey. The railroad companies have resolved to encourage the Exposition traffic to the utmost by inducements of every kind, and have already made extensive preparation to meet the anticipated rush of travel. The indications are that in this respect also Chicago will be ahead of Paris. How far this expected mass of humanity can reckon on being accommodated in the city is therefore an important question. The spirit of enterprise, however, which is characteristic of Chicago, has made ample provision in this direction also. Many hotels of every grade have been built within the last year, and their number will, it is certain, be considerably increased during the coming summer.

Rapid Improvement of Chicago.

It is confidently asserted that by the time the Exposition opens it will be possible to find quarters for 100,000 visitors. One would hardly call Chicago, as it appears today, an especially attractive city. The business quarter, it is true, contains plenty of imposing edifices, including not a few which are model specimens of architecture, while the principal private streets are lined with stately residences; but, taken as a whole, the city presents today, as it did forty years ago, when I first visited it, the spectacle of uneven growth, of constant change, and of never-ending unfinishedness; all these characteristics being explained by the fact that in this space of time the population has increased fortyfold. The state of transition from one stage of development to another is destined to be a permanent feature in the case of Chicago, but I believe that in the course of a few decades it will not only have risen to the position of the largest and perhaps the most flourishing city of the Union, but will have become one of the handsomest of American cities. In some respects it is already in advance of most great centers. It has elegant drives and promenades along the lake, several extensive parks, and an unparalleled chain of boulevards connecting them all. In one repect, at least, it possessed an extraordinary interest for every intelligent observer.

It offers on the grandest scale a genuine illustration of what the inventive and unwearied creative spirit of the Anglo-Saxon, assisted by the extraordinary natural resources of the West, can accomplish in a short space of time in the way of rearing up a great community. Its gigantic commerce, carried on by water and land, its prodigiously developed industries, and the enterprise of its restless population combine to form a picture which, though it may to a certain extent be lacking in the esthetic element, represents the most stupendous product of the kind that has ever been created by the untrammeled competitive activity of mankind.

HENRY VILLARD.

THE GREED OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

How the Traitor Begged England for the Pay for His Treason.

The publication of the annual report of the Canadian archives by Mr. Douglas Brymner, Archivist, throws some new and very interesting light upon the motives which prompted Benedict Arnold to attempt his gross act of treachery. Avarice, beyond doubt, was the motive which animated him when he opened negotiations with Sir Henry Clinton.

The State papers in the Canadian archives deal at the outset of Arnold's career with the Canadian expedition of 1776, when with Ethan Allen he took Ticonderoga by surprise. The capture of Crown Point with a garrison of twelve and St. John's with ten men follow.

Then Arnold's name disappears from notice for a period of nearly twelve years. He is next heard from as a petitioner for lands in Canada. His applications are all couched in most earnest terms, and his claims on account of "valuable services" frequent and pressing.

Under date of June 2, 1797, he writes the Duke of Portland "that there is none other man in England that has made so many sacrifices as I have done of property, rank, prospects, etc., in support of government, and no man who has received less in return"; and, again, "I have the strongest possible claim on the faith, justice, and honor of the nation for some farther compensation and provision for myself and family."

This further provision and additional recompense he afterward characterized as grants of land, and even went so far as to specify the amount of land to which he considered himself entitled. In a letter to Mr. John King, Under Secretary of State, inclosing a letter to the Duke of Portland containing a similar statement, he says:

The usual allowance to field officers was 5,000 acres, and to each member of their families 1,200, showing I am entitled to 14,600.

Again, he adds:

As I commanded a legion consisting of one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry, which I was at a great expense in raising, I think myself fairly entitled to 10,000 acres, as Majors only have received 5,000 acres.

At that time he appears to have contented himself with asking a grant of about 13,000 acres, or upward of thirty square miles, in Upper Canada, but his expectations grew, and that apace. In July, 1797, he presented a petition to the King in which he asks for 10,000 acres for himself and 5,000 each for his wife and seven children, all to be placed in Upper Canada. This claim amounts to 50,000 acres, and in support of it he gives the following statement of his losses and "sacrifices" sustained in "services" to the government:

Loss, real and personal property	£16,000
£450 per annum, in lieu of which ten years' purchase has been paid to other officers	4,050
Lands promised and received by other officers of the same or equal rank worth at the time at least	10,000
Total	£30,050

N. B.—The before-mentioned lands are worth at the present time £30,000 or £40,000.

Then follow prayers and petitions innumerable—Arnold, Judas-like, pressing for the payment of the wages of his shame and guilt, and the authorities delaying and considering. One condition was urged over and over again, namely, that he should take up his abode in Canada to take possession of his land; another was that the grant should be made general, allowing him to select his land in any British province.

Correspondence on these subjects ensued between Gen. Simcol and Under Secretary of State King. In a letter from the former dated March 26, 1798, he clearly indicates his opinion of Arnold. He says:

To answer your first query, is there any objection to Arnold and his children having any grant of lands in upper Canada? I say there is no legal impediment (on American grounds) provided that they have not already had any grant in the Province of New Brunswick, but Gen. Arnold is a character extremely obnoxious to the original loyalists of America; but his not intending to reside in Upper Canada does away in some measure with that objection.

So it ended, the unhappy man living in perpetual exile without receiving any reward. Arnold died in 1801.

HER ACCENT WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

But She Was a Bright Woman, and So She Captivated Her Audience.

I had urged my friend, the author of the "Pollard Synthetic System," to send some one to present the method at our teachers' normal, promising to entertain the representative and to secure space on the program, says Sarah Winter Kellogg in the New York *World*.

Duly there arrived Miss T——, a tall, picturesque Kentucky woman.

No sooner had she spoken to me than I was filled with apprehension. In her peculiar pronunciation I recognized one of the most noticeable local dialects to be found in our cosmopolitan country. Yet Miss T—— was there to represent an improved method of learning to pronounce English.

I found her clever, enterprising, and brimming with enthusiasm for the system, but her pronunciation seemed with every word that she spoke to grow more intolerable. Inexpressibly distressed I tried, regardless of wounded feelings, to correct some faults.

"Please, Miss T.," I begged, "when you speak before the institute remember your r's, and you must be careful about dropping final consonants. And can't you inflate your vowels some or sound them, or something. They are utterly flat as you speak them. You don't say flat, you say flate, and you say nake for neck, and for leg you say laig. You really need an interpreter."

"My do' lady, don't pester yo'self. I'm not goin' to speak of nakes an' laigs. My subject is the 'Pollud Method.'"

Sick with dread, I went to the hall at her hour. As she ascended the stand I was tempted to run away.

She began with perfect coolness:

"You will perceive befo' I have sayed ten words that my pronunciation an' my enunciation air incorrec'. I confess that at the staut—an' I expiain that it is so because I did not learn to speak an' read English by the Pollud synthetic method. J stan' befo' you a livin' example of how the pronunciation an' the enunciation of a smart chil' may be spoiled for want of the Pollud. Take wahnin by me, all you teachers, an' put the Pollud in you' schools."

She had captured her audience. When they were willing to stop laughing and cheering Mis T—— proceeded to explain the "pollud," as she called the method, with clearness, enthusiasm, and beauty.

With almost no subsequent effort the system was introduced in all the schools in our section.

No Good There.

Peddler—"Madam, I have some fine biblical mottoes for sale. Here's 'Seek and Ye Shall Find' for a dollar. How does that suit you?"

Woman—"The work is pretty and the price is low enough, but the sentiment wouldn't be tolerated here for a minute. This is the home of Detective Nobrain."—*Judge.*

TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AFTER THE GRAND TRUNK.

An Informal Complaint That Rates on Property for Export East Are Lower than Rates to the Seaboard to Be Investigated—The Road Cites in Defense of Its Action the Boston Decision—What That Opinion Covered — Cut in Dry Goods Rate—Other Railway News.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is demonstrating the strength of its recent declarations that it intended from this time on to pursue a more vigorous policy in enforcing the law. Notices were served yesterday on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw, and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which will open up an unusually interesting investigation. These roads are ordered to file with the Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission specific and verified answers, setting forth all facts and circumstances regarding the charge that is made of discrimination in rates to points on the Atlantic seaboard. These answers must be filed before July 7, and all the companies are further ordered to appear before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the office of the United States Attorney in the Postoffice Building in Chicago at 10 a. m., July 13, and notice is given that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will at that time proceed to make a thorough investigation.

The charges that are made are that it appeers from tariff No. 1,129 filed by the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway company on behalf of itself and the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw, and the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, effective since June 13, 1892, that these railway companies make a different and less charge for the transportation of all classes of property from Chicago and other Western points to Montreal, Point Levi, Portland, and Boston, if such property is intended for transatlantic carriage, than they make if the property is destined to the same points and not intended for export.

Informal complaints have been made to the commission that this practice by the railroad companies subjects rivers persons, localities, and traffic to undue and unreasonable prejudice and dissdvantage. The commission of its own notion has decided to investigate the informal complaint with reference to the business of the several companies in making the discriminative rates.

The General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, David Brown, did not hesitate yesterday about admitting the facts, so far as the statement that these roads will ship potatoes, from Chicago to Boston, Port Levi and Portland for less charge, if the produce is to be consigned to some transatlantic port, than if it is to stop at one of these points.

"Our roads will make a rate five cents lower per 100 on grain destined for transatlantic shipment than they charge for the same service if the grain is not to be exported," said Mr. Brown. "The rate to Boston is 30 cents, but on consignments destined for export we make a tariff of 25 cents. This is done to put Boston, Portland, and Point Levi on a level with New York for export business. If we did not do that no Western grain could be exported from those cities. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has authorized such a difference. That is what the Boston Chamber of Commerce fought for and received. If Boston cannot have that privilege it must lose its export business."

An examination of the decision rendered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of the Boston Chamber of Commerce against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other roads does not appear to bear out the idea that it has authorized a lower rate to be charged for the same service, in case the produce is to be exported, than is granted if it stops at the wharf. The decision says, expressly, that that phase of the case is not touched on. In that case there was an explicit denial of any question affecting the lawfulness of the export rates, and the commission was not required to pass upon them. While it was admitted the export rates were lower, the complaint was entirely on the unreasonableness of the inland rates. It is stated in the decision that for export business through Boston and for shipments through points East to Portland, Boston rates are on an equality with New York rates.

This is what the railroad companies claim is necessary in making their defense, but this same decision, which refused to entertain the complaints against the unreasonableness of Boston rates, expressly held that, in view of the relative situation of Boston and New York, the competing transportation facilities and natural and commercial advantages of the two cities, it would seem unnatural and repugnant to equality that carriers delivering property to them respectively should be compelled to make to both an equality of rates. If the Commission continues to hold to that idea, a defense by the railroad people, on the ground that the several cities must be placed on an equity in competition for export business, will hardly justify the discrimination.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The Western Passenger Association has granted reduced rates to the following points for the occasions mentioned:

St. Paul, Minn., June 21, Annual reunion First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Association; Flandreau, S. D., June 21-23, reunion of Lake Madison Veteran Association; Peoria, Ill., during June and July, "Last Days of Pompeii," Summer Nights' Entertainment; Britton, S. D., June 28-30, Fourteenth Division Encampment G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps; Delavan, Wis., July 6-7, State Convention Loyal Temperance Legion; Ashland, Wis., July 13-14, Annual Meeting Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin; Maplewood Park, Waseca, Minn., July 13-28, ninth annual meeting Waseca Assembly; DePere, Wis., July 15-25, Appleton District M. E. Camp-Meeting; Quincy, Ill., Aug. 2-5, twelfth annual session District Grand Lodge No. 9, G. U. O. of O. F.; Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 9-12, annual meeting Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association; Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 10-13, annual convention Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Iowa; Clinton, Ia., Aug. 15-27, Clinton County annual Normal Institute; Chillicothe, Mo., Aug. 16-19, State Road Improvement convention; Colfax, Ia., Aug. 16-23, annual convention Iowa Synod of United Presbyterian Church.

Cut Rates New York to Kansas City.

There is a heavy cut in rates from New York to Kansas City by the way of Memphis. It applies particularly to dry goods. It is said that a rate is being made of 70 cents by way of the Richmond Terminal — Memphis and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the Missouri Pacific to Kansas City. This cut is so far below tariff rates by the way of Chicago that it puts lines running by Chicago entirely out of the business. This through rate is even less than the rate from Chicago to Kansas City.

A Young Napoleon of Finance.

There is a 12-year-old boy in Harlem, known to his friends as Charlie, who, if he keeps on, will be a railroad financier when he grows up. Like all small boys, Charlie is a baseball fiend. About two weeks ago he organized a club, had himself elected Treasurer, while a boon companion was made Captain. Then all of the thirteen members went out to hustle for funds, so they could purchase pretty uniforms. The plan was a success and fully $25 was realized.

At this point the financiering commenced. A meeting of the club was called, and the boys, deluded by Charlie's statements that there would be more money to divide if they voted as he directed, gave their voice in favor of expelling the other six members.

This brought the club down to seven. Then a new combination was formed, consisting of the Captain, Treasurer, and two others, who were assured that they were on the inside. It was four to three, and the three had to go.

Of the four remaining, Charlie gave one of the two a quarter to vote for the expulsion of the other and then the Treasurer and Captain promptly "fired" the traitor.

The club had now got down to two. Charles called a little meeting and said to his companion: "You can't get a cent, for every motion you make I'll vote against, and it will be lost. But if you will resign I'll give you a dollar."

After mature consideration the Captain accepted and Charlie, sole heir of the assets of the Harlem Hotshots, was in possession of $2.75, which he is saving up to buy a bicycle with.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

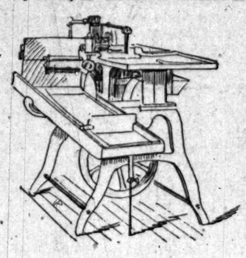
Red Tape in London.

There is something very ridiculous attending the fulfillment of the no doubt necessary "red tape" regulations of institutions. It lately happened in London that a pauper, being changed from one workhouse to its overflow branch, was required in both places to take a bath. At the second "tubbing" the victim kicked and was given into police custody, where he inflicted on the Judge of the court the nice point to settle, whether two baths in twenty-four hours were not rather much for a fellow who was doubled up with rheumatism. The Judge adjourned the case, probably in order to confer with his medical authorities. We are not told that he took his revenge for having so perplexing a problem put before him by asserting, as he well might have done, that a rheumatic person can always be counted on to "kick" if every one of his joints should be incapable of movement.—*Boston Herald.*

NEW MACHINES FOR THE POSTOFFICE

Each One Will Cancel as Many Letters as Twenty Experts.

The attention of the Postoffice officials was centered upon the mailing division yesterday afternoon, where a trial of the Hey & Dolphin canceling machine was being made. This is one more of the long chapter of delayed improvements at the Government Building. For several months New York, Washington, Boston, and several other cities, East and West, have had this machine at work in their postoffices with uniform success. Heretofore all the letter stamping of Chicago has been done by hand, in the same manner as by



THE NEW STAMPING MACHINE.

"Nasby's" cross-roads postmaster, the only difference being in the speed attained by experience. Now a labor-saving machine will handle those letters in a much briefer period and do better work with less experienced manipulators.

At present there are four machines here. Each is capable of canceling 30,000 letters hourly. This will relieve twenty expert stampers for other departments. The help needed to manipulate the canceler will be two boys, not necessarily experts, one to feed the other to empty the receiver of the machine. The machines are automatic, something after the style of a "press-the-button-we-do-the-rest" device. The propelling power is electricity. The letters are bunched, stamps down, on a leather belt. They are carried to the machine, where they are separated automatically, counted, stamped, and delivered on a receiver ready for sorting for mailing.

Besides being more rapid, the stamping is more uniform, perfect, and clear than by hand work. Any envelope under six inches in width can be used.

The officials in the department think the invention a valuable one. Not only does the canceler do the work in a better manner and much faster, but it occupies very little space, probably not over three feet square. This is quite an item at present. Other machines will probably follow, if the ones on trial meet expectations.

ORIGIN OF THE TALL HAT.

It First Appeared in France Nearly Five Hundred Years Ago.

The hat proper—that is, the raised hat, was first made in England by Spanish hatters about 1510, having been introduced into France a century earlier. The gay young courtiers of the Queen—Elizabeth of immortal memory—shone resplendent in high-crowned hats of rare device, which, like the brilliant Raleigh, they hung round with strings of pearls. Kingsley describes his Elizabethan adventurer, John Oxenham, as having on his head a "broad velvet Spanish hat," and Master Frank Leigh as shading his delicate complexion with "a broad dove-covered Spanish hat, with feather to match, looped up over the ear with a pearl brooch." But hats or caps were worn according to taste or circumstances, says *All the Year Round*, and Scott tells us that when Leicester rode bareheaded at Elizabeth's side, on her entry into Kenilworth, his esquire had charge of his Lordship's black velvet bonnet, garnished with a clasp of diamonds and surmounted with a white plume.

By a statute of 1566 velvet hats or caps were prohibited to all persons under the degree of a knight, and by another, enacted in 1571, every person, except ladies, Lords, Knights, and gentlemen having 20 marks a year in landed estate, was required to wear Sundays and holidays a home-made cap of wool, very decent and comely for all states and degrees. But these sumptuary laws were openly disregarded. Stubbs, in his "Anatomy of Abuses," describing a pleasing variety of new-fashioned headgear—hats perking up like the spear or shaft of a temple; hats flat and broad on the crown like the battlements of a house, and round crowns with bands of every color. The variety of shape with an equal variety of material—silk, velvet, taffeta, sarsenet wool, and "a fine hair, which they called beaver, fetched from beyond the seas." Whoso had not hat of velvet or hat of taffeta was held of no account among the gilded youth of the time, and so common a thing was this ostentation in the matter of head-covering that "every serving-man, countryman, or other, even all indifferently, did wear of these hats."

For the Satisfaction of His Friends.

"I must fix upon some place where I shall spend my vacation."

"When do you take it?"

"About the close of the summer."

"Isn't it a little early to be thinking about it now? A good many things may happen before then."

"O, it isn't on my own account that I am anxious to fix upon a place, but for the satisfaction of my friends who are daily wanting to know where I am going to spend my vacation."—*New York Press.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY property for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, June 23, 1892:

Langley-av., 200½ ft e of 48th-st., w f, 25x125½ ft. June 23 (J. R. Taylor to T. Podolski)..... $11,000

N. Paulina-st., 80 ft s of Brigham, w f, 20x100 ft. March 21 (M. Wilsey to C. Hardtke)..... 1,000

Prairie-av., s w cor 51st-st., e f, 50x125 ft; also 51st-st., s f, 298 x171 ft. June 16 (L. and J. C. Sampson to M. McDermott)..... 20,000

Wharton-av., 150 ft n of 65th-st., w f, 50x124½ ft. June 20 (E. P. and R. H. Hawkins to C. M. Hamilton)..... 9,500

Champlain-av., 40 ft s of 48th-st., e f, 20x130 ft. June 23 (C. M. Hamilton to E. P. Hawkins)..... 9,500

Roscoe-blvd., s w cor N. Robey-st., n f, 483 125 ft. June 22 (J. and B. Hannes to M. Spang)..... 3,500

Columbia-st., 205 ft e of Leavitt-st., 33½x76 ft. June 22 (O. B. Refvem to W. Hulsman)..... 1,800

Honore-st., 75 ft s of 66th-st., w f, 38x125 ft. June 6 (L. and R. P. Wells to A. Hund Brugen)..... 5,000

Forquer-st., 132 ft e of Clinton-st., n f, and ½ of 25x120 ft, June 22 (est. J. Miejnek to V. Miejnek)..... 2,994

Escanaba-av., 205 ft n of 91st-st., e f, 25x138 ft. May 31 (E. Kent to J. H. Day)..... 1,000

Allport-st., 80 ft of W. 21st-st., n f, 25x125 ft. June 22 (J. Frosh to V. Sickroosky)..... 2,950

29 lots in sub at n e cor Winchester-av. and 95th-st. May 17 (E. S. Pick, trustee, to C. F. Berry et al)..... 10,860

Troy-st., 75 ft n of 13th, e f, 25x125 ft. May 31 (L. Romge to B. Schaefer)..... 1,500

W. 19th-st., 300 ft e of Loomis, n f, 25x124 ft. imp, June 16 (T. Koch to F. and K. Kolar)..... 5,300

Lincoln-av., s e cor 50th, w f, 70 6-10x124½ ft. March 10 (C. Knox to F. J. Kovarick)..... 1,200

Wabansia-av., 75 ft e of Hancock, s f, 25x133 ft. June 20 (H. F. G. Koller to F. C. Schoenthaler)..... 1,400

Lot 1 in Lesser & Bond's sub, Lot 4, Blk 4, Cloverville Add, 40x72 ft, June 20 (H. L. Turner to A. C. Haller)..... 2,000

Wright-av., 132 ft s of Wilson, w f, 35x177 ft. Dec. 1, 1891 (G. B. Whitney to M. G. Armstrong)..... 2,000

Commercial-av., 305 ft s of 90th-st., e f, 25x 138½ ft. May 6 (C. Drews to A. Ahern)..... 2,350

Sangamon-st., 69 ft s of 68th-st., e f, 50x125 ft. April 25 (A. M. Burgan to R. Weiler)..... 2,000

Throop-st., 140 ft n of 69th st., w f, 33½x124½ ft. March 4 (E. D. Strong to L. L. Kalker)..... 2,000

Hastings-st., 100 ft e of Ludlin, s f, 24x124 ft. June 22 (Est C. G. Munter to A. A. Munter)..... 1,200

Whipple-st., 166½ ft n of Van Buren, e f, 25x 126 ft. June 21 (J. F. W. Ritsch to F. Truax)..... 1,150

Indiana-av., 48 ft n of 47th-st., e f, 50x161 ft. June 22 (H. Howell to A. E. Foss)..... 2,940

Perry-av., 75 ft s of Soiter-st., e f, 50x160 ft. May 21 (William H. Spengler to C. L. Whedon)..... 9,100

Ashland-av., 830 ft s of Blue Island, e f, 100x 240 ft to Canal-st. March 9 (J. Sprv Lumber company to City of Chicago)..... 2,500

Lamine-av., 325 ft s of Tibbets, e f, 100x125½ ft. March 25 (J. W. Boyd et al to R. W. Holmes)..... 22,000

Loomis-st., 375 ft s of 53d, e f, 25x124 4-10 ft. June 10 (E. Murphy to J. Mydrech)..... 2,500

Loomis-st., 300 ft s of 53d, e f, 25x124 4-10 ft. June 9 (T. F. Murphy to J. Sweeney)..... 1,300

Winchester-av., 198 ft s of 66th, w f, 25x124 ft. June 23 (J. K. Crisler to L. De Mendonsa)..... 3,500

School-st., 198 ft e of Southport-av., s f, 25x 126½ ft. June 23 (H. Heimbach to P. Renter)..... 3,200

Wabash-st., 392 ft w of Center-av., n f, 126x 133 ft. June 15 (E. C. Spinney to H. Saxe)..... 1,500

Premises 632 Melrose-st. June 10 (M. Thome to H. A. Schell Jr.)..... 3,000

Hastings-st., 75 ft s of Bonnington, e f, 25x118 ft. June 20 (T. P. Thomas to C. P. Johnson)..... 2,200

Grand-blvd., near n e cor 44th-st., w f, 21x180 ft. June 20 (William H. Harry to J. Strauss)..... 20,500

Lots 18 and 19, blk 21, Pennock, imp, June 23 (L. Wilbert to F. B. Wilbert)..... 3,500

W. Adams-st., s e cor of St. Louis-av., s f, 25x 142 ft, June 23 (W. W. Wells to M. M. Earl)..... 3,750

Belmont-av., 199 ft e of Clybourn, w f, 72x71½ x101½, 75 ft June 14 (P. O'Leary to G. H. Adcobson)..... 1,350

Loomis-st., 157 ft n of 89th, e f, 25x124 ft. June 9 (J. H. Campbell to W. Elker)..... 1,250

Tracy-av., 24 ft s of 53d-st., e f, 26 9-10x133 ft. May 14 (Swan Johnston to Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad)..... 3,500

12 lots in Blk 2, Andersonville, 388x124 ft, May 14 (L. W. Classin to Albert H. Loeb)..... 5,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Ashland-av., n w cor of 34th-st., 3 blocks, by Benjamin Myer.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Andrew Mendyk, 2-story flats, 881a Houston-st..... $ 2,200

C. Wolcott, 3 and 2-story dwelling, 281 46th-st. 3,500

Louis and Florence Cusilo, 2-story store and flats, s e cor Madison and 75th-sts..... 10,000

William C. Freymuth, 3-story flats, 27 Marion-place..... 2,500

John A. Richards, 3-story flats, 1408 Monroe-st..... 5,500

F. A. Peterson, 3-story flats, 577-579 Seminary-av..... 10,000

R. Bynestson, 3-story flats, 12 Marion-place.. 4,500

Charles Malehow, 2-story flats, 105 Lewis-st. 2,300

Fyrenky Sokel, 1-story basement, 821-3 S. Ashland av..... 8,000

W. M. Terriberry, 2-story flats, 1581 W. Monroe-st..... 6,000

Albert E. Schriever, 4-story store and flats, 206 N. Morgan-st..... 10,000

Green & Son, 2-story flats and barn, 2-story flats, 2820 Ashland-av..... 2,800

A. Carlson, 2-story flats, 6814 Carpenter-st... 4,000

E. D. Murray, three 4-story stores and flats, S. Chicago and Cottage Grove-avs..... 20,000

F. A. Berry, 2-story flats, 7621 Railroad-av.... 2,000

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AS GENERAL agent for Ill., Ind., Wis., Mich., and Ohio; must be a man of responsibility and invest $500 to $1,000 in each State. Address P 54, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH CHICAGO REFERENCES will attend to any business in City of Toronto, Ont., for non-residents. Address A. TRUESDELL, 357 King-st. West, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT—ONE OF THE LARGEST and best located South Side; will exchange for improved real estate; a grand opportunity for a thorough restaurant man.

GOODWIN & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST EQUIPPED NEWS AND job printing office in Northern Wisconsin, located in a healthy, thriving town, with good harbor and three lines of railway; business $10,000 a year; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address K F 123, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN BANKING AND real estate business, well established; paying $30,000 per year; good profit. WE OWN OUR OWN PROPERTY; reason for selling, other business; amount required, $75,000; no agents. Address for one week P 150, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES OF COAL AND IRON land in Southern Illinois; remarkable chance to syndicate and develope great property to pay enormous returns; inviting terms to right men. Address Box 626, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FULL ROLLER flour and feed mill of 50 barrels capacity, in center of good Wisconsin town; good reasons for selling; want merchandise. S. L. COOK, Evansville, Wis.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKness, clean stock of groceries; low rent, in fine location; there is no better. Address P 59, Tribune office.

A. WILLARD, South Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTION RY bakery, etc. on Madison-st.; will trade for city lot; other business reason for selling. Address P 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST DOWN-TOWN corner saloons, 1 block from Court-House; lease 5 years; cheap; reasonable. RUDOWSKY, 506 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT ON South Side; good location; doing good business; reasons for selling due to sickness. Address P 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY; VERY CHEAP if part cash, balance on time; four living rooms in connection. 595 Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN COUNTY seat, population 12,000, inhabitants; sales $20,000 per year. CHAS. TOMLINSON, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE—BEST LITTLE GROCERY AND MARket on State-st.; rent $30, 4 living rooms. 4004 State-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FURNISHed house; walking distance; long lease. Address P 75, Tribune office.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A FURNISHED HOUSE, hotel, saloon, or any kind of a business, call and see us; we have the best and largest list in the city. FISCHER & CO.,
Licensed Brokers,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 6M.

I HAVE A CLEAN, LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE that will clear safely $75,000 in next eighteen months; will carry only $10,000 myself; will give party furnishing this financial control, 10 per cent interest, and one-half of profits; want only first-class men. Address P 66, Tribune office.

MARRIED MAN OF 40, WITH 15 YEARS' EXperience in banks, from messenger to cashier, and some experience as manager of manufactory employing 100 hands, would like to connect himself with Chicago concern in any capacity; salary is absolutely no object in this case if prospect for promotion is good; could invest up to $25,000 as soon as mutual acquaintance made same desirable; habits regular; very highest bank and other references as to character and business methods; correspondence confidential and interview solicited. Address K F 30, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH $7,000 CAN SECURE INTEREST IN established business and a salary of $1,200 year; good references required. 167 Dearborn-st., R. 302.

PARTY WITH $10,000 CAN HAVE FINE OPPORtunity in good thing about to start. Address P 79, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—$6,500, WITHOUT STOCK—Finest corner basement on West Side; $140 rent; lease to '95. Address G 52, Tribune office.

THERE IS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE A SMALL amount of the treasury stock of the Argyle Gold Mining Company and The Topeka Mining Company, both gold producers, and both on the celebrated "Mother Vein" of the Bingham District, Gilpin County ("Kingdom of Gilpin"), Col. For full particulars, call on or address Hanford, Lowe & Co., Transfer Agents, suite 807, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED DINING-ROOM to responsible person; one that will set a good table. Apply 2223 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MAN WITH $300 TAKE INTEREST in grocery store; salary $10 per week and part of profits. Call at 1901 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALOON IN BUSIness district; long lease preferred. WALTER H. BROWNE, 78 La Salle-st., Room 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE PACING HORSE; GOOD harness and new Goddard buggy, Kimball make. Inquire at THOS. MURPHY'S, 88 N. State.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION HORSES; GOOD driving and saddlers. Cropsman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HANDSOME PAIR OF well matched driving ponies; good, prompt travelers; must be sold. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE AND DRIVing horses. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD SURRY FOR season, or will trade dividend-paying mining stock for same. Address P 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE 4-SEATED CART, HIGH wheels; 1 set single harness; 1 set double harness. 2634 Indiana-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING of Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm

ALE HELP.

O CAN MAKE HIMSELF
pring recommendation;
shland Block.

S MAN AS GENERAL
furms business; will be
to property. Apply with
t and Savings Bank, 122

GOOD MAN, STRONG,
pianos; must be so-
ces. Address P 63, Trib-

NA PACKER — FIRST-
estimates for materials
d. State wages wanted.

O UNDERSTANDS HIS
ake himself useful about
P 45, Tribune office.

L EXPERIENCED; REF-
State-st.

ST-CLASS; NO OTHER
74, Tribune office.

ICIANS—50, ADDRESS
nd, Neb. Strictly con-

IENCED HEAD LAUN-
charge of laundry and
erences required. Apply
29 Cottage Grove-av.

N WHO UNDERSTAND
dress JAMES RUSSELL,
O.

URE STORAGE WARE-
ds packing and handling
be stored, and have
ces. P 58 Tribune.

YOUNG EXPERIENCED
department; extraordi-
ion of business ability;
Address P 21, Tribune.

OFFICE WORK; GOOD
dge of bookkeeping. 185

BILITY WHO IS A BOOK-
is the jewelry business. 84

G: LIVING AT HOME;
basket and tend horses; $4
dison-st.

E OF HANDLING SUB-
for right man. Room 308.

MEN TO SERVE THEIR
and be gentlemen. Call at

OUNG MEN; EASY POSI-
Room 10.

CLASS, FOR GOOD PER-
e; experience, references,
Tribune office.

FICE REFERENCES. $3.
office.

SALE CLOTHING HOUSE
manager for Illinois terri-
e. Applicants must have
the district referred to and
ddress 519 Washington-av.,

ING; BY WHOLESALE
ch as have had experience
nce need apply. Address

XPERIENCED; TRAVEL-
e grocers, to sell an article
competition; large commis-
ether. MANUFACTURER,

Y OR COMMISSION, TO
door check; holds a door
partly open. Unity Door
g.

ENCED, FIRST-CLASS
Northwestern trade; state
ary. Address P 55, Tribune.

PERIENCED TEA AND CO
to apply; unless hustlers
established trade. Address

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— MODERN HOMES.
4502 AND 4504 ELLIS-AV.

Each faced stone fronts, 3-story and cellar, stone trimmings; each house contains: 11 rooms, all large and light; 2 bath-rooms, linen and trunk rooms; recessed sideboards, hall trees, and mantels; walls handsomely decorated, and will be sold for rugs, mosaic floor in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath, exposed nickel plumbing by BAGLEY & SUNDERLAND; all CAREFULLY and SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT. Open today for inspection.

BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A GILT EDGED CORNER
On Hoffman-av., Logan Blvd.
100x180 feet to alley.
The cheapest corner in this whole vicinity.
2½ blocks from elevated road station.
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OF-
fered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $6 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. Lots are small but have room for a house; more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE & CO., 79 La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
We will pay you well
83-av., north of Harrison, 25 or 50 ft., with 40-ft. alley and court in rear; very advantageous, choice, central, and most promising down-town property. Address
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN AUDI-
torium and 12th-st.; partially improved; gross rent $10,000; price, only $150,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
R. 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES AND LOTS;
7 corners and inside; large list.
GEO. F. & J. H. VANSINGEN & BRO.
Estd. 1879. Major Block. 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—TWO
40-ft. front houses, 41 room, modern improvements. Inquire MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES
and lots list.—H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
$ 26 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. Main 2586.
50 feet, Campbell-av., west of Campbell-av. 2737.
22 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
50 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Five miles from Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific belt line railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. UNION AND KINZIE.
Lease half-made; fine location for an 8-story factory; 3 and 3 sides; lot 40x75, with 3 frame buildings; $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
A bargain in West Side lots; houses built to suit monthly payments or for cash.
The Chicago Mill and Building Co.,
R. 100, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE
sites on Green-st., near Monroe. 50 or 100 feet. Inquire of Jefferson-st., near Polk, 45, 90, or more if desired.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT—IN FINE LOCA-
tion; $6,000; under long lease at 10 per cent of price. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — OWN A HOME — EXCELLENT
chance for men with limited capital; offer will remain long open. Address P 48, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE
subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
Am building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closet, etc., from $2,000; $200 down, $15 monthly.
48 feet on Orchard-st., east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR.
409 Chicago Opera House Building.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN
Park, with modern conveniences: from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards.
BASS, KESSLER & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.
MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

Over 300 lots sold during past sixty days. Over 4,000 lots sold to date.

1,000 CHOICE LOTS STILL FOR SALE.

FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY
AT 1:45 P. M.

From Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., over the great C., B. & Q. R. R.

FREE TICKETS ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Grossdale is the finest suburb on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

PRICES OF LOTS $150 AND UPWARDS.

Pure air, pure water, beautiful lawns, pretty parks, natural forest, clear running streams, no noxious gases, no turmoil, quiet, restful nights, no smoke nuisance.

MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.

The most beautiful and picturesque suburban city adjoining Chicago.

Call at my main office any day and secure FREE TICKETS to see the property, or join one of my GRAND FREE PALACE EXCURSIONS any Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

Tickets at gates Sundays, cor. Adams and Canal-sts.

S. E. GROSS,
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT
tremendous sacrifice, 500 feet of elegant residence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 88 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — IN EVANSTON — TWO-STORY
eight-room house having all modern improvements; a pleasant home; well located grounds and near main depot; price very low. O 143, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE
property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good houses and lots will be taken soon.
C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A WELL FURNISHED
house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, large shaded grounds, 20 miles from city. K F 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY—BEAUTI-
fully located and easily accessible lot at low price and easy terms. Address P 47, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100,000 WILL PURCHASE, WITH
clear title, 30,974 acres of the best unincumbered timbered land in Tennessee, right in the marble, mineral, and coal region, in a virgin forest, well watered, with 175,000,000 feet—viz.: Cherry, poplar, ash, oak, birch, beech, chestnut, and white pine; near R. R.; this is the greatest bargain ever offered and will not be kept open long; seize the opportunity at once; will bear the closest investigation; the mineral deposits alone worth millions; title and timber can be seen by responsible parties meaning business.
ALBERT D. BEACHY, Suite 1440, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9,000 ACRES OF LANDS IN MICHI-
gan; perfect title; fine for timber or farms; a very valuable timber; good soil; 65 cents per acre at a quick sale; worth $5. C. W. MONROE, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL
on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS WHO WANT TO
realize cash, the following, North Side: On Clark, Dearborn, State, or Wabash; best property for about $30,000; corner preferred; don't mind old improvements. Also 5 to 10 acres west of 40th-st. between Madison and 12th-sts. O 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL
build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., suite 515.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE VACANT, 50 TO 200
feet; give location and price. P 67, Tribune.

WANTED—FEES—BY PRINCIPAL; ALSO BUY
ground under a building. Address O 86, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—LARGE BUNCH OF LOTS FOR
good ranch property, 160 acres. 175 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

EXCHANGE—IMPROVED WEST SIDE PROP-
erty for vacant; ripe for improving. Chicago Mill and Bldg. Co., Room 515, 19 Quincy-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—832 W. INDIANA, 761 W. OHIO
and 520 W. Superior; all clear of incumbrance; valued at $16,500. Will exchange for a good equity on South, North or West Side and assume.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR EASTERN
property, 160-acre farm, improved and all under cultivation, near Aberdeen, South Dakota. Address P 51, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE CORNER LOT ON W.
Madison 134x135. Will take house and lot to the value of $5,000 to $7,500 in exchange.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—2 ELEGANT BROWN-STONE
houses in row of six, on one of the best avenues on South Side, for a detached house with yard; house must be south of 22d-st., South Side; price not to exceed $40,000. Address REID & FERGUSON,
309 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR CITY LOTS—FOR
equity in house and lot. J. B. SPENCER, 116, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE
on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block. 149 La Salle-st. 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON
real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASS SETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D
mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
On Chicago improved property.
EDWIN E. GETCHELL,
Tel., Main 2,588. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL
estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest.
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON
good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-
proved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IM-
proved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-
erty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL
estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA
Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

PRIVATE PARTY HAS $17,000 TO LOAN ON
improved property at 6 per cent, before going away July 1st; will divide to suit. K F 24, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT—ON
Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL
estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA
Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

PRIVATE PARTY HAS $17,000 TO LOAN ON
improved property at 6 per cent, before going away July 1st; will divide to suit. K F 24, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON
furniture, pianos etc. WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124
Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S
Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COM-
mercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—
Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BEADY, 604 Ashland Block.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE
of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50 x 100; 289 S. Canal-st., 99x100; Polk-st. near Desplaines. 24x124, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

TO LEASE—2 CORNERS ON CALUMET-AV.,
near Cottage Grove-av.; rents $1,200 and $1,980 per annum; will loan half of value of building; also fine corner for hotel at Kenwood; $3,000 per annum and will loan $100,000 towards building. Room 20, 88 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—50 FEET ON SEBOR-ST.
between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
J. W. HEDENBERG, R. 11, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER
term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant.
LEONARD HODGES,
151 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN
flats and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having the vestibules, Kenwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st. 3804 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE
on Michigan-av., completely furnished for company; large yard and stables; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE "LENOX"—HANDSOME NEW
3, 4, and 6 room flats with shades, screens, storm windows, mirrors, grates, laundry tubs, janitor, steam heat, elevator; the building; rents $18 to $36. Apply at office in the building, 3533 Cottage Grove-av., or to BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma, Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," S. E. COR. COT-
tage Grove-av. and 33d-st., apartments of 6 and 7 rooms; all modern conveniences, $45 to $60, including steam heat, electric light, elevator service, hot water, janitor service, etc. Apply to BENJ. F. TOBIN, office in bldg.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW
Arlington apartment house today. Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., cor. road. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and marble entrances; only $30 and up. Call at once and save money. GEORGE & WANDELL,
149 La Salle-st., Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., TWO
blocks from elevated road station, elegant modern 6 room flats, with bath and all conveniences; cheap.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—THE VALPARAISO, 3244-3246 WA-
bash-av.; new 7-room apartments, only $60; steam heat, electric lights, hardwood finish; ½ block from "L" road station; exceptional offer.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, ONLY $30. FIRST
floor, on fine residence street, overlooking park; gas range, log, etc. 6038 Park End-av., 1 block west of Cottage Grove-av. and 61st-st. Exceptional offer.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, ALL MOD-
ern improvements; only $27.50. GEORGE & WANNER, 145 La Salle-st., or call on premises, 460 41st-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1929 CALUMET-AV., 6-ROOM
flats, steam; heat, gas ranges, janitor service; all the improvements first-class. W. F. THOMAS, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN
"The Clinton." 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NO.
22, in "The Allen," 143 Oakwood-blvd.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—1234 INDIANA-AV., 1ST FLOOR AND
basement, 8 rooms, cheap.

West Side.

TO RENT — ELEGANT 7-ROOM DETACHED
flat, thoroughly modern, including stationary gas range. Owner, 98 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277
Ogden-av., one flight, light, pleasant, new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANI-
tor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST. 7-ROOM LOW-
er flat; furnace; $35 per month.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM MODERN FLATS,
cheap. 1313 to 1317 Milwaukee-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 426-430 SUPERIOR-
st. The east ground flat (30-foot flat). The finest apartment in the city overlooking the lake; seven large rooms; room for bicycles store, coal and laundry rooms; steam heated; no other building between this and lake; beautiful view; refreshing air; every convenience supplied. Inquire at janitor at building, or T. J. SHAY & CO., 281-285 Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND
Dearborn-av., new 5, 6, and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats; no steam heat. H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV., SEVEN-ROOM
apartment; heat; desirable in every respect; $50.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AUSTIN-S-ROOM FLATS; CONTAIN
all modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water, bath, electric light, furnace, etc.; ready July 1. C. S. CASTLE, 113 Park-av., Austin.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN "THE HENRIETTA," COR. 45TH
and Evans-av., 4 and 5 room apartments; 2 to 4 front rooms in each, with steam heat, hot water, waxed floors, sideboards, speaking tubes, electric bells, porcelain baths, laundry, clothes dryer, store rooms, gas ranges, gas radiators, Roman mosaic floors, marble wainscoting, oak finish throughout, and janitor service; rents $30 to $40 per month. Tel. 2549. L. G. RICHARLAND, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4223 OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR ILLI-
nois Central depot; $30.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED
front rooms, en suite or single, northwest corner Michigan-av. and 13th-st., first flat. Address P 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARLOR;
also small room; private family. 2947 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THREE VERY NICE CONNECTING
rooms, very reasonable. Please call. 3239 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, SINGLE OR
en suite; new furniture; clean and convenient. 1700 Wabash-av.

TO RENT CHARMING ROOMS WITH OR
without board. 2436 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF
front rooms; also other rooms.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL
personally. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST BEST ROOMS AND
boarding places free. 916, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284
Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED COOL ROOMS
and bath. 695 North Clark-st., facing Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—AIRY FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; WALK-
ing distance. 264 E. Erie-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS —SEVEN TO
rent for sixty days to gentlemen; block of depot; 216 Hinman-av., Evanston, or CLINTON FRENCH, 25 Market, Chicago.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE "RAINIER"
building, S. E. Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; steam heat, electric lights, etc.; excellent location for restaurant and cafe, etc. Apply to BENJ. F. TOBIN, office in building.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLIN-
ton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 195 QUINCY-ST., 15X50
ft., fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR
dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTY & CO., 3841 State-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 397 DEARBORN-ST., 25X70
ft.; fine frontage; easy rent. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING
prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 931

TO RENT—STORE OR PART; LOWEST RENT
in State-st. 713 State-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON, IN ORR'S BLOCK
on Dempster-st.; locality in center of city and adjoining both railroad stations; suitable for shoe, laundry, dry goods, or paint business; rental $20 per month. Including basement, and flat at $15 additional if desired. Address W 138, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—NEW STORE, 780 W. TAYLOR-ST.,
good location for restaurant and ice-cream parlors. A. HOFFLAND, Owner, 81 La Salle, R. 703.

North Side.

FOR RENT—287 KINZIE-ST.—STORE, BASE-
ment, and 7-room flat, suitable for saloon.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

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TO RENT—PART OF FINE OFFICE AT 92 DEAR-
born-st. J. W. SKEELE, 94 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—179 AND 181 LAKE-ST., 2D, 3D, AND
4th floors, singly or together, each 40x165 feet; steam heat, steam power, elevator, etc.; could be adapted for hotel purposes at small expense.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

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TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST.
bridge and North Branch; long or short term, mouth, or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WEST PULLMAN—
A 3-story frame hotel just being finished for occupancy. Will be full from the day it is opened; has 48 rooms, dining hall, office, etc.; city water, sewerage, etc.; near Illinois Central and Pan-Handle Railway stations.
West Pullman has seven factories building now which will employ 1,500 mechanics by Aug. 15. A rare opportunity for good hotel man. Apply to
WEST PULLMAN LAND ASSOCIATION,
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st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; 2 freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING,
140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 S. Canal-st. Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160;
light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D
floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH
power; large or small.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF RATE FOR COLLECTING
your rents. Ask for references; FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING
space, with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY CO.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FLATS AND
houses. No charge for services.
C. K. GREENE & CO., 6 E. Madison-st.

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We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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Madison-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO FUR-
nished rooms, north of Division-st., by private family; no board; will pay from $15 to $20. Address P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MARRIED
couple, on the South Side or in Englewood, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms; modern; about $16; pleasant and respectable surroundings. P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER MODERN FLAT
or house with barn; desirable locality. Address P 14, Tribune office.

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10 to 20 furnished rooms. Address O 128, Tribune office.

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South Side.

243 MICHIGAN-AV. — FIRST-CLASS ROOMS
and board; one block south of Auditorium.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE ROOMS
with excellent table board.

1626 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASANT
rooms by the day, with or without board; transients solicited. MRS. OSGOOD.

2107 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED
rooms with first-class board in a French family.

2123 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS
with board; also day boarders.

2503 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED
rooms, large and small; family board. References.

2731 INDIANA-AV.—GENT AND WIFE OR 2
gentlemen can find nice, large, clean rooms with good table; prices reasonable.

3039 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS
with board, block to I. C. R. R. and cable.

3239 CALUMET-AV.—FINE ROOMS, EXCEL-
lent board, reasonable. Please call.

3341 CHAMPLAIN-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD
for two young ladies employed.

PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN CHOICE LOCA-
tion on Groveland-av., near 31st-st. station Illinois Central, has large, pleasant room with board for two persons; very reasonable. Address P 61, Tribune.

North Side.

246 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER
front rooms with first-class board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT AND
back rooms, 2d floor; with board.

403 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS,
with private bath; superior table; refined family; reference.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD, NEAR UNION PARK;
lovely south front double room; also large single room; select, homelike; superior table.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR
Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BREWSTER, 292 DEAR-
born-st., corner Van Buren—Central location, lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRAND HOTEL, 228 STATE-ST.—ELEGANT
furnished rooms, 50c to $1.50 per day, $2 to $7 per week.

HOTEL THOMPSON, EUROPEAN, 150-152 DEAR-
born-st., between Madison and Monroe. Open June 18. Everything new.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV.,
is a new and handsomely furnished hotel; strictly first-class; special rates to desirable permanent guests.

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south of Van Buren-st., between State and Dearborn—Elevator, electric lights, toilet, baths each floor free; 50c to $1.50; special rates weekly.

ST. BERNARD HOTEL—10 AND 12 EAST MADI-
son-st.—Nicely furnished rooms by day or week; transients and accommodated. MRS. M. J. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

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cents and $1; everything first-class.

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and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TA-
coma; free to boarders; select places.

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BOARD—A MARRIED COUPLE WHO WILL BE
in Chicago for three or four months require good board and room in a private family; terms reasonable; locality near Lincoln Park. Address P 77, Tribune office.

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Will pay $8. References. Address O 180, Tribune.

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cate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg

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LADY TO TAKE COURSE SHORTHAND AND
Typewriting under practical reporter; work given to pay part tuition. Room 10, 127 La Salle-st.

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WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS
promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free
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born-st., Chicago; advice free; 37 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

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ducts cases in all courts, confidential; advice free

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During this month we offer for cash or on easy payments an imposing array of nearly new upright pianos at far below usual values. The widest choice is afforded, as these few samples of values will attest:

Emerson	$200	Kranich & Bach	$275
Kimball	125	Steinway	$370
Bauer	175	Behning	250
Brown & Simpson	250	Fesse	300
Knabe, very fine	450	Kroeger	270
Steinway	425	Gabler	210
Fischer	250	Washburn	220

Many of the above show no trace of use, and all have been thoroughly overhauled in our own repair shops.

In grand and square pianos we offer almost an unlimited choice, ranging in price for a good serviceable grand from $200 upward, and for a durable square piano from $50 upward. Among the makers are Knabe, Decker Bros., Steinway, Chickering, Fischer, Emerson, etc., etc.

OUR STOCK OF NEW PIANOS.
We are the authorized representatives of America's peerless piano—the Knabe—and of the famous Fischer piano, of which 92,000 have been sold. Besides these instruments we present six other makes which we believe to be unequaled at their respective prices. Our seven separate salesrooms are all upon one floor, and every opportunity is afforded prospective purchasers for intelligent comparison. Our facilities are so ample that the public may feel perfectly free to make visits of inspection. TERMS: CASH, OR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
New pianos to rent. Pianos taken in exchange. Tuning and moving.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Note—Our factories (opposite Lincoln Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

ADAM SCHAAF.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

8 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
4 Yose & Sons	$150, $175, $190, 200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175, 200
1 Chickering & Son	165
1 Schaafs	$155, $165, $175, 200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers	$175, $200, 225
4 upright pianos	$250, $275, 100
11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, 100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
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ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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Over the recorded opinions of eminent musicians and be guided by their unbiased judgment. After so-doing you are certain to find that the
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stand second to none. They are endorsed by such renowned artists as
ADELINA PATTI, TAMAGNO, ALBANI, HAUK, DEL PUENTE, NORDICA, ARDITI, LEHMANN, and a host of other bright lights in the MUSICAL WORLD.
We are representatives for the
HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON PIANOS,
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PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, AND POLISHING.
With our three large factories we have exceptional facilities for this work and guarantee
SATISFACTION.
ESTIMATE OF COST FREE OF CHARGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW
upright piano, fully warranted; price, $167 $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLIS

INJURE THE BUSINESS

MRS. CLARKE FILES A BILL TO RESTRAIN CREDITORS.

She Declares That Conrad A. Lunde and Francis B. Clarke, Purchasers of Her Husband's Practice, Are in Arrear in Payments and Are Following a Course That Interferes with Her Rights as Administratrix—She Asks for an Accounting—A Simple Will—Court Notes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, as the administratrix of the estate of her husband, Dr. Franklin D. Clarke, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to forfeit the rights of Conrad A. Lunde and Francis B. Clarke under a contract of Jan. 1, 1891, by which Dr. Clarke agrees to sell his business of the practice of medicine at Nos. 186 and 186½ Clark street to the defendants for $55,000. They were to pay $300 down, $100 per week during the first year and during the second year $200 until paid up. The defendants also agreed to pay $150 per month rent under a lease. Dr. Clarke died in October, 1891, and the defendants are said to be $3,052 in arrear with payments. Mrs. Clarke secured possession of the premises, but the defendants, she charges, secure the mail matter daily which is destroying the business. The court is asked to compel the defendants to account and to enjoin them from interfering with the mail.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

140,619 -Charles F. Alha vs. West Chi. St. R. R. Co. Case. $1,000. C. S. Dennee, atty.

140,620—David Proeiger vs. Benj. F. Bole. Appeal.

140,621—Tillie C. Heckman vs. Ann Phillips. Conf. of judgt., $380.44. Lorenzo E. Dow, atty.

140,622—Gustave B. Gehiert et al. vs. John Mevel. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. Phillips & Porter, solrs.

140,623—Otto Young & Co. vs. F. Rosulek. Asst., $700. Lane & Klaser, attys.

140,624—Charles H. Marsh vs. Henry S. Spalding. Asst., $1,500. Bean & Whitfield, attys.

140,625—et. Withheld.

140,626—Abram Leirson vs. Herman Gottchalk. Appeal.

140,627—Isaac N. Harding vs. Emma J. Harding. Bill for divorce. Black & Goodwin, solrs.

140,628—Fred Kaye White & Co. vs. Valley. Case, $2,000. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, attys.

140,629—Albert Servoy vs. Josie Servoy. Bill for divorce; prohibitory, solr.

140,630—William H. Rand vs. Calumet Valley Stone Co. Asst., $23,000. Charles M. Sherman, atty.

140,631—Max Rosenbluth vs. Max Rosenstein. Asst., $1,000. Cratty Bros., MacLaren & Jarvis, attys.

140,632—Margaretha Rohde vs. Gustav Volkmann et al. Asst., $300. Borman & McGrath, attys.

140,633—C. A. Earl vs. Celestin D. Messinger. Appeal.

140,634—Charles Morris vs. Emma B. Flint et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500. Freeman & Walker, solrs.

140,635—Lill Bros. vs. Frank C. Horn & Co. Asst., $1,000. Jno. S. Cook, atty.

140,636—Hattie Lutz vs. Robert Lutz. Bill for divorce. Benj. W. Anderson, solr.

140,637—Ernst Stock vs. F. L. Schmidt. Conf. of judgt. $35. E. U. Fliehmann, atty.

140,638—et. Withheld.

140,639—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. John C. Deacon et al. Case, $6,000. Jones & Lusk, attys.

140,640—Powers Belt Bedding Co. vs. Chas. G. Cobb. Asst., $500. Nicholson, Matson & Pease, attys.

140,641—Morris Roche vs. Phillipson Decorative Co. et al. Case, $10,000. Cyrus Bentley, atty.

140,642—Rose Armstrong vs. Wm. Armstrong. Bill for divorce. Wm. Sisson, solr.

140,643—Fairbank, Morse & Co. vs. Western Ice Machine Co. Asst., $2,000. Ashcroft & Gordon, attys.

140,644—Same vs. Albert A. Campbell. Cred's bill. $300. Ashcroft & Gordon, solrs.

140,645—Garn. Withheld.

140,646—Albert Piotz et al. vs. Anna Piotz et al. Bill for partn. Theo. Schintz, solr.

140,647—Jeremiah Duffy vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $1,000. C. S. Deneen, atty.

140,648—Charles C. Anderson vs. Same. Case, $1,000. Same atty.

140,649—Mattie Goldie Campfield vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $1,000. Same atty.

140,650—Alex. Montgomery vs. Am. Steam Packing Co. vs. M. C. Tierney & Co. Asst., $500. Smith, Knight & Wagner, attys.

140,651—Cassius Barnes vs. E. F. Parish vs. John H. Knight. Asst., $25,000. Osborne Bros. & Burgett, attys.

140,676—H. B. Meech vs. W. E. W. Johnson. Asst., $600. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

140,577—Albert S. Wright vs. Same. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

140,585—Frank Kreiza vs. Hanel H. Kroisinger. Asst., $275. Jones & Lusk, attys.

140,606—Diamond Chemical Co. vs. City of Chicago. Bill for injunction.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

140,578—John J. Corcoran vs. City of Chicago. Bill for R. R. case.

140,579—Elizabeth Clarke, admx. est. Franklin D. Clarke, decd., vs. Conrad A. Lunde et al. Bill for accounting and for possession of premises. Garside & Lemingwell, solrs.

140,580—Morris Eppenstein et al. vs. Sheriff Gilbert and S. Rostodick. Repln. $154.36. Griffin & Wile, attys.

140,581—Alice H. Re Qua vs. John A. and Louise Kriski. Conf. of judgt. $85.68. Ullman Strong, atty.

140,582—Bill. Withheld.

140,583—Kate C. Railton, use Ralph W. King, vs. W. D. Romley. Appeal.

140,584—People, ex rel Mary Keating, vs. Chief of Police McClaughry. Petn. habeas corpus. C. W. Dwight, atty.

140,585—Humboldt Park Building and Loan Assn. vs. Friedrich Schumacher. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,000. S. Arthur Walther, solr.

140,586—Same vs. Katherine Schumacher et al. Same. $4,000. Same solr.

140,587—Murphy & Carey vs. Mary Wheeler et al. Bill of foreclosure. Murphy & Carey, solrs.

140,588—The Kehm, Fietsch & Wilson Co. vs. Chi. Engineers' Supply Co. Asst., $1,000. Knight & Brown, attys.

140,589—Globe Light and Heat Co. vs. E. C. Smith. Asst., $500. Same attys.

140,590—Sebastian Lumber Co. vs. Matilda Benson. Appeal.

140,591—T. M. Smith vs. John Marr. Trespass, $1,000. F. L. Salisbury, atty.

140,592—John Ahart vs. Louis Draeger et al. Debt, $700. James A. Peterson, atty.

140,593—The Silver State Cigar Co. vs. J. N. Halligan. Asst., $500. Wilber, Eldridge and Penney, attys.

140,594—William W. Bell vs. George W. Henry et al. Cred's bill, $10,856.63. William D. Washburn and Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, solrs.

140,595—Same vs. James H. Campbell et al. Same.

$10,621.12. Same solrs.

140,596—William C. Sloan vs. James E. McElroy & Co. Appeal.

140,597—Louis J. Hammel et al. vs. Frank Plischke et al. Bill for partn. $2,185. L. Salisbury, atty.

140,598—Jane Bridges Wery vs. Henry G. Hanson. Bill for inj. M. D. Brown, solr.

140,599—Sol. H. Trulzsch vs. Moses and Samuel Ehrlich. Case, $5,000. Byam, Weinschenk & Hirschl, attys.

Withheld cases—104,560—The Parish Mfg Co. vs. Thomas Bardow. Asst., $25,000. Osborne Bros. & Burgett, attys.

104,561—William F. Parish vs. John H. Knight et al. Covenant. $250,000. Same atty.

104,737—Harley Bradley vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Bill for injunction. Hamilton & Scott & Lord, solrs.

104,576—Gustav Eisenstaedt vs. Huggins & Maunder. Assessment. $304.47. Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

104,577—Mandel Bros. vs. William J. Mullen et al. Creditor's bill. $929.64. Felsentnal, D'Ancona & Ringer, solrs.

Decrees.

JUDGE HORTON—5,137—Amos vs. Ames et al.; final dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—94—Kendall vs. Kendall; final dec.

JUDGE BURROUGHS—7,654—Thomas H. Burton vs. Ezpeline Dee; dec. Burton; dec. dis.

JUDGE HAWES—2,937—Harbert vs. Wood; dec.—122,524—Brown vs. Brown: dec.—2,285—Harry E. vs. Ella L.

JUDGE WRIGHT—94,324—Wenzell vs. Pappillon Mfg. Co.; dec.—3,103—Comstock vs. Walter; dec.—2,325—Wagg vs. Libeck; dec.—3,134—Greenleaf vs. Smith; dec.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—3,925—Western Natl. Bank vs. Bonnell & Co., $3,361; gen. and spl. ex.—3,938—St. Nicholas Bank vs. Same; on findg., $5,396.37 and gen. and spcl. ex.—3,943—National Bank of Republic vs. Same; on findg., $6,268.84; gen. and spcl. ex.—3,944—Chatham Natl. Bank vs. Same; on dft., $14,436.90; gen. and spcl. ex.—3,753—Western National Bank vs. Same; on findg., $14,006 and gen. and spcl. ex.—3,879—Same vs. Same; on dft., $14,063; gen. and spcl. ex.—3,883—National Bank of Republic vs. Same; on findg., $7,704.17; gen. and spcl. ex.

JUDGE KETTELLE—2,533—Reis vs. City; on findg., $500—3,401—Continental Chi. St. R. R. Co. vs. Jon findg., $25 and sat.—7,146—Lansten Lead Works vs. Fleischl; on dft., $342.12.

JUDGE BAKER—20,499—Dallman vs. Ennis; on ver. debt, $1,000; das., $514.68; debt to be sat., etc.—18,974—Harris vs. Ill. Mattress Fiber Co.; on dft., $1,123.67—19,001—Harris vs. Harris; on dft. condtl. judgt., $279.65 and sct. fa.—20,435—Farwell, Ozn. vs. Coplan; on dft., $475.34—20,227—Rosenfeld Bros. & Co. vs. Degenoc; dft. by default, $1,044.

JUDGE FOUKE—19,540—Owen vs. Fossbinder; on dft., $225.40—20,634—Coughlin, extrx., vs. Hank; on dft., $360.30—20,635—Sinclair vs. Munson; on dft. $952.86.

Today's Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1. Nos. 3,327, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56. No case on trial.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Calendar No. 3. Nos. 2,870, 3,033, 3,034, 3,038, 3,082, 3,083, 3,084, 3,089, 3,090, 3,092, 3,096, 3,096.

JUDGE BAKER—Cases from Judge Kettelle.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 46, 47, 57. No. 49 on hearing.

JUDGE WRIGHT—Trial call Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33. No. 26 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Rapid transit case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNES—Condemnation cases 9,113 on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Contested motions in Nos. 17,861 and 15,520. Set case No. 1,795. Two p. m., No. 2,977.

JUDGE ADAMS—No court.

JUDGE FOUKE—Nos. 418, 1,436, 2,283, 5,443, 4,497, 5,115, 5,319, 4,409, 5,324, 5,089, 3,432, 4,206. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE HORTON—Motions and contested motions.

JUDGE VAIL—No call. No. 85 on hearing.

JUDGE BROWN—9 a. m., insanity cases; 2 p. m., in re, Faubey. City especial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today cases submitted were:

King vs. Farg River Lumber company.

Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

Girard vs. City of Kalamazoo.

Cutler vs. Steele, et. al.

Wiseman vs. Phillips.

Call for Friday, 59, 12, 16, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

Obliged to Have Them.

Poor persons are supplied with spectacles free of charge by a Boston Society.

INTERESTING THINGS FROM DOMINICA.

Mr. Ober Tells What He Is Collecting for the Fair—The Costa Rican Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—[Special.]—Frederick A. Ober, who has been for some time in the Leeward Islands as Special Commissioner to the West Indies, reports that the Exposition has been well advertised in all the places visited by him, and that there will come to the Fair a number of the descendants of the Caribs. The Lesser Antilles have long been famous as the home of the last of the cannibal Caribs, discovered by Columbus in 1493, on his second voyage to the New World. Save for the fact that the first voyage brought to the notice of Europe these hitherto unknown islands and that their discovery partook more strongly of the romantic, the second voyage was more replete with interesting incidents. Approach to Dominica, which was discovered Sunday, is related by Columbus in picturesque terms. Finding no anchorage on the rough windward coast of this beautiful and mountainous island his fleet turned towards another island which rose out of the sea and seemed to touch the clouds. There the voyagers found a safe harbor, and at the same time the first indications of human habitations. If the account of the Spaniards is to be believed the huts on the shore were the abode of cannibals, for the evidences were strewn on every side; legs and arms freshly severed, heads, skulls, and heaps of human bones, as well as a stew of human flesh simmering in a pot in one of the huts. Fortunately for the Spaniards all of the male Caribs were away on the warpath, and only the women were at home. The sailors made captives of some of them, although they fought like furies. Then they wandered off into the woods and for six days were lost in the gloomy forests and among the mountains. This place is known from the accurate description of it by Columbus. He describes its natural features exactly as they exist today, particularly the great cascade, which seemed to him to descend from the clouds. Waterfall and dense forests are apparently unchanged since Columbus landed there. Throughout these islands relics of the Caribs have been found, such as stone axes, hatchets, war clubs, which the natives call "thunderbolts," and many fine collections have already been secured for the Exposition. Baskets made by these Caribs are unique, of peculiar shape, and waterproof. They are collecting the materials and will manufacture them on the Exposition grounds, where they will form an exceedingly interesting group, for they are fast becoming extinct. Mr. Ober has secured a considerable vocabulary of the language of their cannibal ancestors, still spoken by a few, and it will be peculiarly interesting to philologists to hear the language spoken at Chicago, the same accents heard by Columbus and his followers.

Preparations are on foot in Costa Rica to make a considerable display at the World's Columbian Exposition. "Our exhibit," says the Commissioner, "is rapidly reaching completion. I have already received several thousands of interesting articles both natural and manufactured, and just now I am receiving living plants and ornamental ones I collected at Golfo Dulce and San Carlos. I have also a collection of more than 3,000 beautiful birds, which I shall place in the galleries adjoining the gardens. The government has already sent to me the finest palms in the Costa Rican plantation. My idea is to place the ornamental plants in the gardens surrounding the pavilion, and also the living fishes, birds, and other animals of this zone, and to build two pretty kiosks where excellent coffee and cocoa will be especially exhibited."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—[Special.]—By invitation of Judge Holman a number of Congressmen and other interested persons met in his parlor and discussed the Indian exhibit for the Columbian Exposition. It was agreed that if the Columbian Exposition is a national enterprise in commemoration of the discovery of America, an exhibit of the aboriginal people should be an important feature and should be given in a manner consistent with the free principles of the Nation.

Mr. Dockery's report shows that there are no funds for an Indian exhibit, the amount furnished by the fair officials having been expended in anthropological measurements and mound excavations. A proposition has been made to have an exhibit arranged by contract with the traders and agents, and to have the Indians presented as nearly as possible as Columbus found them. But the contract system is so identified with what the Indian Rights Association calls the "spoils system" that this plan could hardly have the cooperation of philanthropists.

Señora Vasilicos applied to the Argentine Government for permission to organize a "Woman's Department" in connection with the Argentine exhibit, and the matter is now being considered by the commission. She is a woman of advanced ideas, of much literary ability, a poetess of merit, and figured at the Paris Exposition. The Argentine Commission has requested that 2,500 square meters of space be reserved for their exhibit. Copies of the colored lithographs of the Exposition grounds have been widely distributed in the countries of the River Plate and have attracted great deal of attention. The "portfolios" of colored views of the Exposition were so much admired that offers were made of $1 in gold a copy in Montevideo.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—[Special.]—The New York Woman's Board of Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition are now prepared to receive applications for space and have sent out an address to the women urging them to endeavor to make the women's exhibit worthy of New York State. The women have been allotted by the general managers of the New York State exhibit a large space in the State building now being erected on the Fair grounds and it has been decided that a woman shall act as Chairman of the library exhibit from New York.

SALE OF A FINE BLOCK CLOSED.

Thomas Swartwort's Store and Flat Building Transferred—Other Realty Items.

D. W. Storrs and Messrs White, Woodruff, and Wentworth, have sold for Thomas Swartwort his new granite front block of stores and flats and Masonic hall, fronting on Stewart boulevard, South Normal parkway, and Sixty-ninth street, to M. D. Hathaway of Rochelle, Ill., for $51,500. The property pays a rental of $5,500 a year, being one of the finest structures of the kind on the South Side.

Benjamin Bissinger reports the sale of the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Fiftieth street, 50x160 feet, for $13,250. The property was sold subject to the three remaining unpaid installments for the assessment for boulevarding Michigan avenue.

Walter H. Wilson has sold for David E. Corneau to Jacob Rehm, for $26,000, the property No. 1721 Wabash avenue, 25x170 feet. Van Vissingen & Simond have leased the "L" shaped store at No. 237 State street and No. 55 and 57 Jackson street for E. S. Kimball to Leopold Bach for a term of five years. The terms of the lease are private, but the lease is considered especially favorable.

IT TOOK TWELVE MEN TO MOVE HIM.

How an Ibex in a Menagerie Was Transferred to New Quarters.

Having battered his cage of oak and iron until it was no longer suitable for the occupancy of so heavy a striker as the ibex, now in Barnum & Bailey's show at the West Side Ball Park, the Superintendent of the menagerie yesterday decided to shift him into new apartments. Twelve men undertook the contract, and found that they had a very large job on their hands. The ibex was tied up at every angle where a rope could be fastened before he was lifted from his cage. His feet, legs, and horns were all securely entwined with stout ropes, and "twelve men good and true" stood outside ready to receive him. Notwithstanding the handicap he brushed all of them out of the road. Quickly recovering themselves, the twelve men pulled the ropes taut, which spread the ibex out like a great, flat, horned turtle, and, calling the assistance of some of the other attendants, they carried him feet upwards to the new place that had been arranged for his occupancy.

NEW PLEASURE-RESORT SCHEMES.

Ashland to Be Made the Object of a Syndicate's Plans This Year.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 23.—[Special.]—In a few days articles of incorporation will be filed for the Ashland Resort Association. The object of the association will be to buy, sell, and lease land for summer homes in and around Ashland and advertise this section as a pleasure and health resort. The interested are men of Washington, New York, Chicago, and Wisconsin, and it is intended to make Ashland the objective point for a large number of Eastern tourists. Dr. Duncan of Chicago, President of the American Health Association, is among those interested. It is the intention to build a large hotel on one of the Apostle group of islands.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CORNER.

West Madison-st., s. e. cor. Lincoln, with fine 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building; lot 25x125; well rented and leases guaranteed.

Owner anxious to sell. Submit offer.

VAN VISSINGEN Washington-st.

Exclusive Agents.

Interest on the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

Interest on Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co.'s Bonds.

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, maturing July 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Monday, June 27th, 1892.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

WALKER & WRENN, 225 La Salle-st.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

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JAMIESON & CO., 187 AND 189 DEARBORN-ST.,

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Private Wire to Messrs. FLOWER & CO., New York. Messrs. I. & S. WORMSER, New York. Messrs. R. GLENDINNING & CO., Phila.

Money to Loan--Lowest Rates.

BUILDING LOANS. MORTGAGES FOR INVESTORS. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REAL ESTATE AND RENTING. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US.

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 CLARK-ST. (Sherman House).

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates On Chicago Real Estate.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF CHICAGO, June 21, 1892.

Interest on City of Chicago Bonds.

City of Chicago Bonds due July 1st, 1892, will be paid at the City Treasurer's Office if presented prior to the 27th inst.; after that date payments will be made in New York City, at the American Exchange National Bank, as usual.

H. N. MAY, City Comptroller.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 23.	*June 16.*
New York	$104,070,029	$116,797,994
Boston	16,667,942	14,869,102
Chicago	15,071,000	17,510,000
Philadelphia	13,456,399	11,692,846
St. Louis	3,518,410	3,938,644
Baltimore	1,977,670	2,067,170
New Orleans	1,344,321	1,131,718

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 20c premium; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The demand for money continues fairly good and many bankers report that they are really doing a larger amount of business than they ever did before. Notwithstanding that activity the profits do not accumulate as they have formerly on a smaller amount of business. James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was at his desk yesterday, having returned from being several months in Europe. The situation on the other side is deplorable," said Mr. Gibbs. "There is money without end in all the European money centers, but capitalists are all so nervous that they will not venture to make use of it. Spain is bankrupt. The position of Portugal is little better, and there is great danger that Italy will also fail to provide money enough to meet interest requirements. If that happens it would not be improbable for another panic to follow. I think we have little more to fear from the foreigners dumping American securities on our market, whatever may occur, because they have sent us about all they have. This has not been the result of lost faith in the character of our securities, but it has come about simply because our markets were the only ones that could be depended upon to buy back securities. Our increased facilities have greatly injured many sections of the Old World. The present outlook is that a new calamity awaits them in the nature of another crop failure. The crop prospects were extremely discouraging when I left two weeks ago."

The sterling exchange market declined yesterday. Posted rates were reduced and quotations for all kinds of bills were lower. Notwithstanding this there were considerable engagements of gold for export. Quotations for exchange were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	487½	489
Actual	487	488¼
Documentary	486	487¼

There was another featureless day at the Stock Exchange. There was a slightly better business in West Chicago street railroad and a rather heavy tendency to the market. The opening was at 168¾ and the close at 168½. North Side stock was weaker, scoring a 2-point drop, to 210. The sales were insignificant. Straw Board was stronger, a buying order in the morning putting the stock up to 87. There was talk on the floor of some movement in the Straw Board situation, but that does not seem probable. The cause of the contrary are largely the same ever before and the concerns outside of the company are being knit more and more closely together and the danger of any break in the arrangement by which present prices are maintained grows smaller. It was reported that the New York Biscuit company yesterday sold all of the 6 per cent bonds it had to market, placing $80,000 in Chicago and $60,000 in New York. There was a small sale of Western Stone at 90, which marked the decline. It probably means simply that some one forced some stock on the market when there was no order to buy. Officials of the company say that the business is excellent and its earnings considerably ahead of last year. The list of sales is as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Chi C Ry Co	39⅜	50 WCS RR Co act.	168½
100 Am Biscuit Co act.	87	50 do	168¾
50 do act.	87¾	50 N C S RR Co act.	211
50 do act.	87¾	50 do act.	211
$100 P Pal n B Co pfd	44¾	50 do act.	210¾
50 C B & M Co pfd.	44¾	100 do act.	210¾
50 W Stone Co	39	50 do act.	211
100 Chi Gas Tr & M Co	39	50 St's W C Line act.	35¾
100 do	39⅜	50 do act.	35¾
50 W C S RR Co act.	168¾	50 do act.	35¾
50 do	168¾	50 Lake St El RR.	28¾
34 do	168¾	S C & S S R T Co.	110
50 do act	168¾		

BONDS.

$ 6000 W C S RR deb	101¼	$10000 Chi & S S Rap Tran Co 5s	98⅝
$ 1000 C G Ry Co 5-20 4½s	99¼	$ 5000 Chi St R R Co 4½s	97¼

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

5 St's W Car L	35¾	100 W C St RR Co	168¾
Am Straw B Co	87	50 do act	168¾
100 N C S R R act	210¾	50 do act	168¾
17 do	210	50 do act	168
150 W C St RR Co	168¾	50 St's W Car L act	35¾
50 do act	168¾	100 M & C B Co	33¾
50 do	168¾	100 do	33¾
150 do act	168¾	50 do	33¾
50 do	168¾	50 N C S RR Co act	210¾
100 do act	168¾		

BONDS.

$1000 WCS RR Co 5s	101¾	$8000 C G L & C Co 5s	92¼
10000 WCS R R T 5s	99¾		

The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase of 9,125,000 francs gold and 1,825,000 francs silver. The statement of the Bank of England shows an increase during the week of £789,000 bullion; £83,000 bullion went into the bank on balances yesterday. The proportion of reserve to liability is now 47.22 per cent against 46.59 a week ago.

"The West is undergoing a marked change in sentiment on the silver question," said J. F. Carrere, a prominent citizen of Spokane, Wash. "This change is noticeable right in the heart of the silver mining district of Idaho even. It has come about in this way. When Western men came East for money they immediately ran up against this free silver obstacle. They could borrow no money at all except on the stipulation that it was to be repaid in gold. The leases and real estate mortgages in Spokane are practically all drawn payable in gold coin. This forcible way of finding out the sentiment in the East has made the Western silver men open their eyes, and there is no longer anything like the demand for free silver that could have been found a few months ago."

The New York Stock Exchange will remain closed from 3 o'clock Friday, July 1, until 10 o'clock Tuesday, July 5. The Chicago Stock Exchange has not yet acted upon the matter of the 4th of July holiday, but the members yesterday thought it likely they would follow the action of New York and dispense with the Saturday half session.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23.—[Special.]—The market was dull and stupid during the first hour this morning as it has been every first hour this week. People on the floor were more interested in the news from Chicago than anything else. Some disappointment was expressed that the list did not advance on the fact that Cleveland was nominated, but it must be remembered that Wall street is a great discounter of facts and events, and prices already had an advance in anticipation of that action by the convention. Outside of politics there was precious little to affect the market one way or the other. London was featureless and rather inclined to shade off on Americans. The orders for another $1,500,000 of gold for shipment today, while not unexpected, did not tend to encourage a bullish sentiment. Manhattan, under the guidance of S. V. White, advanced another 1¼@1¾. Atchison gained ⅛ on Boston buying. A new pool is said to have been formed in the stock, basing its operations on improved crop conditions along the line and the assurance of success of the new bond scheme. Richmond Terminal pinched up strength, both in the stocks and bonds even in the face of of its receivership, on the principle that the worst that can befall has happened, and that from now on it ought to make a better showing for itself. While there was no vim in the market and the trading list was reduced to narrow proportions, the changes in a few of the more active stocks were significant. Atchison grew in favor as it proceeded and at 1 o'clock had advanced 1¾ points to 28¾. Manhattan, held its gain of 1 and Distillers and Cattle Feeders Trust was firm at an advance of ⅝. The bears directed their attention to the grangers, chiefly Northwest, on good lot of pressure, worked Burlington off ¾, Rock Island, ¼, and St. Paul ¾. A good many shorts have covered, and this is the chief support relied on by the bulls. At the same time a new short interest is forming. The rest of the market is devoid of interest.

Money on call easy at 1¼@2 per cent; last loan, 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½. Sterling exchange steady at actual rates for bills and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 192,095 shares, including: Atchison, 33,380; Chicago Gas, 9,800; Erie, 5,500; Louisville and Nashville, 3,000; New England, 5,700; Reading, 5,000; St. Paul, 14,920; Union Pacific, 5,100; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,830.

Government bonds and State bonds have been dull and steady.

The bond market was quiet except for the Atchison and the Richmond and West point issues, while the former was specially prominent in the dealings. Total sales, $1,626.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Je 23.*	*Je 22.*
Atchison	33,080	36¾	35⅜	36¾	35¼
Am. Cot. Oil. T	225	38¾	37⅝	38¾	37¾
Do pfd	225	77	77	77	77½
Amn. Sugar	5,453	98	97⅜	97¾	97¾
Do pfd	200	98½	98½	98½	98½
B. & O	400	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¾
C. B. & Q	35,000	102¾	101¾	101¾	102¾
Canada Sou	600	59¾	59¼	59¾	59¾
Ches. & Ohio	571	23¾	23⅜	23¾	23¾
Colo. Coal	150	33¾	33⅜	33¾	33¾
C. C. C. & I	200	88	87½	88	88
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	205	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¼
Chicago Gas	9,650	82¾	81¾	82¾	82¾
D. L. & W	321	155½	155½	155½	155½
Del. & Hud	100	136½	136½	136½	137
Den. & R. G. pfd.	400	51	51	51	51¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	2,010	47¾	47¼	47¾	47¾
D. S., S. & A	4,100	12¾	11¾	12	12
Erie	5,420	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Do pfd	65	65½	65½	65½	66¼
Eastern Ill. pfd		99½	99½	99½	99¾
E. Tenn	100				7¾
Green B. W. pfd	700	133¾	133¾	133¾	
Hocking Valley	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
Ill. Central	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¾
Kas. & Tex. pfd	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Lake Shore	920	134	133¾	133¾	134
Louis & Nash	3,010	72¾	72¼	72¼	72¾
Long Island	111				
L. E. & W	1,225	24	23¾	23¾	
L. N. A. & C	1,210	95¾	95	95	96
Lead Trust	533	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Linseed Oil	138	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Mo. Pac	11,700	59⅜	58¾	58¾	59¼
Manitoba	210	116	115¾	116	
Manhattan	3,110	134	132¾	133	132¾
Northwest	1,981	117¾	117¼	117¾	117¾
New England	5,810	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Northern Pacific	350	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	1,300	61	60¾	60¾	61
N. Y. Cent	600	113¾	113	113	113¾
Nor. Am. Co	1,030	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Nat. Linseed	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	1,617	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Ogn. S. Line	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
O. Ry. & Nav	300	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Ont. & W	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Omaha	1,050	50¾	49¾	49¾	50
Ohio Pac	300	39	39	39	
Pac. Mail	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	
P. C. C. & St. L. pfd	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Reading	1,920	60	59¾	59¾	59¾
Rich. Term	2,640	7¾	7	7	7
Rock Island	11,540	83¾	81¾	81¾	83¾
St. Paul	15,020	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do pfd	248	128	127¾	128	128¾
Silver Bullion	6,000	88¾	88	88	88¾
St. Paul & K. C. N. M.	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
St. L. & S. W	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Texas Pac	210	9	9	9	
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
Tenn. Coal	100	37	37	37	
Union Pac	5,310	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
U. S. Ex	1,050	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾
Do pfd	169	73¾	73¾	73¾	73
Wabash	370	11	11	11	11¼
Do pfd	900	26¾	25¾	25¾	26
Western Union	1,610	94	93¾	93¾	93¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	141	Fargo	145
American	117	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	116½	U. S. 2s, reg. dld	100
U. S. 4s, coup	117¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 A C O Ss	113	2000 N Y C 1st cp	123½
75000 Atch 4s	85¼@85¾	5000 N Y C as St 4s	99¾
425000 Atch inc 5s	59¼@59¾	1000 N Y El 1st	115
10000 A & F inc	11	1000 N P 1st	113¾
2000 C & E 1st	108¾	11000 N P & M 1st	93¾@93¾
11000 C & O gn 4½s	81¾	2000 N P 1st cp	118¾
14000 C & O con 5s	104¾	2000 N P 2d cp	113¾
29000 C & O-R & D 1st c 4s	79¼	2000 N P cn 5s	107